L. 84 NO. 5

A Salute to the
S.T.A.
Page 69

C667
T356

textile bulletin

MAY • 1958

Fifty Years with the S.T.A.

LLETIN is published
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West Morehead St.,
6,N.C. Subscription
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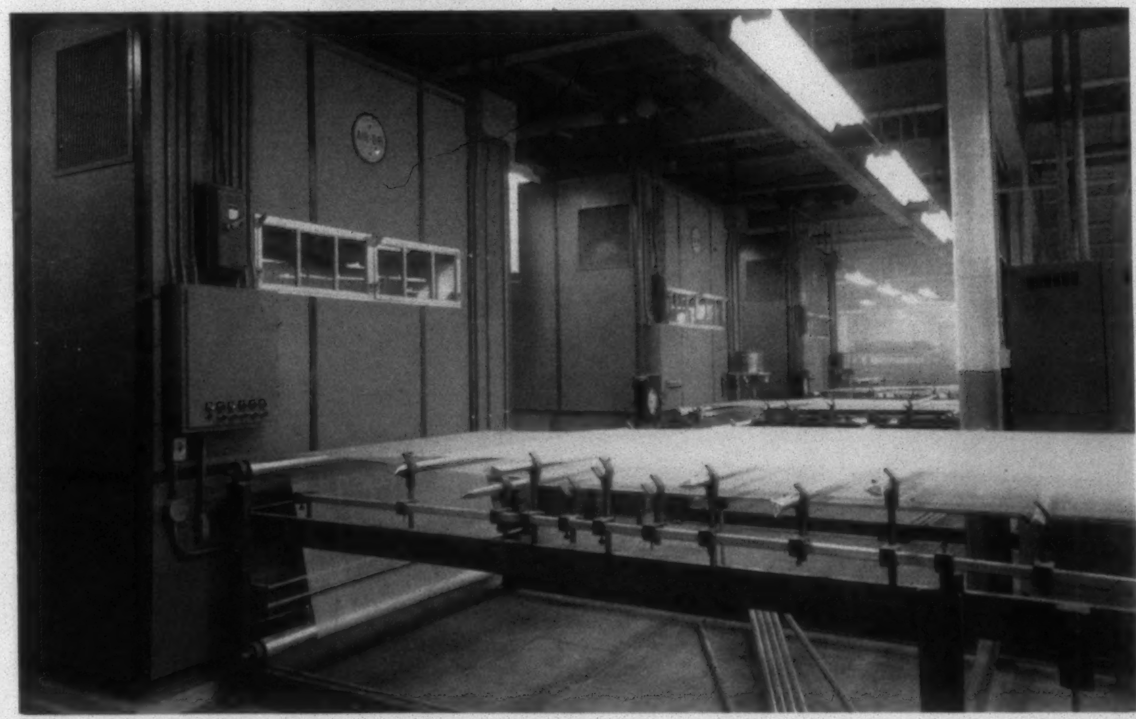
class mail matter
1911, at Postoffice,
N. C., under Act
ess, March 2, 1897.

West Point Foundry brings you the newest modern hot-air slashers

WEST POINT AIR-DRI®



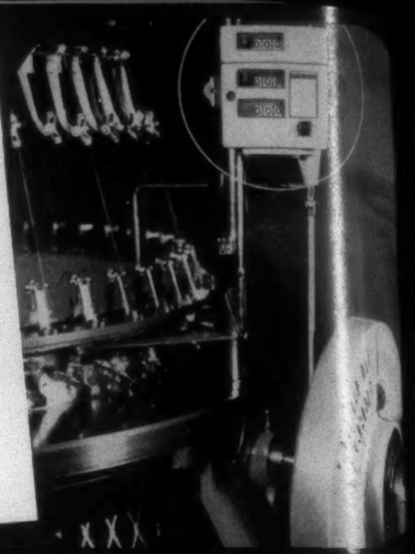
This brand new slasher room features three West Point Foundry AIR-DRI® slashers—designed, made and serviced by an experienced slasher manufacturer located conveniently in the Textile South. West Point Foundry's AIR-DRI® slasher has been carefully engineered for ease of operation and minimum maintenance. For cotton, worsted, and spun synthetic warps. Available with two or three fans for either 54½" or 72" warps.

WEST POINT
Foundry & Machine
Company
WEST POINT, GEORGIA

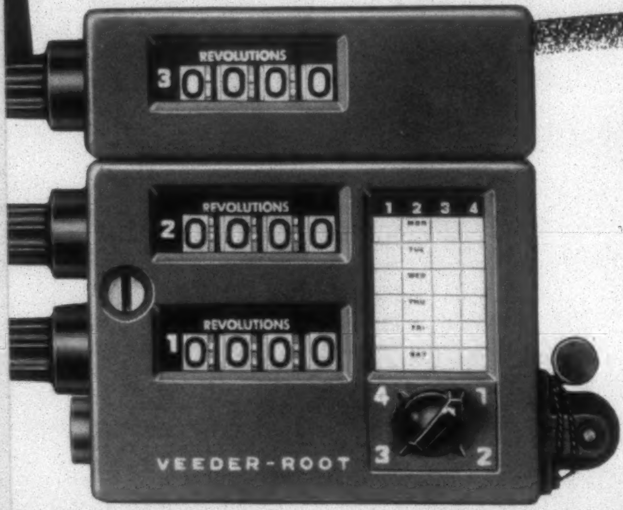
REMEMBER, *West Point Foundry makes both Multi-Cylinder and Air-Dri® slashers*

6667
T336

In KNITTING (as in Weaving and Spinning) you have to COUNT to get Accurate COUNTROL of Production and Costs



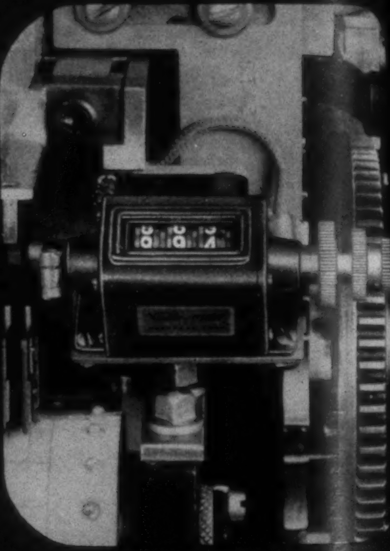
3-shift Revolution Counter on Supreme Knitting Machine.



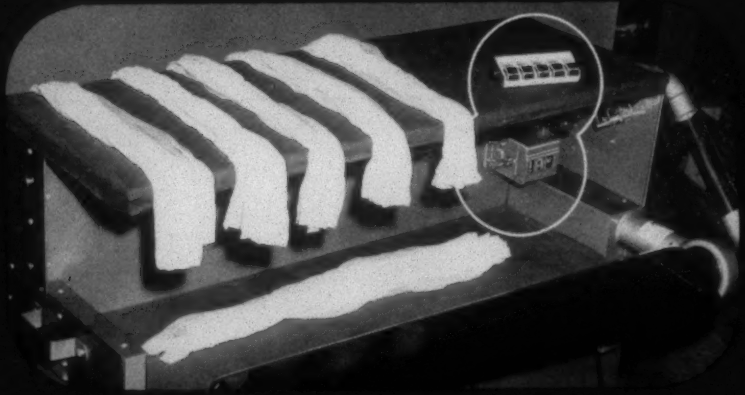
3-Shift Revolution Counter.

Every knitting machine . . . in fact, every process in every knitting mill . . . needs to be under a modern system of Veeder-Root *Count*rol. This system can be shaped to your own needs . . . so you will have a continuous, up-to-the-minute check on production scheduling . . . costs . . . quality . . . lengths . . . over-runs . . . shortages . . . and any other facts in figures you may need.

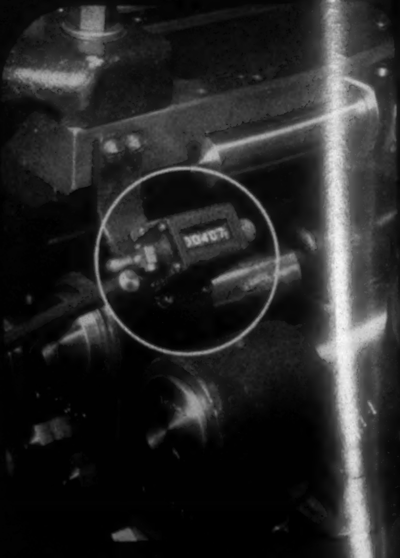
Remember, paperwork doesn't mean a thing, *unless you have accurate Countrol.* And you can count on Veeder-Root to help you in every possible way. Write:



Small Subtractive Predetermining Counter on Philadelphia Jacquard Knitting Machine.



Vary Tally and Large-Figure Hosiery Dozens Counter on Specialty Mfg. Company's "Inspectomatic" Table.

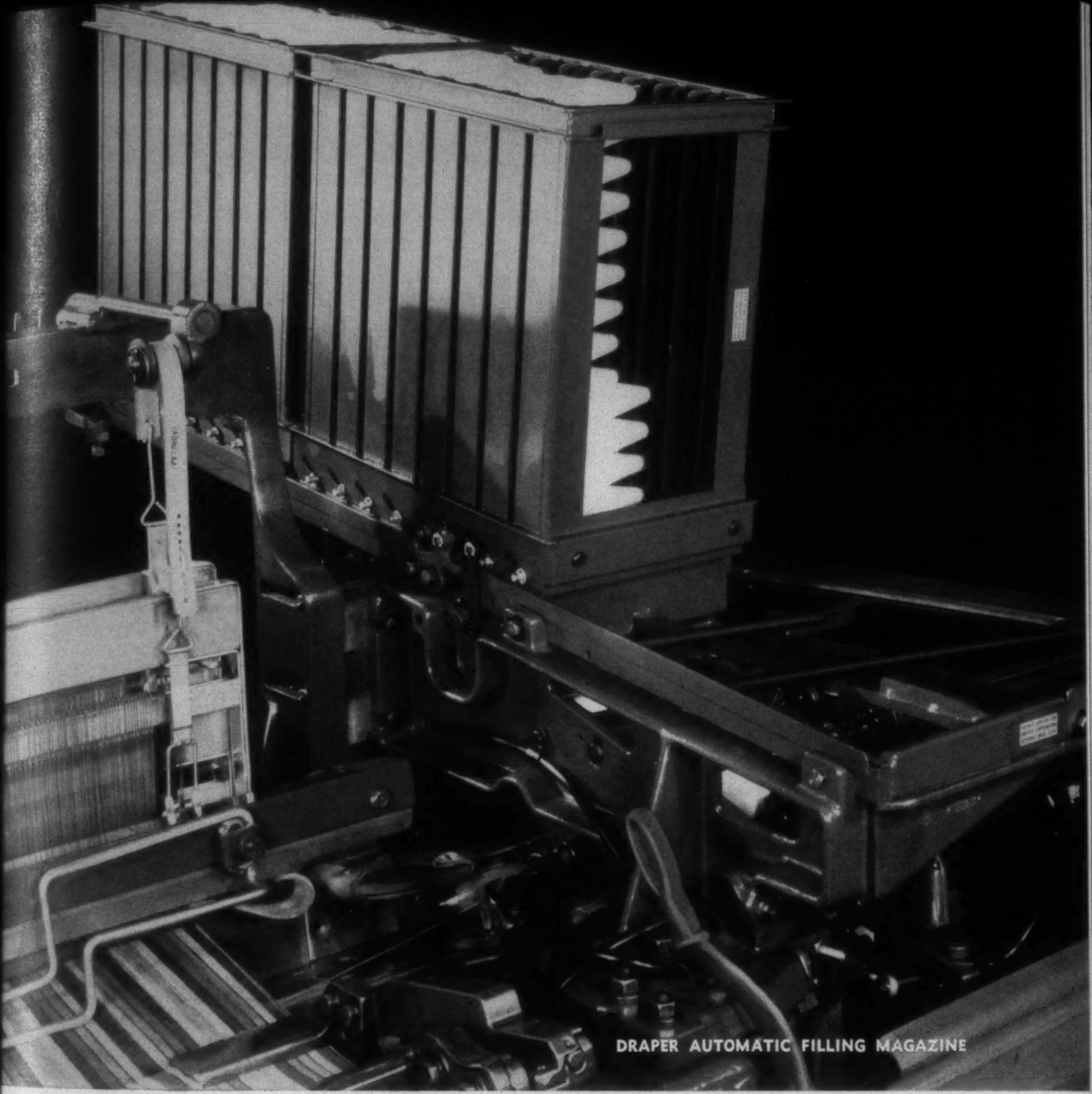


Small Reset Ratchet Counter on Textile Machine Works' full-fashioned hosiery machine.

VEEDER-ROOT

"The Name that Counts"

Hartford, Conn. • Greenville, S. C. • Chicago • New York • Los Angeles
San Francisco • Montreal • Offices and Agents in Principal Cities



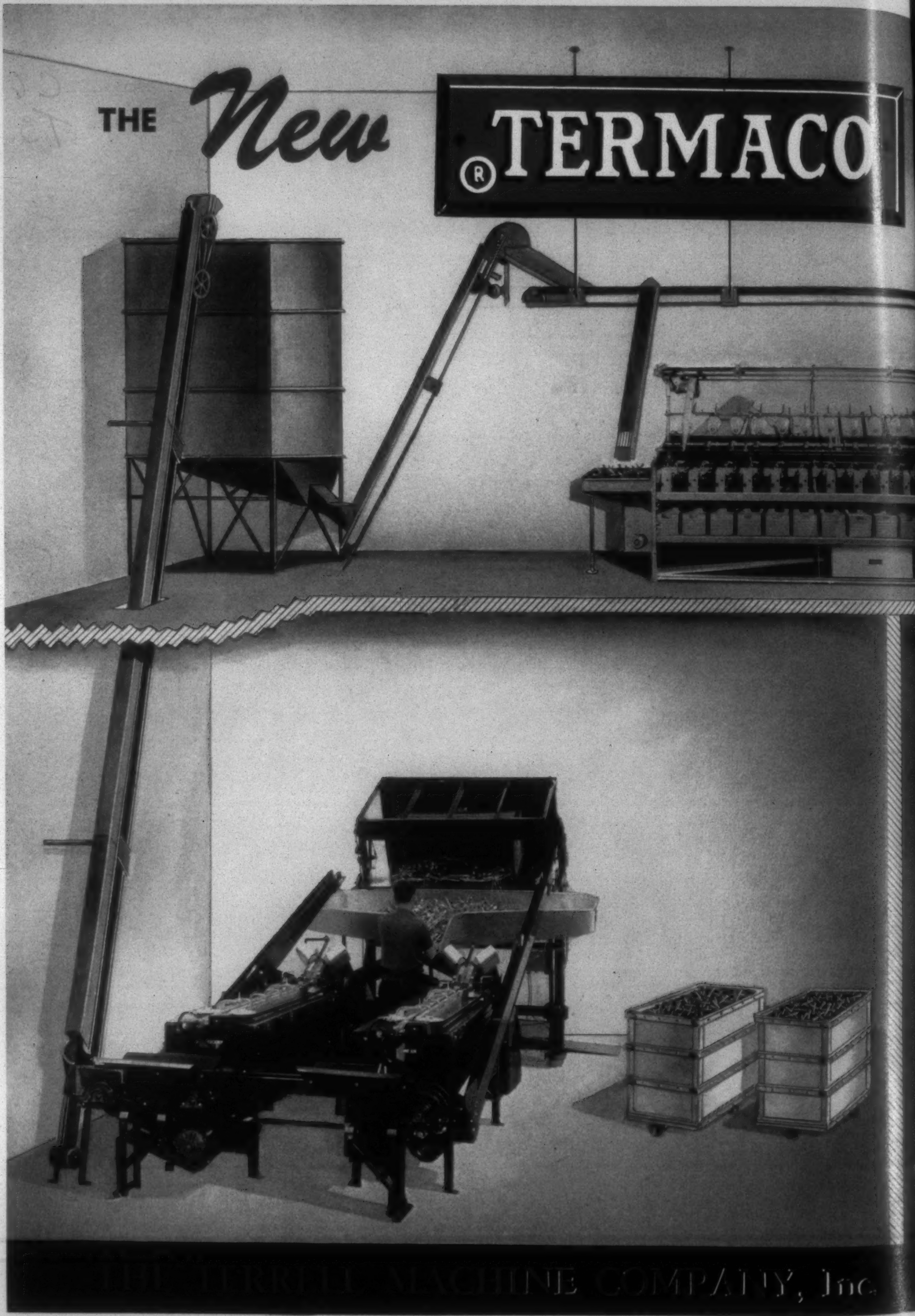
INCREASE *loom performance*
IMPROVE *cloth quality*
REDUCE *mill costs*

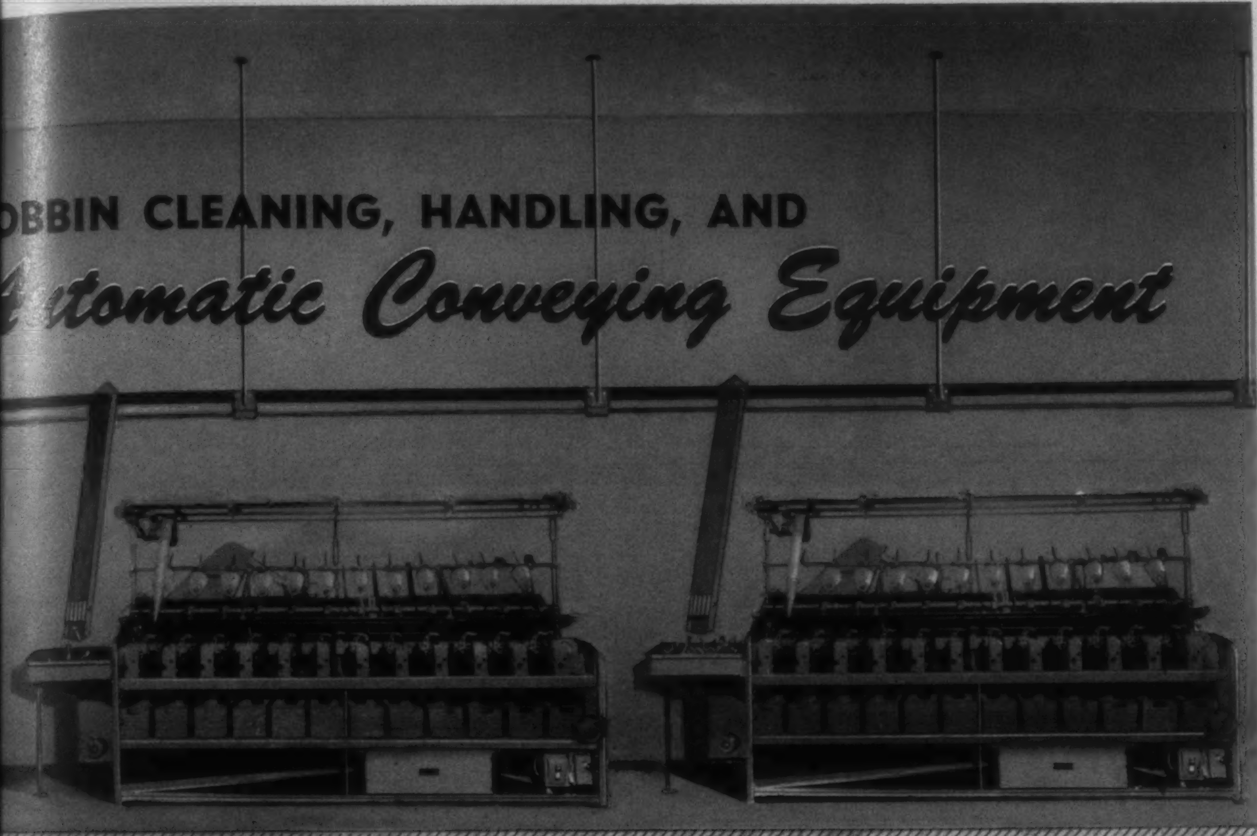
The Draper Automatic Filling Magazine, *bringing new automation to your weave room*, reduces filling handling to a minimum.

Lower labor costs, more continuous loom operation, cleaner yarns and fewer cloth seconds are direct advantages gained from the use of this magazine.

Your Draper representative will be glad to show you the many benefits that can be obtained from the Draper Automatic Filling Magazine.

DRAPER CORPORATION
Hopedale, Massachusetts
Atlanta, Ga. *Greensboro, N.C.* *Spartanburg, S.C.*


THE New
®TERMACO
THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, Inc.



BOBBIN BOX HOIST

Dumps full boxes of uncleaned bobbins at machine feeding level.

TERMACO BOBBIN FEEDERS

One operator feeds two Type L Bobbin Cleaning Machines.

TYPE L MACHINES

One operator feeding two machines can clean 100,000 bobbins per shift. Bobbins cleaned by unwinding reels without damage to bobbins or finish.

TERMACO BOBBIN SELECTOR

Separates cleaned and uncleaned bobbins. Cleaned bobbins are deposited onto TERMACO Conveyor System. Uncleaned bobbins returned to feeding hopper.

TERMACO AUTOMATIC CONVEYOR SYSTEM

Cleaned bobbins are carried from bobbin cleaning machines by Termaco Conveyors to an in-process storage bin for temporary storage. As winder hoppers require bobbins, Termaco's Conveyor System supplies them automatically—no labor required.

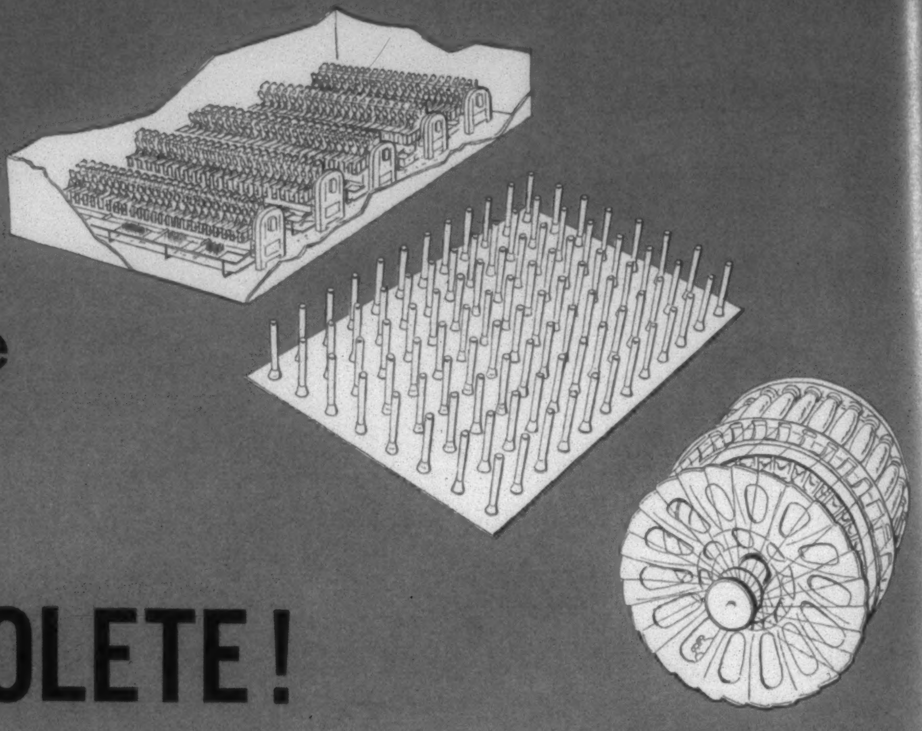
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

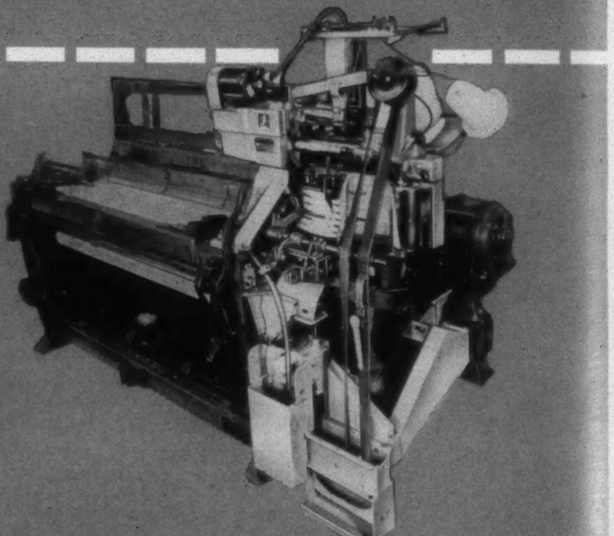
All

these

are

OBSOLETE!





UNIFIL® did it

...and these mills are proving it!

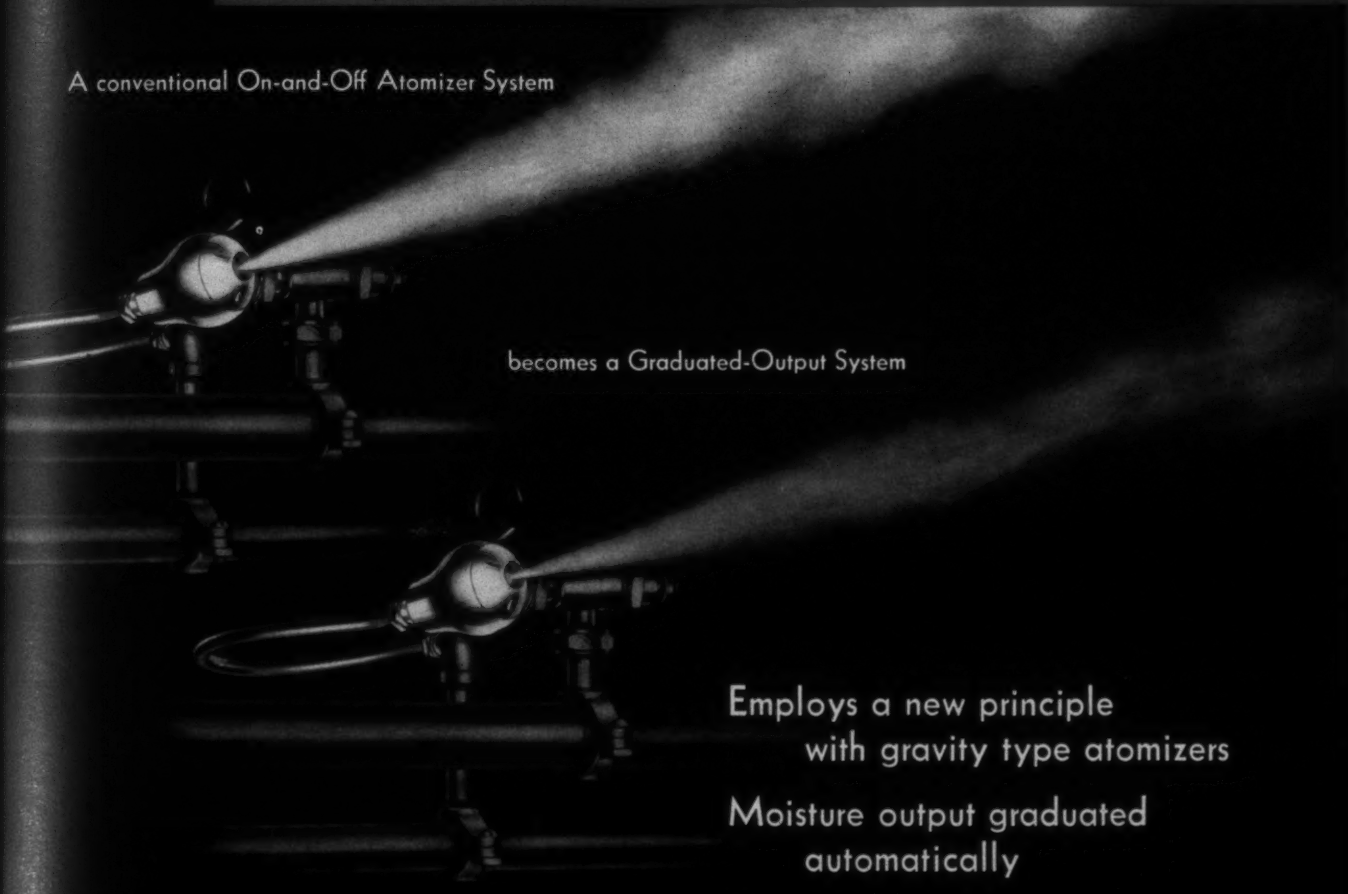
AMEROTRON • BURLINGTON INDUSTRIES • CANNON MILLS • CONE MILLS • DOVER MILL GROUP • PONEMAH MILLS • RIEGEL TEXTILE • STARR MILLS • J. P. STEVENS • UNITED MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS • WOODSIDE MILLS *(A partial list only)*

Repeat orders from man
mills are evidence of UNIFIL
proven performance.
Ask for a Profit Facto
Analysis — Your competitor
did — see how you can cu
costs also. Call your Univers
Sales Engineer.

23.7.28

LEESONA®

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY



GraduVac Humidification

A conventional On-and-Off Atomizer System

becomes a Graduated-Output System

Employs a new principle
with gravity type atomizers

Moisture output graduated
automatically

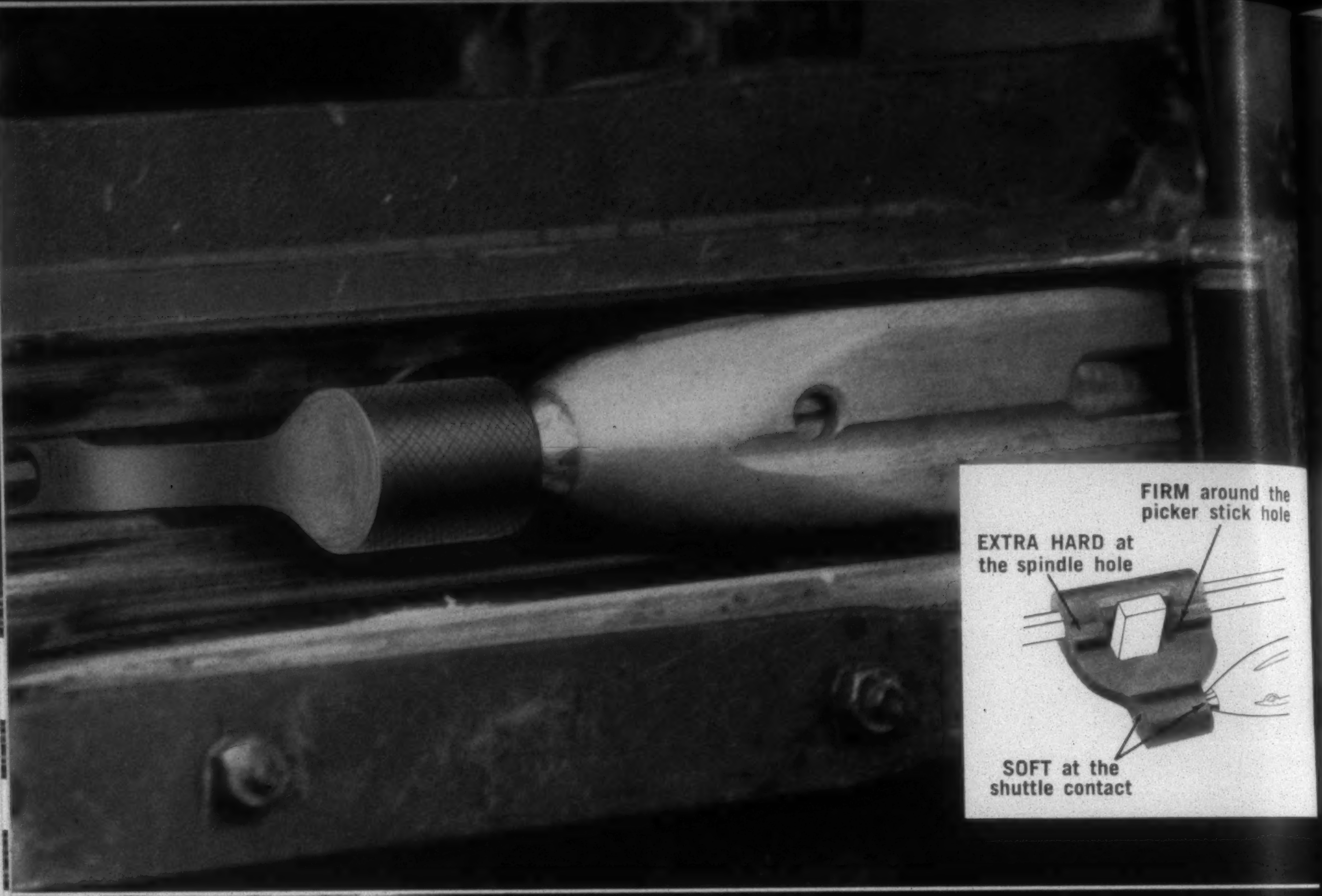
Better spray quality

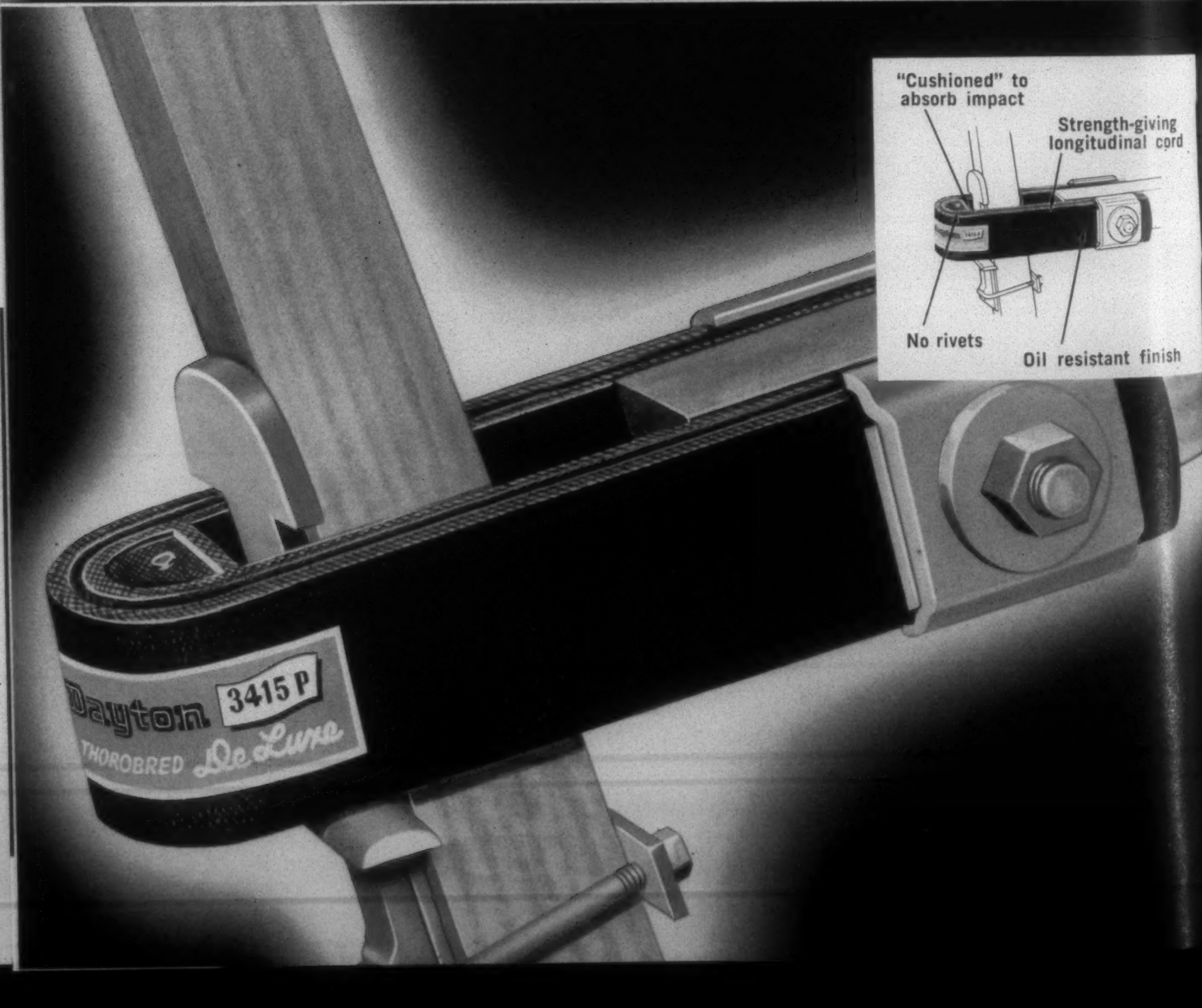
More even humidity

Parks-Cramer

CERTIFIED CLIMATE SYSTEMS

For Bulletin H45 on GraduVac write Parks-Cramer, Fitchburg, Mass. or Charlotte, N. C.


FIRM around the picker stick hole
EXTRA HARD at the spindle hole
SOFT at the shuttle contact


"Cushioned" to absorb impact
Strength-giving longitudinal cord
No rivets
Oil resistant finish
Dayton 3415 P
THOROBRED De Luxe

P

wit

Protect Your Looms

with shock absorbing Dayton Thorobred Drop Box Pickers and Lug Straps

3-POINT DENSITY CONTROL means Dayton Thorobred Drop Box Pickers are hard at points of wear, soft where cushioning is needed. Examine them point-by-point. Dayton Thorobred Drop Box Pickers are:

1. Extra hard at the bearing surface around the spindle . . . to resist abrasion.
2. Firm around the picker stick hole . . . to reduce stick wear.
3. Soft at the shuttle contact areas . . . to cushion impact and prevent shuttle point loosening.

You can buy Dayton Thorobred Drop Box Pickers in two styles—reversible or non-reversible.

CUSHION THE BLOWS of the picking action by protecting your looms with shock absorbent Dayton Drop Box Pickers and Lug Straps. Scientifically designed . . . this Dayton Thorobred loom combination soaks up the impact of millions of shuttle contacts and helps assure perfect shuttle throws . . . you get more service life, better protection to looms.

To reduce downtime due to repairs and adjustments, protect your looms with the shock-absorbing Dayton loom combination. Order from your Dayton Jobber or by writing the Dayton Rubber Company, Textile Division, 401 S. C. National Bank Building, Greenville, S. C.

LAST 2-3 TIMES LONGER. Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps are built in one-piece, have no rivets, no parts to work loose. The strap is further strengthened by incorporating special longitudinal cord to provide added strength along the line of force. As a result, Dayton Thorobred Lug Straps absorb the terrific thrusts of quick starts and stops to save wear and tear on the loom.

Dayton Rubber

Dayco and Thorobred Textile Products for Better Spinning and Weaving

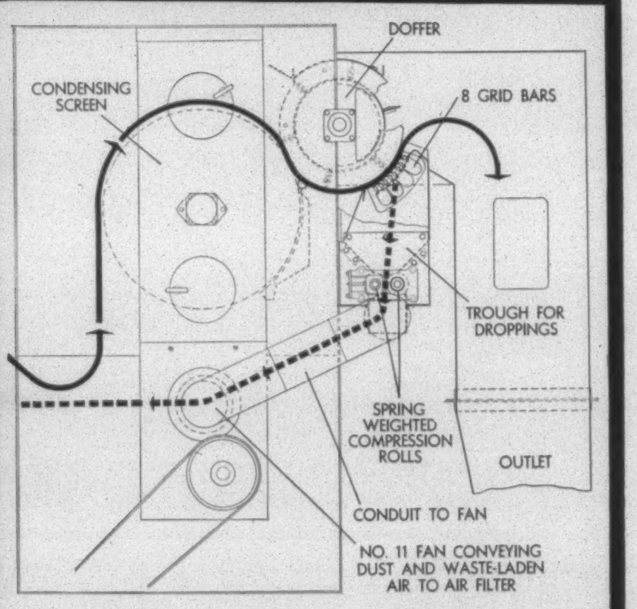
OVERSEAS PLANT, THE DAYTON RUBBER CO. LTD., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND

Poor cotton giving you trouble? Dust and fly a problem?

NEW SACO-LOWELL *Automatic* CLEANING UNIT

FOR ALL NO. 11 DUST & WASTE EXTRACTORS

- ★ Offers 30% (approx.) increase in cleaning efficiency of No. 11 Dust and Waste Extractors.
- ★ No extra beating of the stock — no increase in fibre breakage or neps


DOFFER
CONDENSING SCREEN
8 GRID BARS
TROUGH FOR DROPPINGS
SPRING WEIGHTED COMPRESSION ROLLS
OUTLET
CONDUIT TO FAN
NO. 11 FAN CONVEYING DUST AND WASTE-LADEN AIR TO AIR FILTER

This view shows the passage of stock and droppings through the No. 11 Desk and Waste Extractor. All droppings are automatically carried away. Stock movement is indicated by solid lines; droppings by broken line.

Here is one of the low cost answers to help in proper cleaning of the poor 1957 cotton crop. This new Cleaning Unit is completely automatic, waste never has to be removed manually, does not require extra labor to operate. Mill tests show that the quantity of trash removed by this NEW CLEANING UNIT is equal approximately to 1/3rd of the amount of waste removed by any efficient unit in the opening line. Waste taken out includes motes, stem, leaf, boll and seed fragments. Is installed easily and inexpensively, assures cleaner stock that results in higher quality yarn.

Contact your nearest Saco-Lowell Sales Office for complete information.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

60 BATTERYMARCH STREET, BOSTON 10, MASS.

Shops at BIDDEFORD & SACO, MAINE; SANFORD, N.C.; EASLEY, S.C. *Sales Offices:* CHARLOTTE · GREENSBORO · GREENVILLE · ATLANTA

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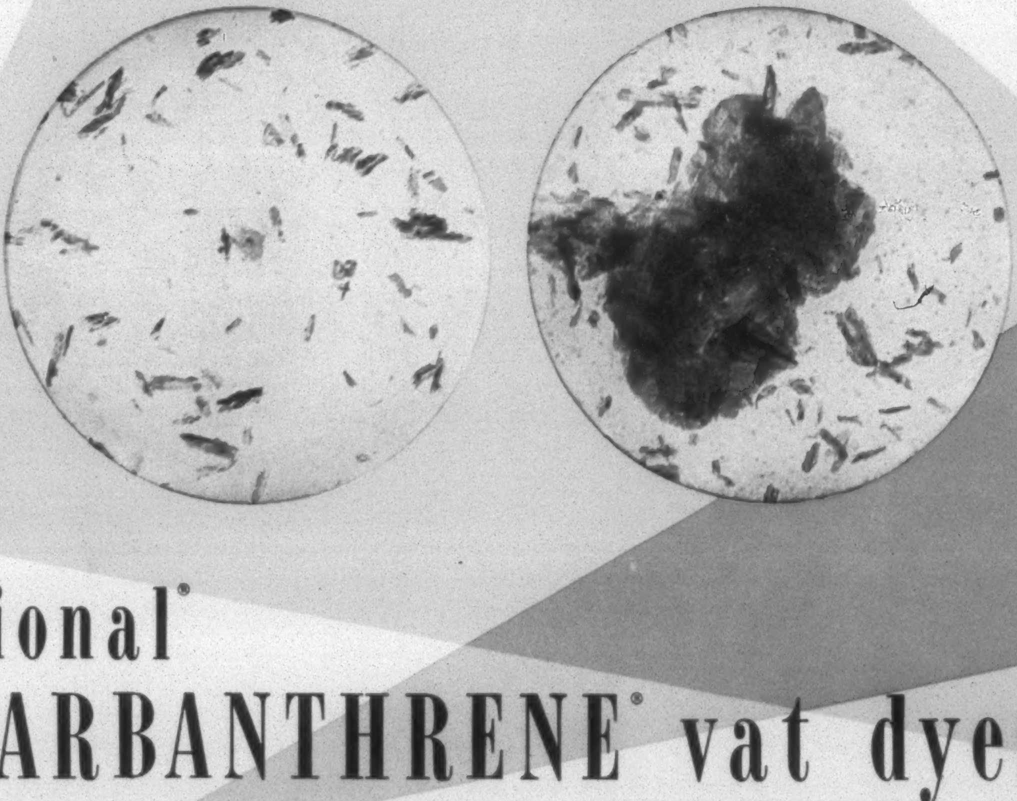
7 3

In pigment application
a "*particle of difference*"
is all the difference in the world!



National®
CARBANTHRENE® vat dyes

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION

ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

® NATIONAL N ANILINE

Akron Atlanta Boston Charlotte Chattanooga Chicago Greensboro Los Angeles
New Orleans Philadelphia Portland, Ore. Providence San Francisco Toronto

Successful use of pad-jig and other pigment impregnation methods demands vat dyes that give you uniform, ultra-refined particle size for maximum dispersibility.

The "new" CARBANTHRENES were designed specifically to meet the need.

With these outstanding dyestuffs, clean, level shades are reproducible time after time. Speckiness in padding and uneven build-up in packages are minimized. Seconds, rejects and re-dyes are fewer. Dye yields are often increased. And the dyes are easier to handle in storage as well as in processing.

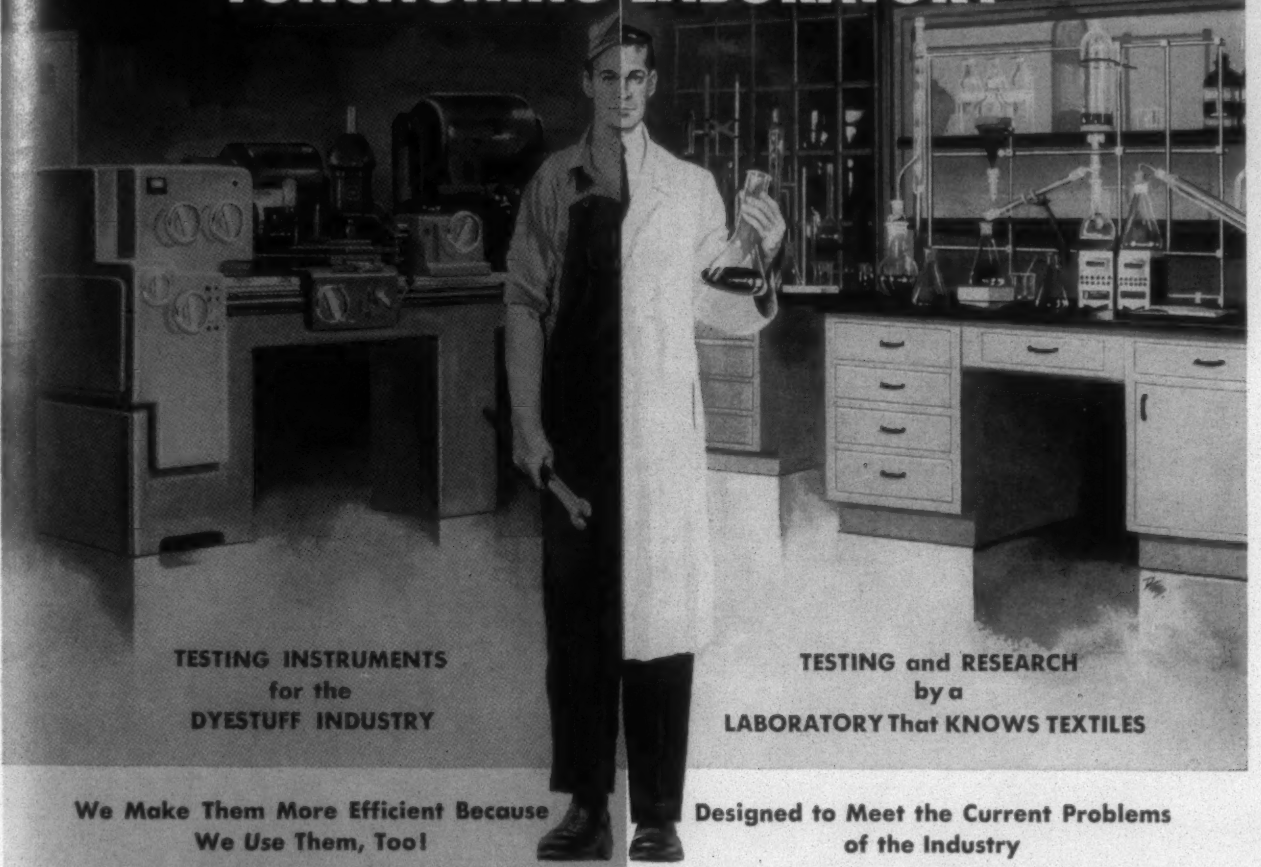
The specially refined CARBANTHRENE Vat Dyes were introduced one by one as a result of new manufacturing techniques developed at our Buffalo Research and Engineering Center. Today the CARBANTHRENE line includes a full range of dyes ideally suited to modern vat dyeing and printing methods.

Your National Aniline representative will gladly work with you in applying CARBANTHRENES in your own processing.

Photomicrographs (x 20,000) show improved uniformity of modern Carbanthrenes® (left) over old prototypes (right).

Allied Chemical

SCIENTIFIC TESTING INSTRUMENTS
MADE BY A
FUNCTIONING LABORATORY



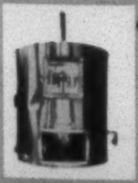
TESTING INSTRUMENTS
for the
DYESTUFF INDUSTRY

TESTING and RESEARCH
by a
LABORATORY That KNOWS TEXTILES

We Make Them More Efficient Because We Use Them, Too!

As the only functioning laboratory manufacturing instruments, we harness the talents of the laboratory and the instrument technicians. Result: the instruments are conventional in operation, simple to calibrate, easy to maintain. They are sensitive, stable, and, in most cases, applicable to multi-purpose testing requirements. And all are pre-tested in our own laboratories.

Our instrument service is four-fold: we design and manufacture new instruments; we modify existing instruments to meet special needs; we manufacture instruments from existing designs; we operate new instruments where impartial laboratory reports are essential. Write for our free Instrument Service Bulletins.



Gas Fading Chamber

Terg-O-Tometer for detergency tests

Designed to Meet the Current Problems of the Industry

78 years of intensive experience in textile testing have given the United States Testing Co. an insight into the capabilities, problems, and potential of the entire industry.

We have organized the technical manpower and the laboratory facilities to cope with every aspect of textile technology. This, backed by our specialized experience, enables us to assist mills both large and small to keep pace with progress in this era of rapid scientific development and keen competition.

To textile mills that realize the vital importance of keeping abreast, we offer a complete program in

- *Fabric Testing, Inspection, Grading*
- *Physical and Chemical Evaluation of Products, Services, and Processes*
- *New Product Development*
- *Quality Control and Product Certification*

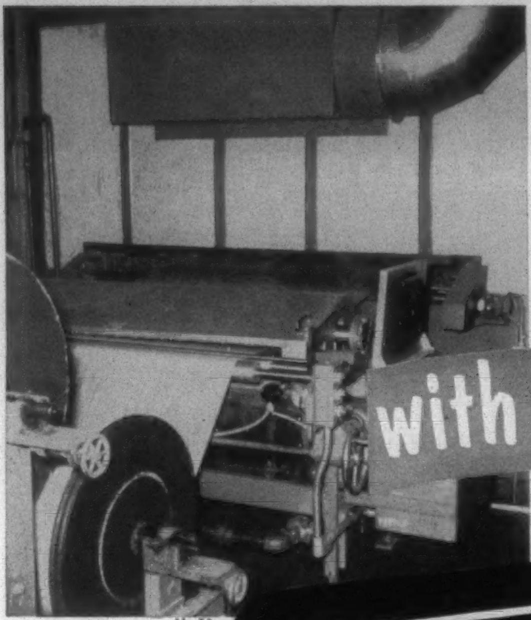
Let's talk it over. Write, today, without obligation.

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.

Established 1880

1920 PARK AVENUE, HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

Boston • Brownsville • Dallas • Denver • Los Angeles • Memphis • New York • Philadelphia • Providence • San Angelo



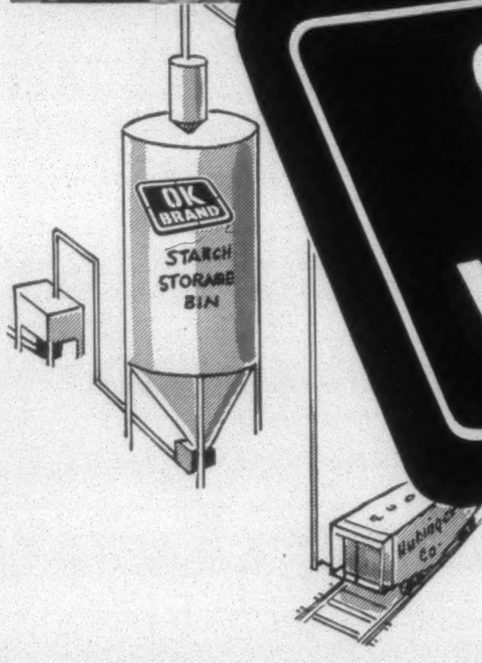
improve your sizing, printing, finishing . . .

with the Greatest of Ease

with

OK BRAND

STARCHES and GUMS



There's a complete line of superior, quality controlled, OK BRAND textile starches and gums to help you get improved finishing, printing and sizing, reduce your costs, and assure you of consistent quality in your production.

You can enjoy all these benefits with the greatest of ease because better, more convenient systems for handling starches and gums have been developed by Hubinger textile experts. One of these trained, experienced textile technicians is near-by, prepared to help with any *special problems* you may have, too. For prompt attention to your needs without obligation, write, wire or phone:

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P. O. Box 10474
Charlotte, N. C.
(Phone: Franklin 6-5583)

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Box 346-A
Piedmont, S. C.
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1817 Dell Drive
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The Hubinger Company

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HUBINGER
QUALITY PRODUCTS FROM CORN
77 YEARS

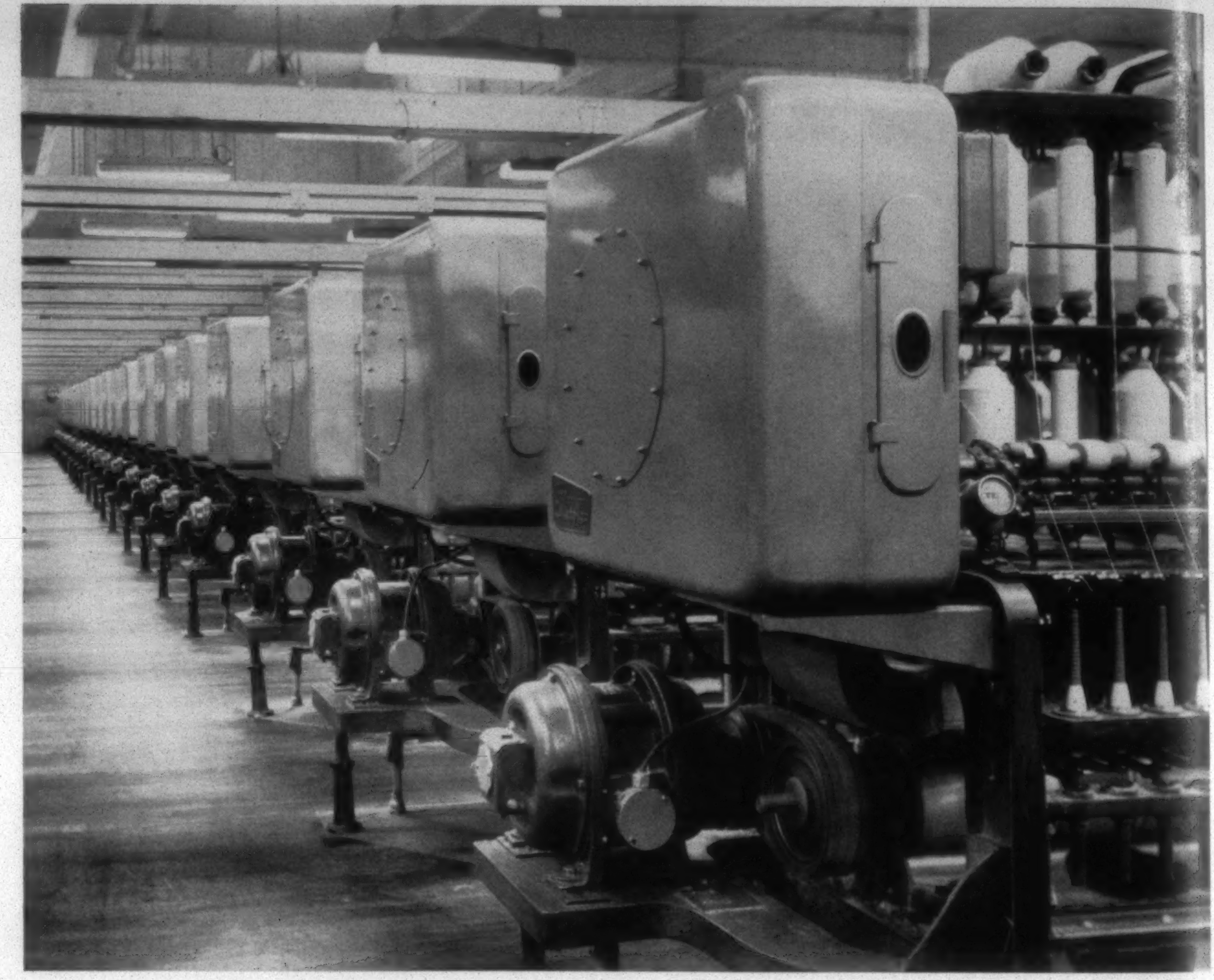
Needles... Knitting... and How to Save Money

Rust and crust on knitting needles are costly problems. But you can eliminate deposits and reduce production costs with Sinclair Crystoil. This superior needle oil has earned a reputation for outstanding performance. And, you'll like its very light color, too. Result—more first-quality products—a more profitable operation. Switch to Crystoil, now. Next time management asks how you've cut costs, tell them you've changed to Sinclair—and show them the results.

Find out more about CRYSTOIL. Call your nearest Sinclair Representative or write Sinclair Refining Company, Technical Service Division, 600 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y. There's no obligation.

SINCLAIR

Crystoil Needle Oils



JOANNA COTTON MILLS REPORTS

specific savings and 100% performance efficiency with

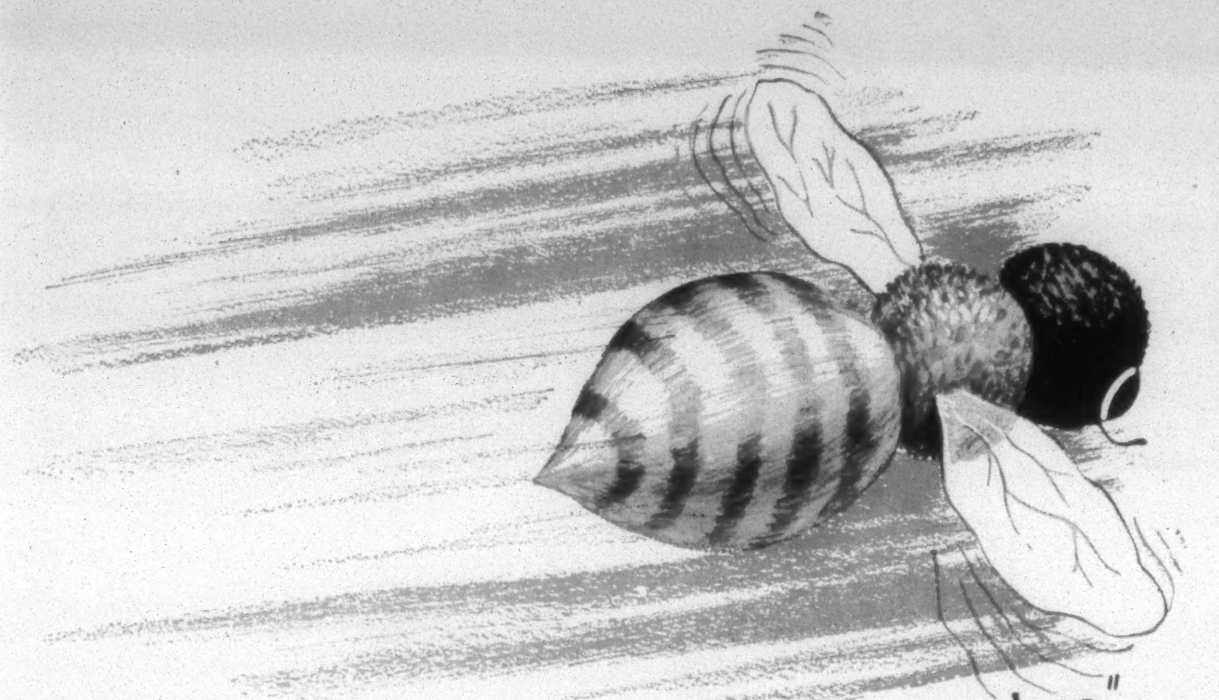
BAHNSON COLLECTO-VAC

"After conducting comparative studies on available end collection systems, we decided unanimously in favor of Bahnson Collecto-Vac," says Mr. J. L. Delany, General Superintendent at Joanna Cotton Mills, Joanna, S. C. "Our Bahnson Collecto-Vac is now in its 2nd year of operation in the mill. It has given us 100% trouble-free service. Since installing Collecto-Vac we have fewer ends down and have increased our production. Our yarn is of better quality; slubs and gouts are minimized. Production costs are lower. In addition, Collecto-Vac picks up considerable flying lint, keeping both frames and rooms cleaner."

Let a Bahnson representative show you how Collecto-Vac can give you extra value. Write Bahnson today.

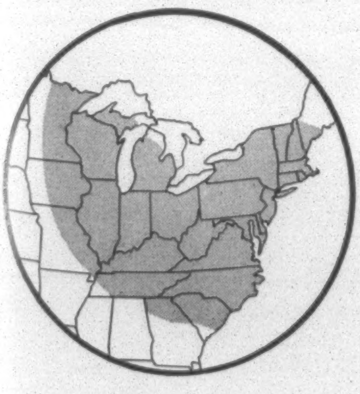
Bahnson
COMPANY
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., U. S. A.

ONE SOURCE *for complete modernization equipment.*



since CHLORINE CARS never "make a beeline"...

WESTVACO® is much closer than you think



If tank cars always rolled down a straightaway, you'd get the fastest, most economical service from the nearest chlorine producer. Since they don't, it pays to take a second look at the hard realities of routing, layovers, interchanges and market-competitive rates.

From South Charleston, W. Va., Westvaco gives excellent service in the 25-state area shown on the map, give or take a reasonable distance. Frequently, we can deliver sooner than producers who are actually much closer on the map.

And with the expanded capacity of our new cell rooms we can now offer more users dependable, long-term supplies in tank cars.

To find out what we have to offer you, why not let us quote price *and delivery* on a fair share of your needs.

Putting Ideas to Work

fmc
FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION ®

FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division

General Sales Offices:
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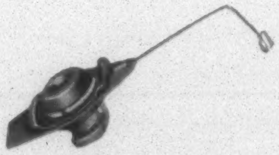
LET HERR ENGINEERS

Solve Your Spinning and Twisting Problems

For 6 oz. Wool and Dacron Blends. 5/16" Face Conical Ring. The most popular ring to produce light count yarns at high spindle speeds.

For Medium Counts. 3/8" Face Conical Ring for worsted, orlon, nylon, dacron and blended yarns of all types.

For Medium to Heavy Yarns. 43/64 Face large diameter Conical Ring. An excellent ring for spinning and twisting wool, synthetic and fiberglass yarns for carpeting, tire cord, woolens and novelty weaves.



Extra light weight bobtail flyer used on light denier yarns.

Take your problems to the HERR experts. You will get the correct answer faster than by experimenting. New fibers... new physical characteristics, require changes in processing. Herr Conical Ring and Traveler combinations can be provided to give you complete control of the yarn. You'll find it a lot easier to let HERR Engineers solve your twisting and spinning problems.

HERR

MANUFACTURING CO., INC.

312 FRANKLIN STREET, BUFFALO 2, NEW YORK

FOR SPINNING AND TWISTING WORSTED, WOOLEN, RAYON, NYLON, ORLON, FIBERGLASS AND BLENDED YARNS OF ALL TYPES

Penford Gums THE **MODERN** WARP SIZING FOR **MODERN** WEAVING

Penford Gums provide exceptional warp yarn protection in weaving all modern fabrics — Viscose, Cotton, Worsted, Acetate, Nylon, Dacron, Acrilan, Orlon, Dynel, Zefran and blends.

There is a Penford Gum that will fit your warp sizing requirements. Penick & Ford Technical Sales Service Engineers will gladly assist you by recommending exact formulations and will provide continuous technical service. Write us today.

Up Against A Card Room Problem?

CARD CLOTHING

For Example

One mill, faced with what its president called a "terrible mess in the card room," reported:

"Your man left us in a position to handle our job successfully and with a personnel that he had trained for us. Our weaving efficiency, now over 90%, is about 10% above what it was. We give him all the credit — what he accomplished would have taken us months to do."

IT'S wise, then, to turn to a TUFFER man. He'll be on the job — RIGHT IN YOUR OWN MILL— and help you work out a solution.

He'll come up with *workable* suggestions and recommendations to kick up production and at the same time improve the quality of your material.

You'll get that valuable ON-THE-SPOT PERSONAL ATTENTION that TUFFER men have been giving to textile mills for years.

Contact us direct at Worcester, Massachusetts, or at our Southern plants at Atlanta, Georgia, Gastonia, North Carolina or Greenville, South Carolina. Your call will bring immediate action, without obligation.

B-2

Manufacturers of Card Clothing since 1866

HOWARD BROS.
WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS
Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C., Greenville, S. C.
Direct Representation in Canada

TUFFER PRODUCTS Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos and Silk Cards • Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets. To Flats Re-covered and extra sets loaned at all plants. Lickerins and Garnet Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired Southern Plants • Midgley Patented and Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards • Top Flat Chains

You get more new ideas from DU PONT

WASH 'N' WEAR REALLY BLOSSOMS OUT

with help of Du Pont Dyeing Developments

Several years ago "DACRON"* polyester fiber promised to revolutionize the men's suiting market. However, fabrics were available only in limited colors and patterns. Du Pont then came to the assistance of mills by developing dyes and dyeing methods specifically for "DACRON" and blends made with "DACRON." Now that consumers can choose from a wide range of colors and patterns, summer suitings and wash and wear fabrics have really blossomed. And the first mills to adopt Du Pont discoveries are harvesting the profits.

Here is another example of how mills enjoy continued improvements in dyeing when they adopt Du Pont Dyeing Developments. In this case, Du Pont first gave mills "LATYL"* dyes in all the colors needed, and then the Thermosol method for attaining the required fastness properties in wash and wear.

If you'd like to know how Du Pont can help you, just write to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyes and Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

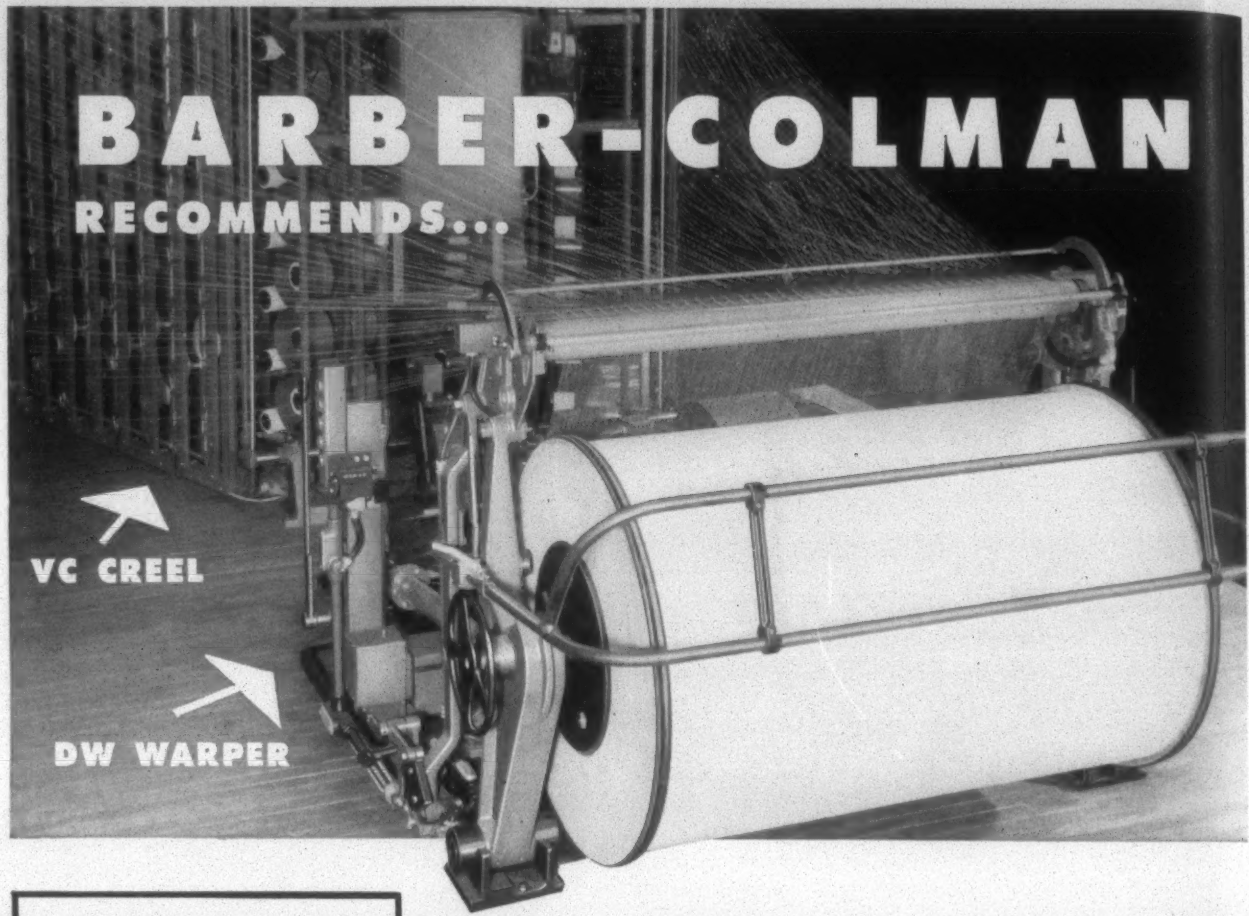
*REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

YES AND CHEMICALS

DU PONT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Better Things for Better Living
. . . through Chemistry



FEATURES OF THE NEW "DW" WARPER

CAPACITY. The "DW" Super-Speed Warper will wind beams up to 40" head diameter. All types of beams up to this size can be accommodated.

LET-OFF MECHANISM. In order to insure uniform pressure on the driving drum as the beam builds up, a new let-off mechanism has been developed. This permits extremely accurate automatic gaging and maintenance of pressure, and consequent uniformity of the beam.

DOFFING. A power-operated built-in doffing mechanism helps to reduce down time to a minimum and saves effort substantially. Sturdy arms, which support the beam, pivot outward to set the beam on floor or truck as desired.

PUT A NEW "DW" WARPER
IN FRONT OF YOUR PRESENT
"VC" CREEL

It is perfectly possible to do this, and the added advantages of lower cost and greater productivity can make the investment a profitable one. Gains come in several ways — larger beams can be wound, the beams are of greater uniformity throughout, and doffing is much easier. The new "DW" Super-Speed Warper is a little deeper from front to back, since the driving drum, clutch, brake, and motor are now arranged back of, rather than underneath, the beam. With this re-arrangement, valuable improvements have been made in many important elements of the drive and controls. We suggest you discuss the possibilities for *your* mill with your Barber-Colman representative at the next opportunity.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • WARP DRAWING MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

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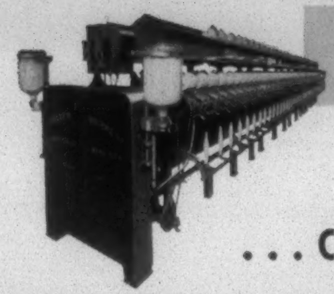
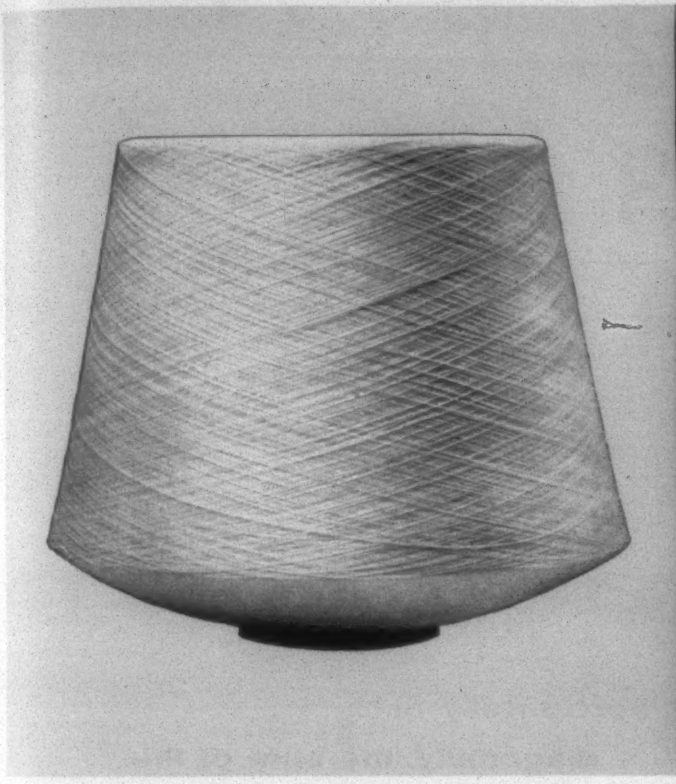


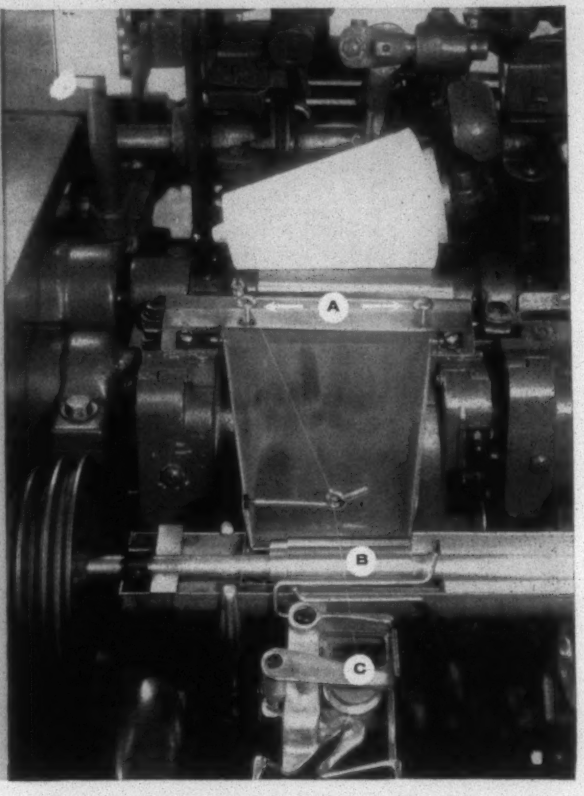
FOSTER MODEL 102-C

For Backwinding Bulk Yarns

. . . Cones that are Kind to Knitting Machines



Cone of Ban-Lon yarn wound on Foster Model 102-C.



Closeup showing mushroom bottoms (A), moistening attachment (B), and tension attachment (C).

The adaptation of the Foster Model 102 for the winding of bulk yarns is one of many examples of this machine's flexibility. The production of cones that are "kind to knitting machines" involves special winding problems. Here's how Foster solves them with the Model 102:

CONE QUALITY is equal to that obtained on the Model 102 with conventional yarns. Increased taper reduces yarn drag and equalizes tension at all cone diameters.

A YARN CONDITIONER (stainless steel) can be supplied with this machine. It applies any kind of emulsion or oil in any degree desired, without sacrificing winding speed — restores normal moisture, gives a soft hand and lubricates the yarn for better knitting.

MUSHROOM PINS, inserted in the thread bars inside of the extremities of the normal traverse (see illustration), prevent overshot and undershot cones.

TENSIONS are made with fine micro-inch finish, hard carboloy inserts, large chrome-plated tension washers and alsimag tension post. They assure snag-free, long life under highly abrasive conditions.

TRAVERSE GUIDES also have carboloy inserts and fine micro-inch finish.

Find out what the Foster Model 102-C Winder will do for YOUR bulk yarns. Ask us to wind some sample cones.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY
A Yarn Winder for Every Purpose
Westfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Southern Office — Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. • *Canadian Representative* — Ross Whitehead & Co. Ltd., 1475 Mountain St., Montreal, Que. and 100 Dixie Plaza, Port Credit, Ontario
European Representative — Muschamp Textile Machinery Ltd., Keb Lane Bardsley, Oldham, England.

2	3	5	1	4
3	4	1	2	5
1	5	3	4	2
4	1	2	5	3
5	2	4	3	1

CONE®

it all adds up

Added vertically, horizontally or diagonally, the sum of the above figures is the same...15.

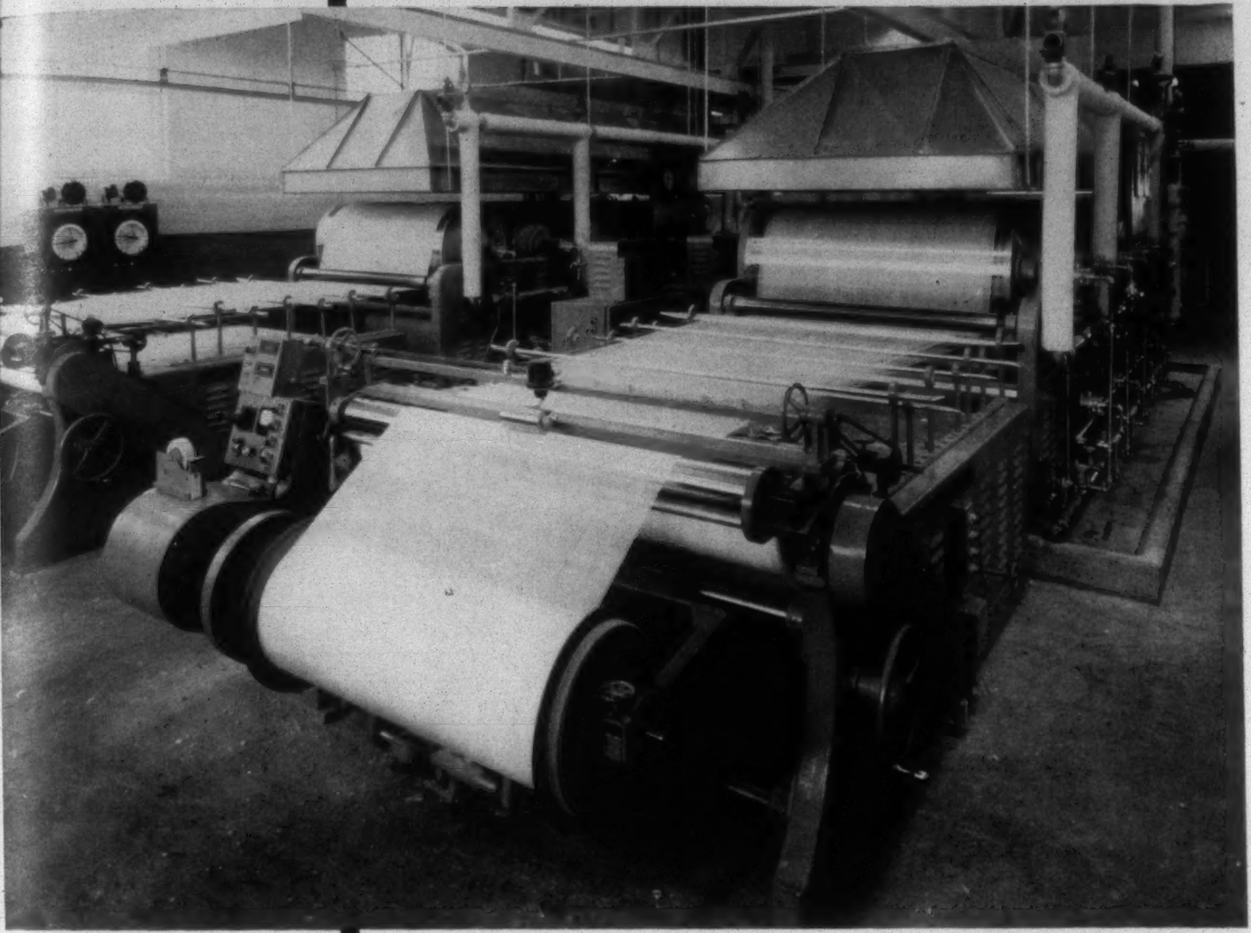
At Cone Mills, teamwork is added to individual skills; the finest raw materials to the most modern textile equipment; pride of past accomplishment to practical future planning. The result? It all adds up... **fabrics of unparalled quality.**

CONE MILLS CORPORATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
GREENSBORO • NORTH CAROLINA

Selling Organization: CONE MILLS, INC., 1440 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

New installation at Glenwood Mills, Easley, S. C.
(Division of Mayfair Mills, Arcadia)



Another 100% Cocker Slasher Installation

With these two Cocker Slashers, Mayfair Mills joins the many other fine mills which rely 100% on Cocker Slashers. Perhaps the finest recommendation for Cocker Slashers and Service is the fact that one Cocker Slasher in a mill usually results in a complete Cocker installation.

Cocker Slashers have many outstanding advantages, such as complete and accurate push button controls over speed, tension, etc.—air operated rolls—full instrumentation—fast and simple beam doffing—and smooth operation at speeds up to 150 yards per minute. Mills report 20% to 25% more yarn on loom beams and production rates of over 1400 lbs. per hour.

Cocker Slashers will handle all types of yarns. Built with 5 to 13 cylinders up to 144" in width. Call on Cocker for complete information or engineering service.

In Canada and New England:
Contact W. S. Clark, Montreal, Canada, Melrose 1-3751

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8/s to 30/s Carded Weaving and Knitting Yarns

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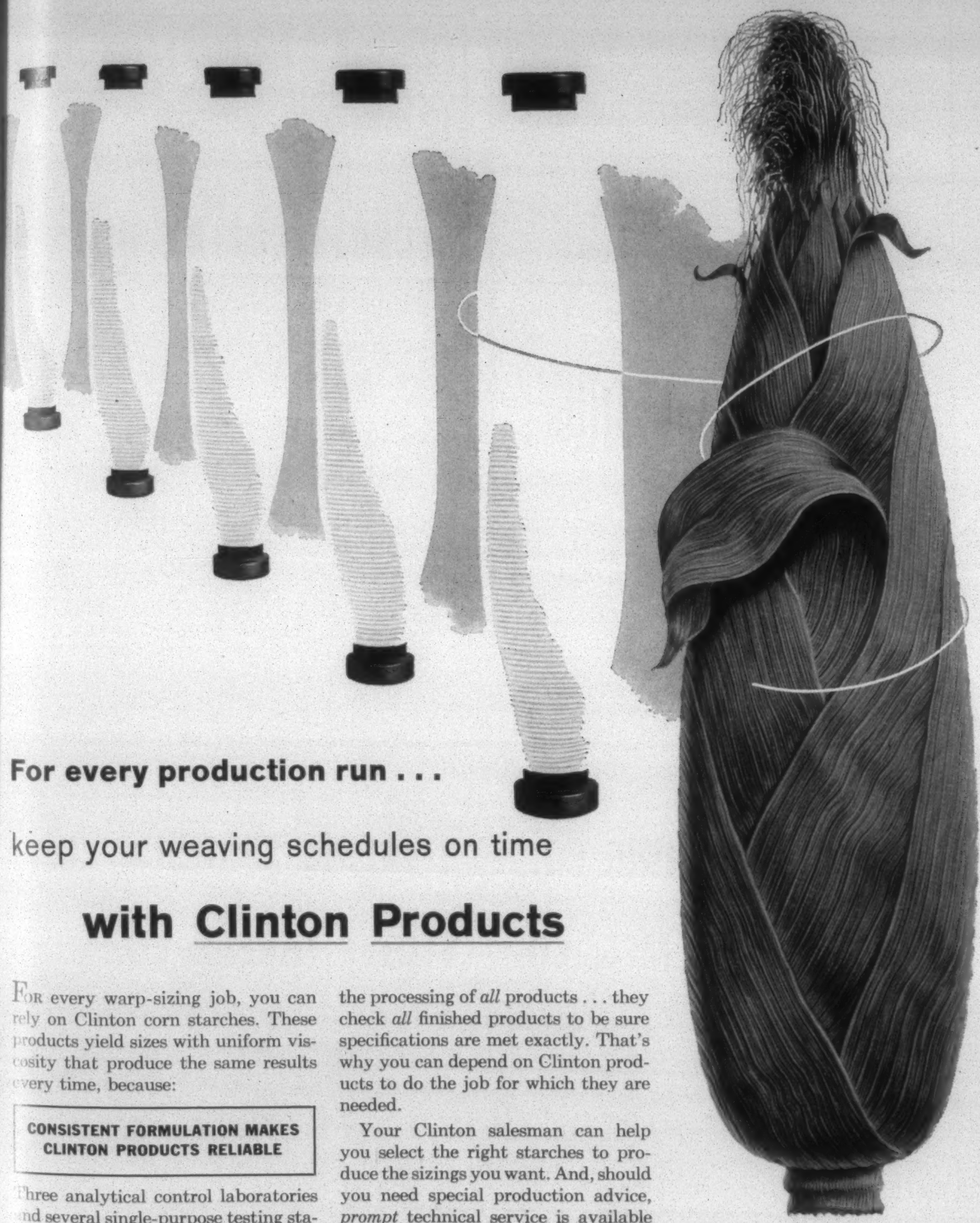
VALDESE, N. C.
Knitting Yarns

TIFTON COTTON MILLS
TIFTON, GA.
Carded Cotton Yarns
2's to 30's—Single and Plies



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keep your weaving schedules on time

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For every warp-sizing job, you can rely on Clinton corn starches. These products yield sizes with uniform viscosity that produce the same results every time, because:

CONSISTENT FORMULATION MAKES CLINTON PRODUCTS RELIABLE

Three analytical control laboratories and several single-purpose testing stations are located at strategic points in our plant. They check every stage in the processing of *all* products . . . they check *all* finished products to be sure specifications are met exactly. That's why you can depend on Clinton products to do the job for which they are needed.

Your Clinton salesman can help you select the right starches to produce the sizings you want. And, should you need special production advice, *prompt* technical service is available when you need it. Call your Clinton salesman today, or write:

CLINTON CORN PROCESSING COMPANY
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CLINTON *. . . Where research today improves tomorrow's product*

The value of the Southern Textile Association to the Southern Textile Industry is fully recognized. On the organization's 50th Anniversary, we extend our

Congratulations and

Best Wishes!

The Randolph Mills

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Manufacturers of

COTTON FLANNELS

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Congratulations to the S. T. A. on its Golden Anniversary

ECHOTA COTTON MILLS

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Extend Hearty Congratulations and Best Wishes to

THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION

on the Occasion of its Golden Anniversary

PROVE QUALITY BY THE SPECTOGRAPH TEST

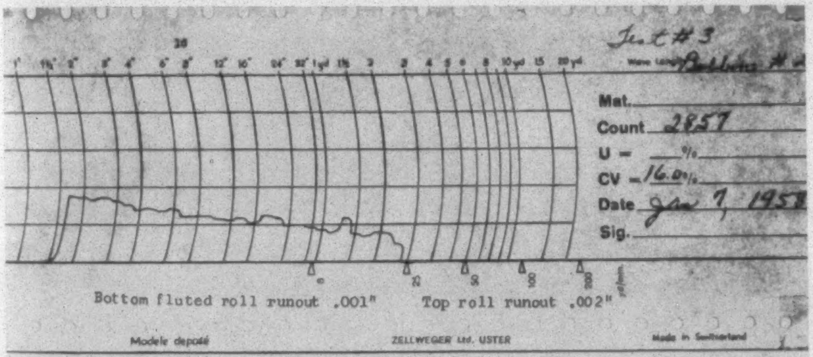
HIGH DRAFTS REQUIRE PERFECTLY FLUTED ROLLS WITH A MINIMUM OF RUNOUT.

F. A. YOUNG'S PERFECTLY FLUTED STEEL ROLLS WITH .002 RUNOUT GUARANTEED.

QUALITY YARN DEPENDS ON QUALITY ROLLS — KNOW YOUR ROLLS
TRY THIS SPECTOGRAPH TEST

Following are the results of two spectograph tests.

Draft of 46—same roving—same cradle—same top rolls (nyaf® Anti-friction)



Test #3

Wave Length Bobbins # [illegible]

Mat.

Count 2857

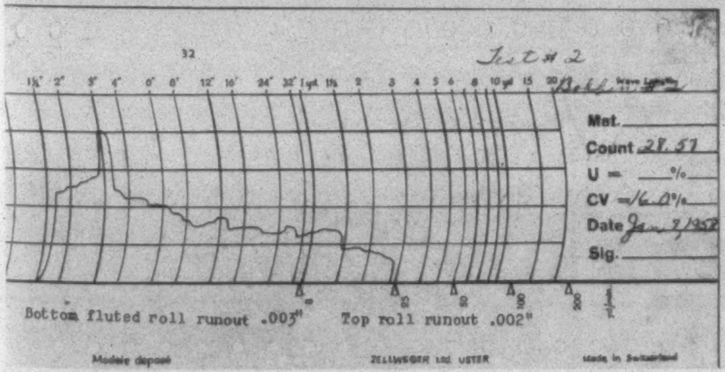
U = ___%

CV = 16.0%

Date Jan 7, 1958

Sig.

Bottom fluted roll runout .001" Top roll runout .002"



Test #2

Wave Length Bobbin #2

Mat.

Count 28.57

U = ___%

CV = 16.0%

Date Jan 7, 1958

Sig.

Bottom fluted roll runout .003" Top roll runout .002"

Test #3, taken with new F. A. Young steel rolls using same drafting and roving as in Test #2. Bottom Fluted Roll Runout one thousandths of an inch (.001)

(Tests show that 80% of OUR New Rolls have runout of .001 or less.)

NOTE:

Same Top Rolls used in both tests having runout of two thousandths of an inch (.002)

Test #2, taken with Bottom Fluted Roll having runout of three thousandths of an inch (.003)

IMPROVED MANUFACTURING PROCESSES ENABLE F. A. YOUNG MACHINE COMPANY TO GUARANTEE NOT OVER .002 RUNOUT ON INDUCTION HARDENED, FLUTED STEEL ROLLS.

QUALITY ROLLS PRODUCE PATTERNLESS YARN

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THE S.T.A.

merits a hearty

"Well done!"

for the excellent service it has rendered the

Southern Textile Industry

Congratulations and Best Wishes

On Your Golden Anniversary

Linford Mills, Inc.

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30's to 50's Combed Yarns

KERR BLEACHING AND FINISHING WORKS, Inc.

Sixty-Eight Years of Service in the Textile Field

CONCORD, NORTH CAROLINA

Bleachers, Finishers,
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Our Best Wishes to the S. T. A.

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ERWIN sheets concentrate where the volume's great with regular and fitted 128's, 140's, 180's . . . woven to *exceed* government specifications.

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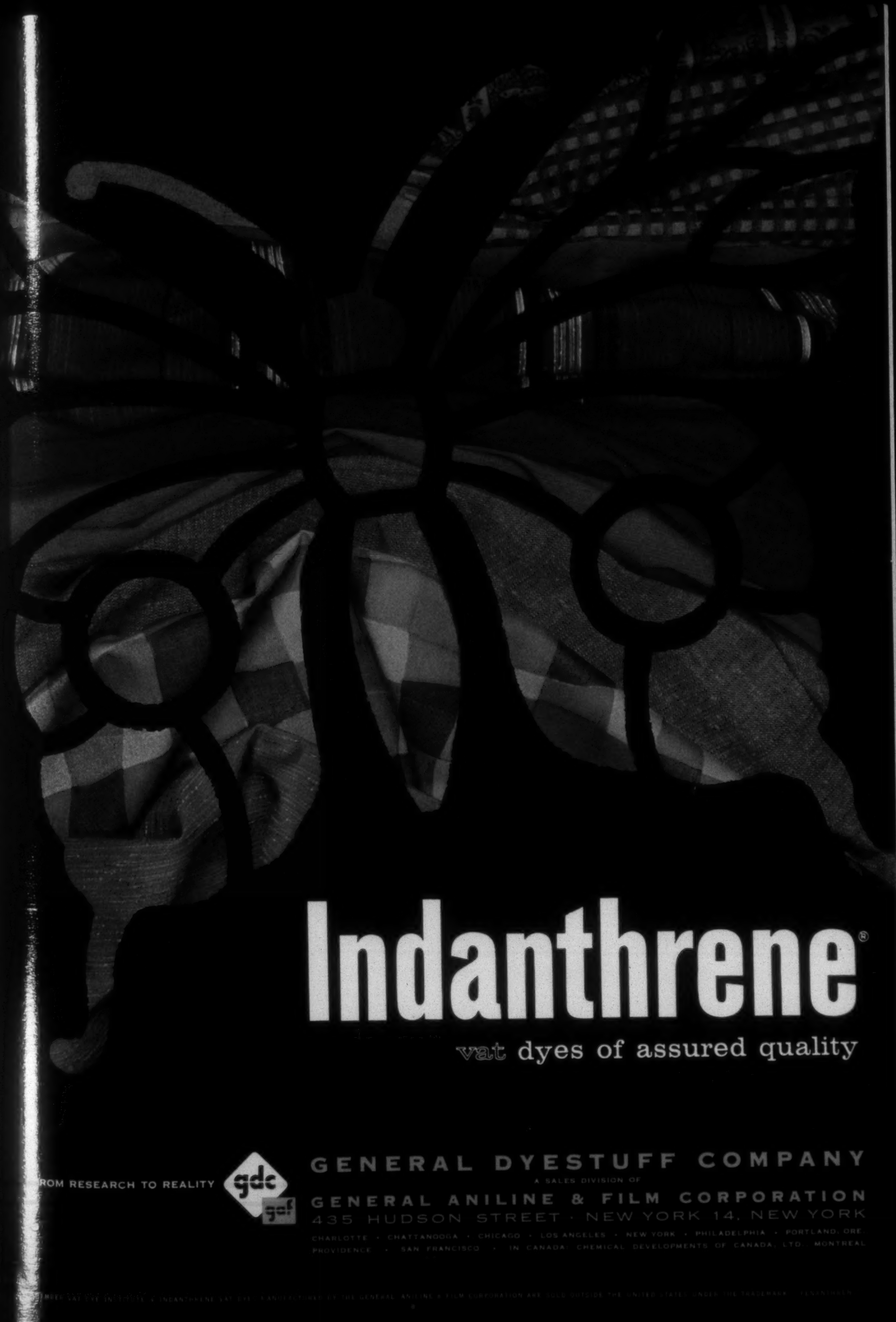

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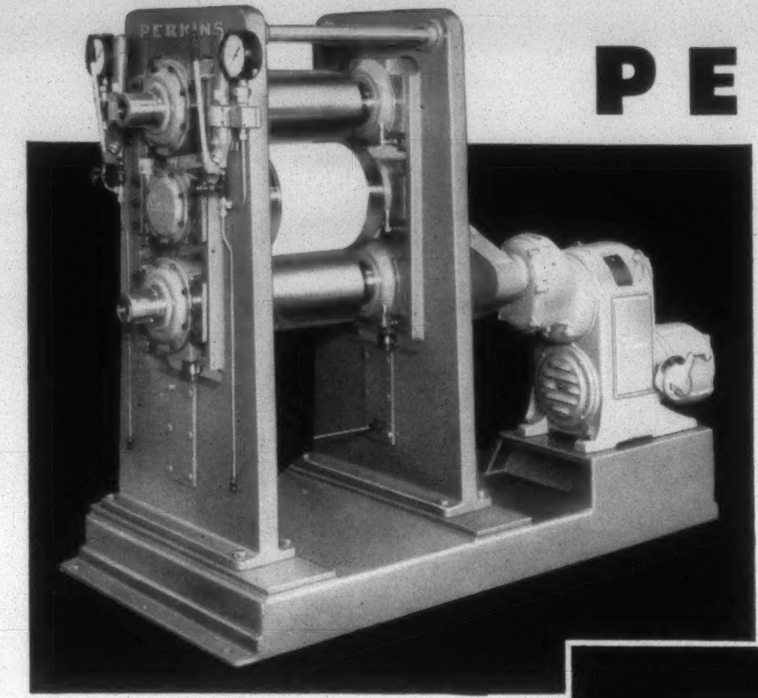
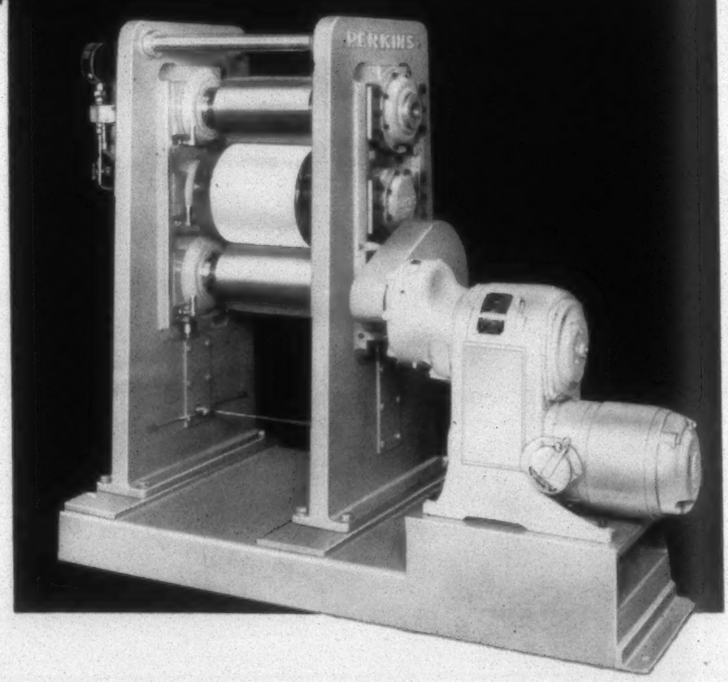


PERKINS

Three-Roll Laboratory Calenders



NEW *Design*

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**ECONOMICAL
AT SURPRISING
LOW COST**

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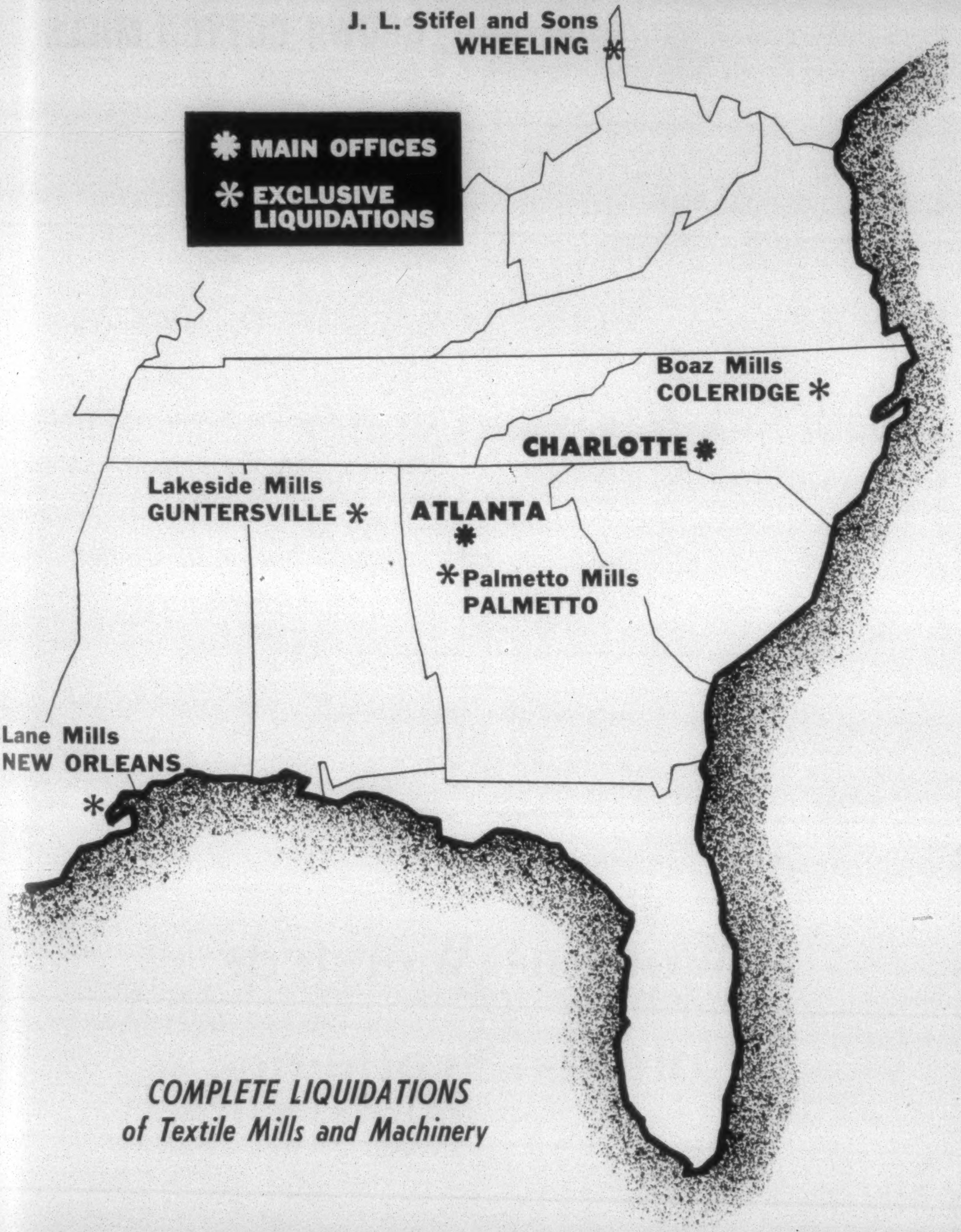
Perkins announces this improved laboratory calender at a considerable saving in cost. With this equipment, you can do your experimental work, and finished production up to 24″ width. It will pay you to investigate this outstanding development.

**B. F. PERKINS & SON, INC.
HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS**



COMPLETE LIQUIDATIONS
of Textile Mills and Machinery

COMER MACHINERY COMPANY
CHARLOTTE • ATLANTA

The entire Southern Textile Industry is indebted to the Southern Textile Association for the service it has rendered.

Our Congratulations

and Best Wishes

On This Golden Anniversary

South Fork Mfg. Co.

Belmont, North Carolina

Single combed peeler yarns
3's to 24's

CROWN COTTON MILLS

DALTON, GEORGIA

Manufacturers of

Army Duck, Drills
and Sheetings

The Southern Textile Association has contributed much to the progress of the Southern Textile Industry and we extend to the Organization our Hearty Congratulations on its Golden Anniversary

Fine Fabrics
Stevens
Since 1813

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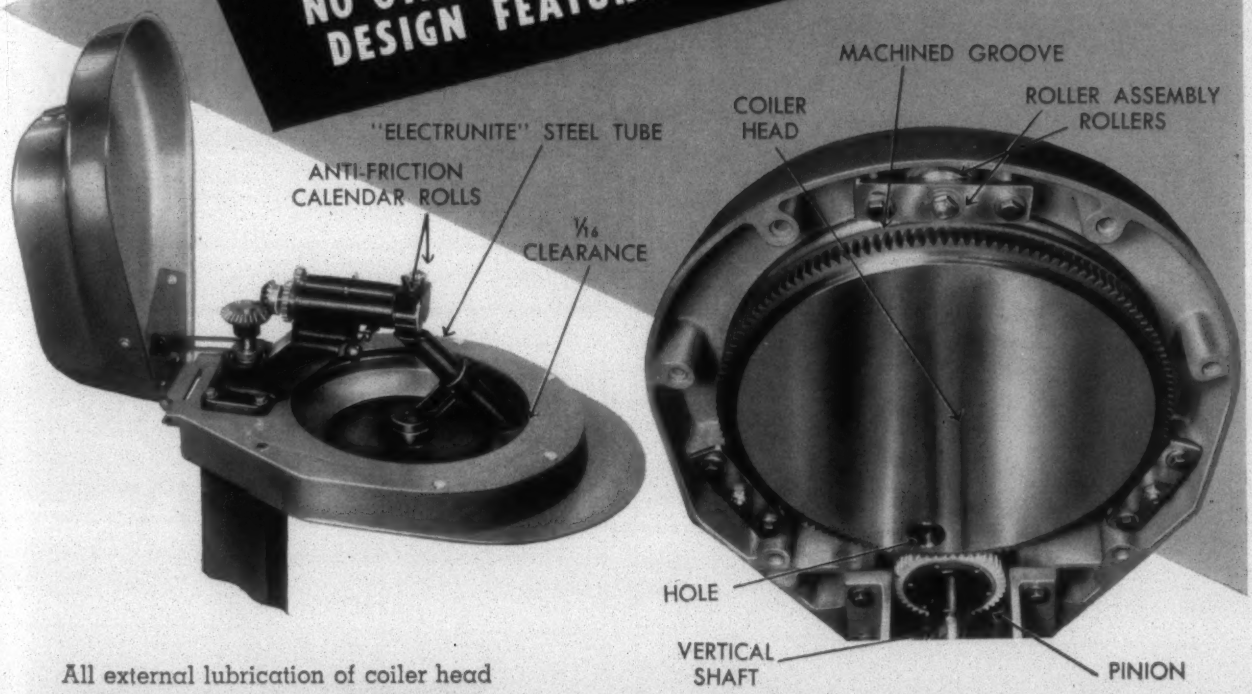
Stevens *Fine Fabrics* Stevens *Since 1813* **Fabrics**

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC., STEVENS BUILDING, BROADWAY AT 41st ST., NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

NEW SACO-LOWELL ANTI-FRICTION COILER HEAD

REQUIRES MINIMUM MAINTENANCE AND LUBRICATION— NO OTHER COILER OFFERS THESE ADVANCED DESIGN FEATURES



All external lubrication of coiler head is eliminated, thus preventing silver soilage by oil or grease. The coiler gear is supported by three non-metallic tires, mounted on roller assemblies, which contain anti-friction bearings, grease packed for life. Non-metallic tires support the coiler gear which is driven by a nylon pinion requiring no gear tooth lubrication.

Note that the tube does not touch the inside of the coiler gear. This intentional clearance of 1/16" prevents snagging of fibers or "tagging" experienced with most other makes of coilers. The inside surface of the tube, made from special "Electrunite" steel, is smooth as glass and free from all scratches and defects that snag fibers. A well-rounded and polished hole through the coiler gear is directly opposite the bottom end of the tube.

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CONCORD NORTH CAROLINA

Extends Congratulations

and Best Wishes to

The S. T. A.

On Reaching

Its Golden Anniversary

Manufacturers of

Drapery and

Upholstery Fabrics

RESTONIC MATTRESSES

"For Your Health's Sake"

Riverside Bedding Co.

Moultrie, Georgia

THE S. T. A.

deserves the thanks of the entire Southern Textile Industry for the service it has rendered during the past 50 years.

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Perfection Spinning Co.

Belmont, N. C.

Fine Combed Yarns

AMEROTRON COMPANY

Executive Offices:

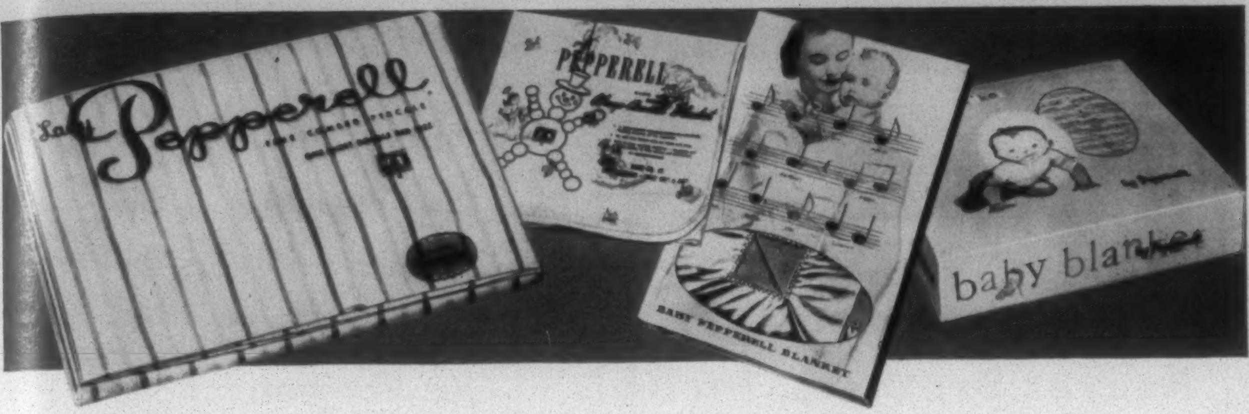
ABERDEEN, N. C.

Appreciates the value of the Southern Textile Association to the Industry in the South, and extends the organization Hearty Congratulations on reaching its Golden Anniversary.

☆

Mills at:

Hartwell, Ga., Red Springs, N. C., Robbins, N. C.,
Barnwell, S. C., Belton, S .C., Honea Path, S. C.,
Williamston, S. C.



Together . . . for over 50 years!

Pepperell Manufacturing Company in textiles; American Moistening Company in air conditioning . . . *both* are well-known not only to the trade, but to each other! For it was over 50 years ago that the first Amco installation was made in a Pepperell mill. Moreover, it's a business association which has continued active right up to the present.

Amco's developments in improved methods of air conditioning today include a full list of carefully engineered devices, as well as *all* types of systems. So whether *your* requirements are for humidification alone; or in combination with cooling, such as in a ductless evaporative cooling system; or for a unit dry-duct system; or central station air conditioning . . . Amco can offer you the *right* system, composed of quality components, and based on engineering backed by seventy years experience in textile air conditioning.

Call on Amco for reliable advice. Amco engineers will be glad to suggest a solution to any air conditioning problem you may have. There is absolutely no obligation.

Amco cooling and ventilating installation in spinning room of Pepperell plant.

Some departments in the mill use straight humidification with Amco atomizers.

AMCO

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO. • CLEVELAND, NORTH CAROLINA
BRANCHES:
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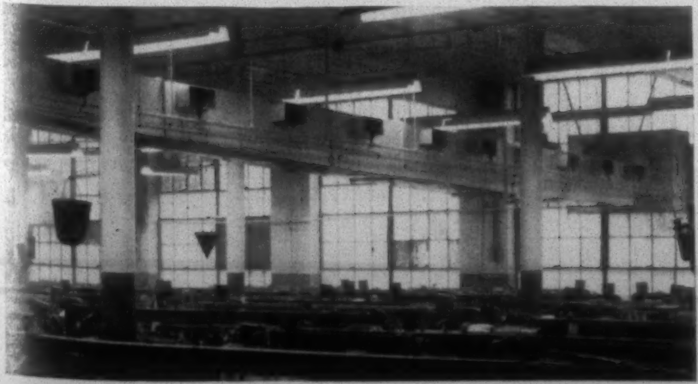
Amco unit dry-duct system installed in weave room.

A Nation-Wide Sales Organization

This is a **REEVES** *fabric*

"FROM COTTON TO CUTTER"

Reeves Brothers, Inc.

54 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.
and Subsidiary Organizations:

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Eagle & Phenix Division
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Fairforest Company
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Congratulations, S. T. A.
On Your Golden Anniversary

To the
Southern Textile Association
on its
Golden Anniversary
we extend
Our Congratulations
and Best Wishes

Chiquola Mfg. Co.

Honea Path, S. C.

Manufacturers of
Print Cloths and Broadcloths

Our Best Wishes
to the
Southern Textile Association
on its
50th Anniversary

Piedmont Processing Company

Belmont, N. C.

COTTON YARNS
NATURAL – BLEACHED – DYED

From One "Old Timer"
to Another

. . .

CONGRATULATIONS
to the
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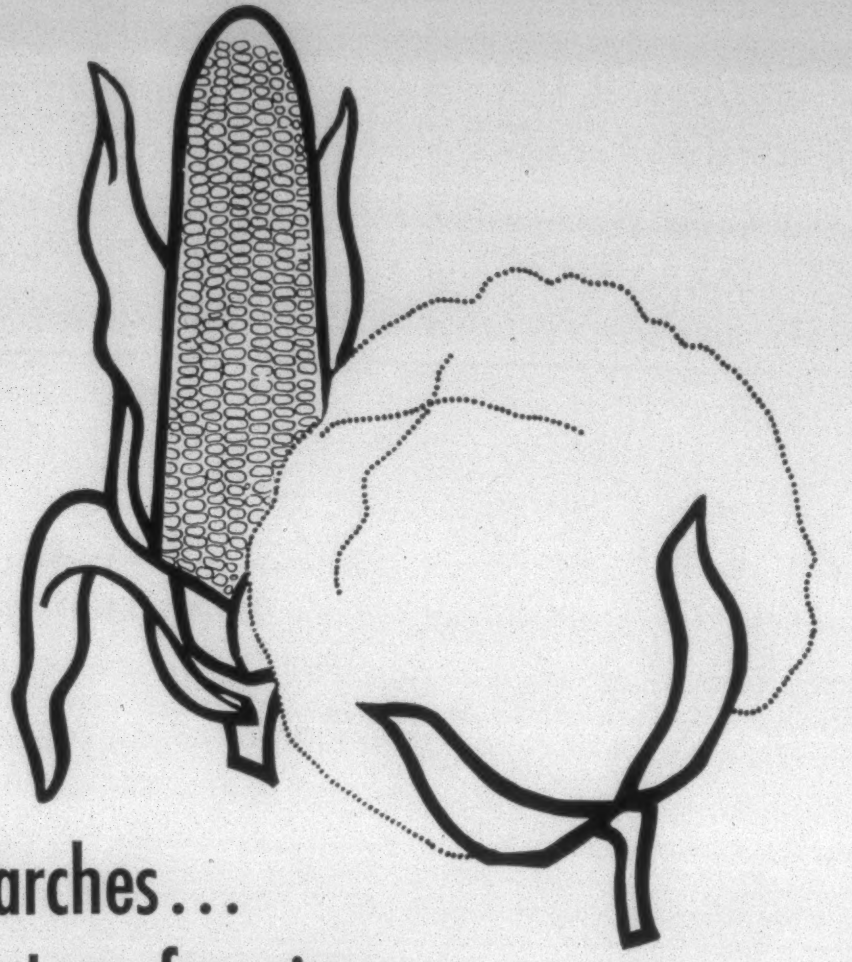
WENNONAH
COTTON MILLS COMPANY
LEXINGTON, N. C.

Colored Cotton Goods
ESTABLISHED 1886



C. P. Starches...
Try 'em for size

CLARO® · GLOBE® · EAGLE® · FOXHEAD®
TEN-O-FILM® · GLOBE® DEXTRINES

Whether you seek reduced breakage of yarn on slasher or looms...improved sizing or desizing of spun rayons, blends or synthetics...more effective and economical re-starching, printing or back-filling...Corn Products' Technical Staff can be of real service.

Years of experience in textile sizing applications in our modern laboratory at Greenville, S. C. and our unique Pilot Plant Slasher Assembly which is sponsored by Corn Products Fellowship program at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, can help you solve your problems.

Feel free to consult with our nearest sales office, or write to:

CORN PRODUCTS SALES COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y.

Congratulations to the
SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION
on its
Fifty Years of Service
to the Industry

Congratulations, S. T. A.
On Your 50th Anniversary
Your value to the Southern
Textile Industry is fully
Appreciated by Southern
Manufacturers

TEXTILES
INCORPORATED
GASTONIA, N. C.

Spinners of
High Grade Combed Yarns

Our Congratulations and
Best Wishes to
THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE
ASSOCIATION
on its Golden Anniversary

Dundee Mills
INCORPORATED
GRIFFIN GEORGIA

Manufacturers of Famous Nationally Advertised
DUNDEE TOWELS
Plain and Name Woven Turkish Towels — Huck
Towels — Dish Towels — Toweling — Crashes
Damask Table Tops — Napkins — Diapers

ROWAN
COTTON MILLS
SALISBURY
NORTH CAROLINA

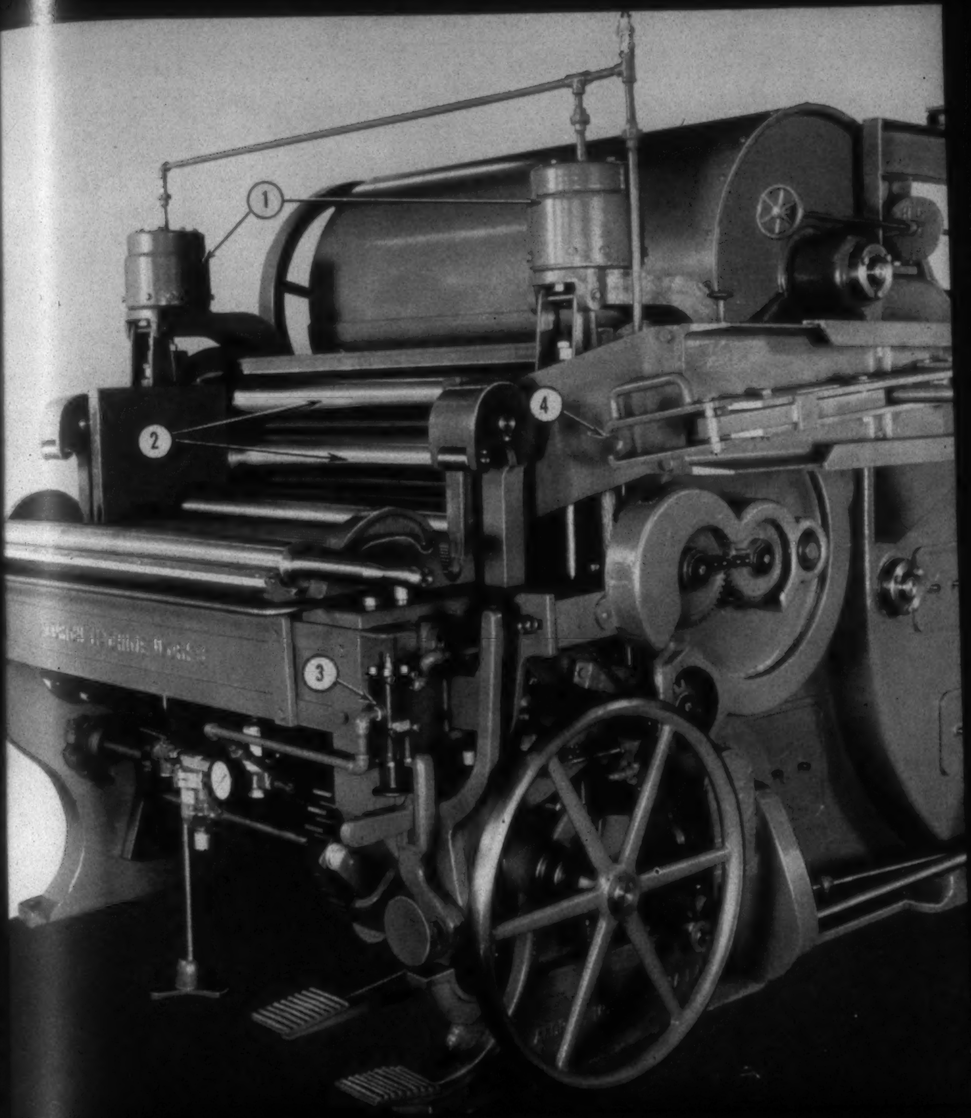
COMBED
KNITTING
YARNS

Our Best Wishes to the S. T. A.

Best Wishes to the S. T. A.
from
SPINDALE MILLS, INC.

COMBED SHIRTINGS
AND DRESS GOODS

SPINDALE NORTH CAROLINA



The ALDRICH HIGH COMPRESSION CALENDER

① Diaphragm air cylinders, without pistons or stuffing boxes, apply accurately adjustable pressures up to 12,000 pounds on the calender rolls.

② Meehanite calender rolls, which are stronger than gray cast iron, and smoother, since there are no blow holes in Meehanite castings. These rolls are carried on roller bearings, made to fit standard calender rolls with standard journals to permit easy installation and provide maximum carrying capacity.

③ Valve which releases pressure on the rolls each time the calender stops. This is very important on some synthetics.

④ Pneumatic Lap Pin Extractor which applies a pull of 500 pounds to the pin to remove it from the densest lap.

AldricH MachinE WorkS
Greenwood, South Carolina

For The Textile Industry's Use

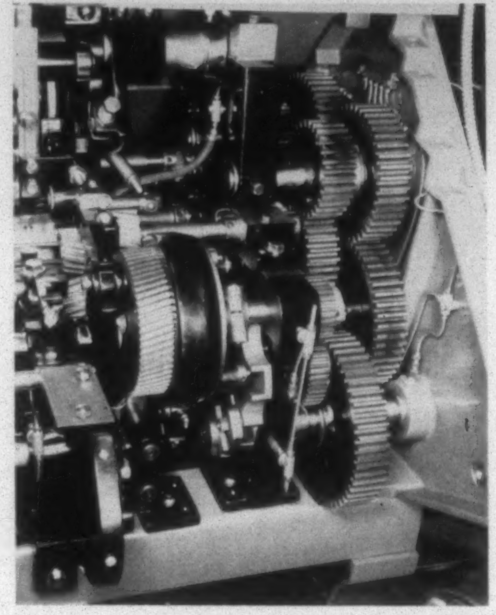
— NEW MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES —

Saco-Lowell Changeovers

Four new changeovers for modernizing existing equipment have been announced by Saco-Lowell Shops. The changeovers are designed for various carding and spinning machinery and include: (1) an improved head-end for Model 57 and earlier combers; (2) an anti-friction binder pulley for cards; (3) a revolving apron bar for F-5 roving drafting elements; and (4) new traveler cups for Gwaltney spinning frames.

Saco-Lowell reports that the production rates of the 56 and 57 combers may be obtained from Model 50, 52 and 54 combers by installation of a new changeover which includes a epicyclic roller motion. The Model 56 comber can have a 100% production of 60 lbs. per hour with a 60-grain sliver as compared to 50 lbs. per hour for previous models. Job loads have been increased, even with the 20% production increase, from 6 to 8 combers per tender.

Structural roller motion improvements center around a shorter crank and a reinforced spider. The life of these parts is thereby prolonged. The hub of the sun gear is heat-treated for prolonged life. Sliver variation is more precisely controlled by a change in the gearing ratio of the drive gear for the roller motion and detaching rolls.



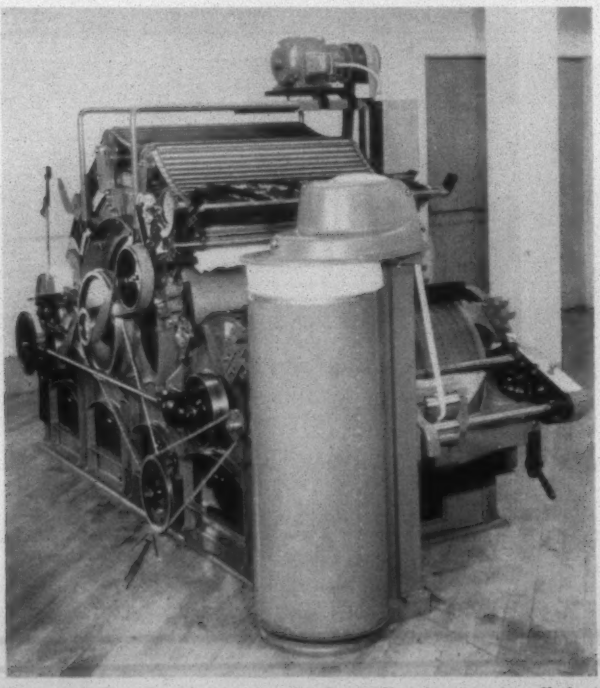
This photograph shows the epicyclic roller motion on the No. 2 side. The production rates of the 56 and 57 comber may be obtained from Saco-Lowell 50, 52, and 54 combers by installing the new changeover.

The card is the most ruggedly built of all textile machines. So many years after other types of processing equipment have become obsolete, the basic design of the card has remained unchanged. However, the card must be kept up-to-date if it is to operate efficiently. Saco-Lowell has added new anti-friction bearings in the binder pulley assembly to a long list of card improvements.

The modern sub-assembly is composed of a standard adapter type ball bearing and a new stand and stud. The design of the bearing mount was based on the strictest recommendations of the bearing manufacturer. The new bearing will outlive bronze replaceable bushings many times, according to Saco-Lowell.

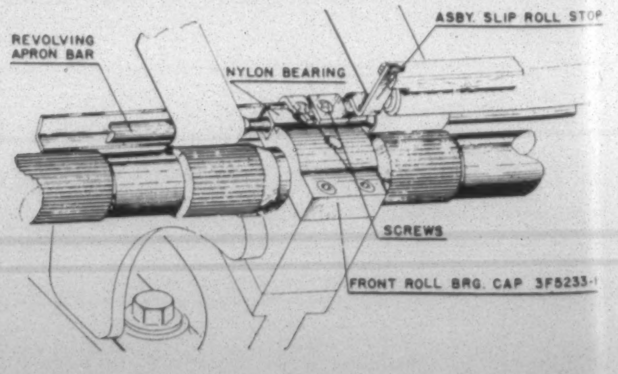
The company reports that a number of mills have adopted the practice of reworking the old style bearings when they have become worn and inserting a bronze bushing. This is not economically practical because the labor costs to tool out the old bearing cancel out any savings. Moreover, there is no guarantee that the bushing job will last very long. Because the binder bushings travel at 600 to 700 r.p.m., the bronze bushings wear out rapidly. In addition, the bushed bearing must be oiled at least once per shift.

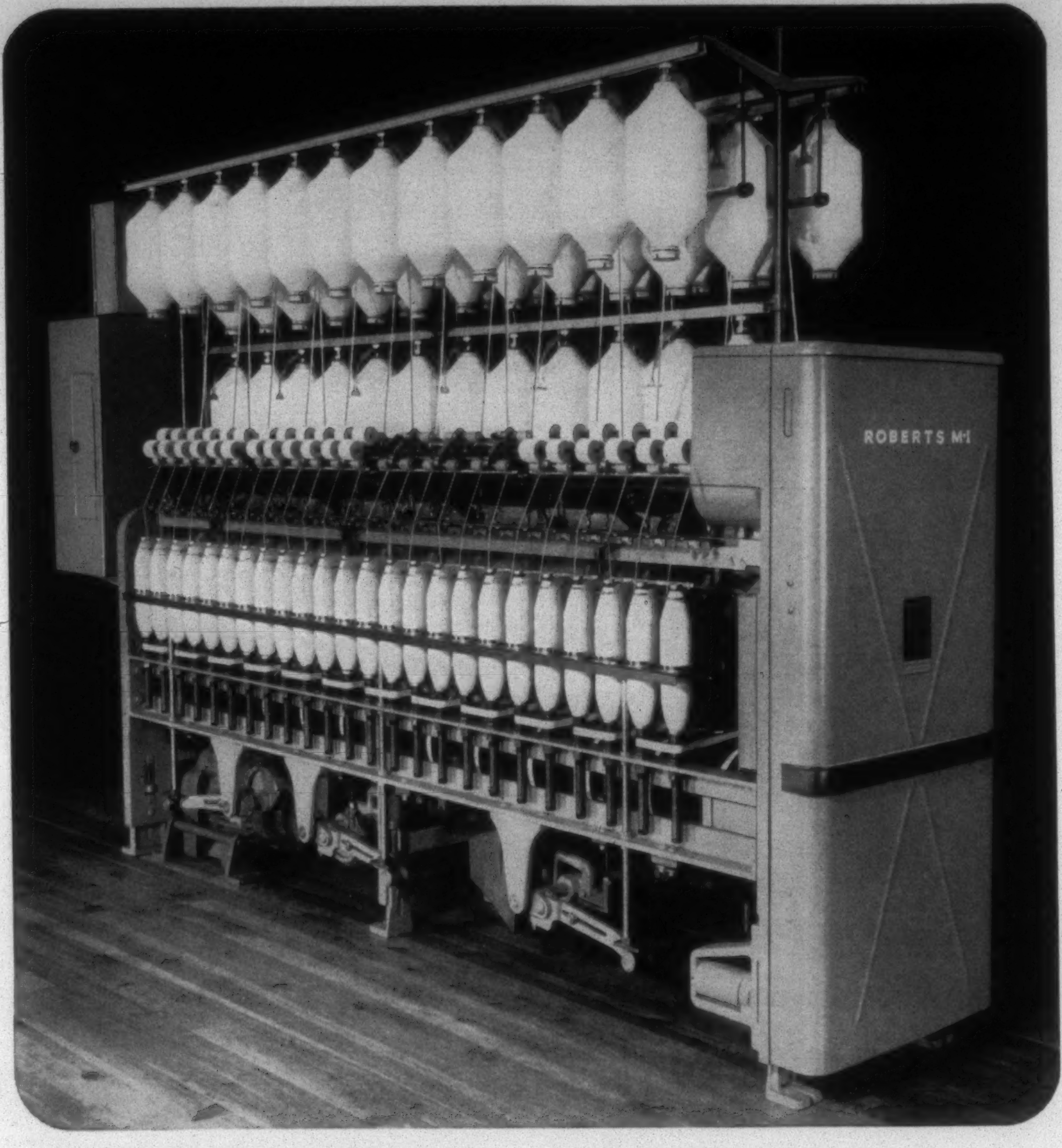
The new binder bearing assembly requires no maintenance other than grease lubrication at six-month intervals. It also gives much smoother operation, according to the company. Another advantage for the bearing



This card has the anti-friction binder pulley bearing installed. A much smoother operation is allowed to the 600 to 700 r.p.m. pulley by the new development.

This line drawing of the new auxiliary apron bar for F-5 roving shows the location of: (1) revolving apron bar; (2) nylon bearings; (3) front roll bearing cap; and (4) assembly slip roll stop.





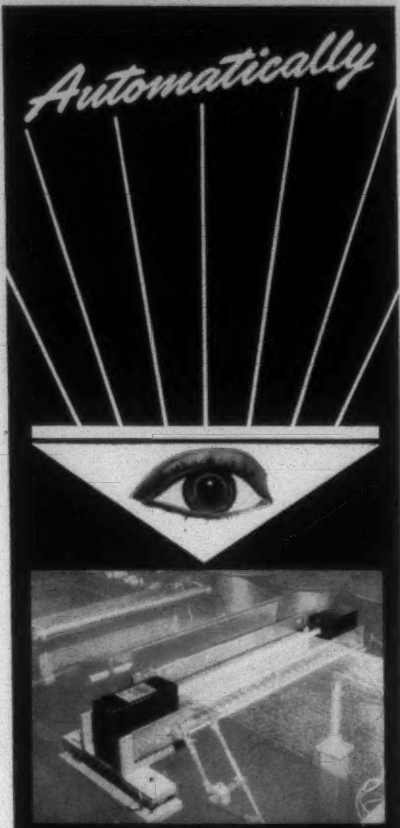
ROBERTS SPINNING

ALL NEW—ALL BALL BEARING ROBERTS M-1 SPINNING FRAME

The benefits of BIG PACKAGE SPINNING are available **AT $32 TO $40 PER SPINDLE INSTALLED** in your mill, depending on gauge and frame lengths. These frames produce better yarns at higher front roll speeds and put more ounces of yarn on the bobbin.

More than 250 Roberts narrow frames have been installed in mills during the past eighteen months.

ROBERTS COMPANY
SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA



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It Pays to Know LINDLY the Lindly Count

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248 HERRICKS ROAD
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is the solution of the oil seepage problem which is prevalent in many mills.

Saco-Lowell research specialists have developed a new auxiliary apron bar for F-5 drafting elements which reduces friction where the apron contacts the bar. The new device revolves freely in nylon bearings and virtually eliminates drag at the point of contact on the inner surface of the apron. Apron wear is greatly reduced by the revolving bar.

The nylon bearings which are an important part of the improvement in roving drafting require no lubrication other than an initial application of light oil. Parts to apply on the new device are: apron bar roll; lintproof, nylon bearings; slip roll stop assembly; and front roll bearing cap.

The final improvement reported by Saco-Lowell is a special traveler cup to be applied to Gwaltney frames. The new traveler cups are easily applied, by means of a steel strap, to any of the upright stands of the company's umbrella creel. Usually three or four cups are desired per frame. These cups are especially helpful in assuring that the correct traveler is applied by the tender.

(Request Item No. E-1)

Adding Machine

A new simplex 10-key adding machine, hand-operated for adding, subtracting and listing, has been announced by the Monroe Calculating Machine Co. The Model 811H-14 fills a need as a handy figuring tool, price-designed to enable office managers to put one on every desk. No larger than an 8" x 11" sheet of paper and weighing 14 lbs., the machine is sturdily built for heavy-duty use. It provides direct subtraction and automatic credit balance. Minus items and negative totals and sub-totals print in red. The 811H14 features a standard size 10-key Monroe keyboard, standard size tape and ribbon, and standard locks to prevent misoperation. Listing capacity is 999,999.99; totaling capacity 9,999,999.99 both positive and negative.

(Request Item No. E-2)

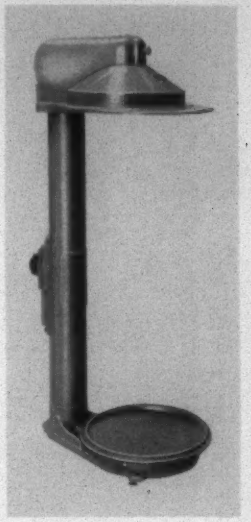
Mothproofing

A new highly durable mothproofing agent, Moth Snub D, has been introduced by the Arkansas Co. Inc. This new product is said to be outstanding in its field. It is reported to have as advantages: (1) easily applied during dyeing; (2) durable for life of garment to dry cleaning, laundering, and weathering including exposure to rain and sun, and is resistant to perspiration, hot pressing and abrasion; (3) does not affect the hand or appearance of the fabric; (4) does not cause odor development even under extreme conditions; and (5) is highly economical in that extremely small amounts of the active ingredient give complete protection.

The new mothproofing is simple to use and does not require any preliminary mixing before adding to the dyebath. In physical consistency, it is reported to be a stable white emulsion which is added directly to the dyebath at the start of the dyeing operation. The dyeing is then carried out in the usual manner during which the mothproofing agent is exhausted onto the goods at the same time as the dyes. In most applications, it is necessary to use only 4% Moth Snub D on the weight of the fabric.

(Request Item No. E-3)

Card Coiler



The Universal card coiler (McDonough Power Equipment Inc.)

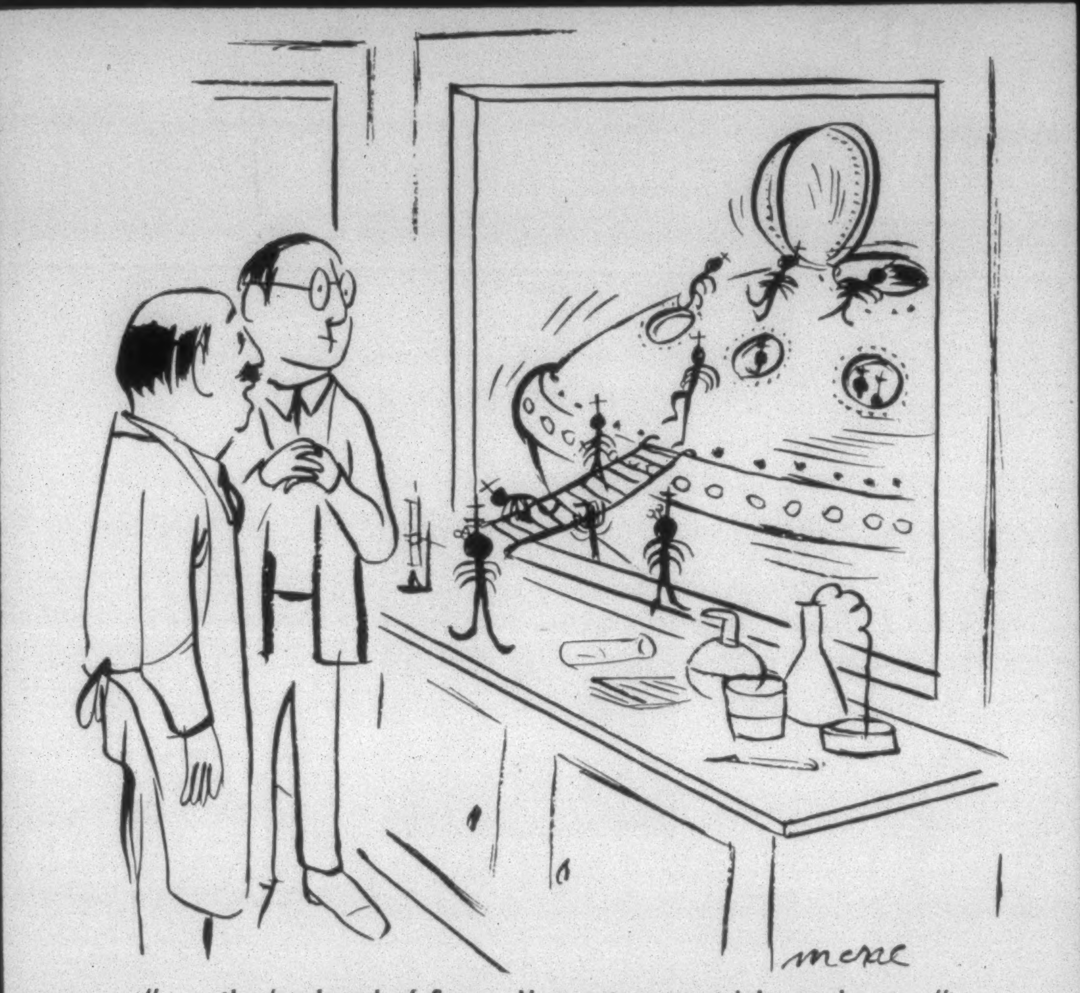
The U. S. Patent Office has issued U. S. Patent No. 2,832,099 to McDonough Power Equipment Inc. for its Universal card coiler. The Universal name stems from the fact that the McDonough coiler fits any make card without special modifications, and can be installed in 30 min. time. The head and base are angularly adjustable to any position and the can table may be infinitely adjusted to the tube gear which permits maximum results with minimum aisle space. Precision engineering and the patented features in the head and base are said to make it possible for this unit to put more sliver in the can.

The can table permits cans to slide off easily, so lifting and can damage are minimized. The new coiler will, the manufacturers report, save up to 33% card room labor. The McDonough coiler is made in models to accommodate 14", 15", 16" and 18" cans, either 36" or 42" high.

(Request Item No. E-4)

Monorail

A new low cost monorail line has been developed by the Vern G. Ellen Co. to provide the textile industry with a modern materials handling system. Ductile iron is one of the outstanding construction features of the Twin City Monorail line. It is claimed to be several times stronger than gray iron. It has great shock strength and can be bent and twisted without breaking. The steel itself is a twin section track of specially rolled high carbon steel, having a lap splice. Rerolled railroad steel assures easy bending of curves and flexible applications. The hangers are of ductile iron and are anchored between the rail by clamping the



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We don't know whether the space men really want Seyco products or Seyco service — or both.

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Buzz him more often; he likes to visit with you.

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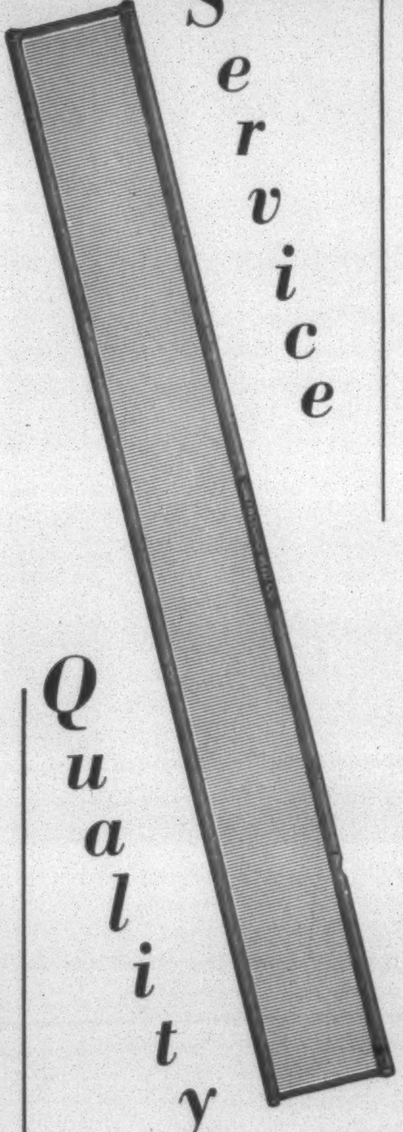
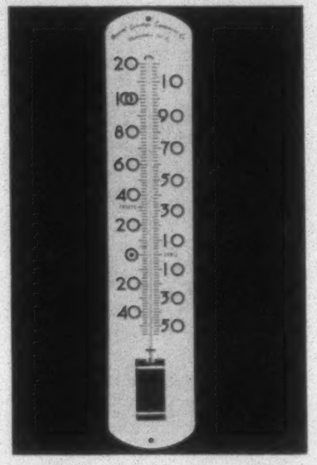


FOR THE WEAVING
OF ALL FABRICS

Greensboro
Loom Reed Co., Inc.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

rail around the hangers. Trolley yokes, load bars and suspension fittings are also of ductile iron. The trolley wheels are drop forged and flame hardened to provide hardness and ease of propulsion. The new monorail line is interchangeable with other monorails for additions or expansion. The line is available in trussed and/or girded rail and with a complete selection of tongue, glide and rotary switches, crosstracks and turntables. Electrification is compact and flexible and can be obtained in bare or shielded types.
(Request Item No. E-5)

Multi-Purpose Thermometer



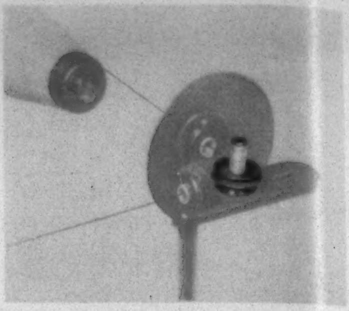
Model 2900 multi-purpose thermometer (General Scientific Equipment Co.)

A new thermometer has been announced by the General Scientific Equipment Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Known as Model No. 2900, this general purpose instrument is described as one of the most readable thermometers on the market. It is made of heavy metal, with black figures 7/16″ high, on a white background. Designed with a magnifying red lens tube, it offers easy reading at a glance from a distance. It measures 14″ long by 2½″ wide, and has a range of from minus 50 to plus 120° F.
(Request Item No. E-6)

Tension Control

The Lindly & Co. Electrotense embodies several new principles for the control of yarn tension. An adjustable force, obtained without the use of weights or springs, is applied between 2 discs similar to the conventional ones in use on many creel tensioning devices. The yarn runs partially around a ceramic post and between the discs. This force may be applied simultaneously at all tension stations. It is vibratory in nature and can be controlled from a central point to create a tension in all of the yarn ends from almost 0 to over 15 grams.

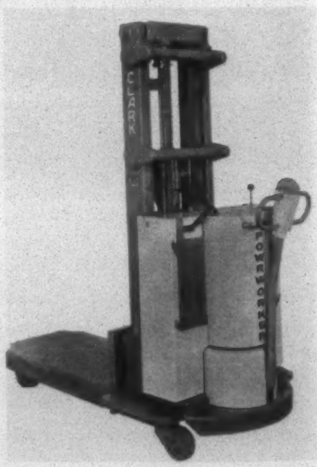
If unequal tension is created in the yarn due to the angle at which some ends of yarn leave the creel and enter the warper or because they go through more guides in the creel, certain sets of tensioning devices may be made to create greater tension to compensate for this. For what is termed the ultimate in uniformity of tension, each station may be provided with an individual control which can be adjusted to compensate for yarn angle, creel guide friction and other extraneous tension producing circumstances. Once this initial compensating adjustment has been made, all stations may then be controlled simultaneously.



The Lindly Electrotense (Lindly & Co.)

Another advantage of the Electrotense is said to lie in its unique method of creating tension. This has the effect of both keeping the tension discs clean and freely rotating and of preventing backup of twist which can be a source of non-uniformity and broken ends. Only one post is necessary which minimizes wrap-around and consequent multiplication of tension irregularities in the yarn source. In applications where no change in yarn direction is required there is no tension multiplication problem at all. Also since the yarn tension is realized without the use of weights there is said to be no problem of inertia and end breakage i reduced.
(Request Item No. E-7)

Electric Fork Lifts



Powrworker high lift platform truck

Two new high-lifting units have been added to the Powrworker line of battery-powered hand trucks produced by the industrial truck division of Clark Equipment Co. The high lift pallet truck is designed to handle single-face pallets. It has platforms available in lengths from 36 to 60″. Both units will lift a 4,000-lb. load 130″ or more, depending on the application. Over-all width is 42½″.

A feature of both units is said to be an articulated drive unit, which raises or lowers 3″ to compensate for uneven floor con-

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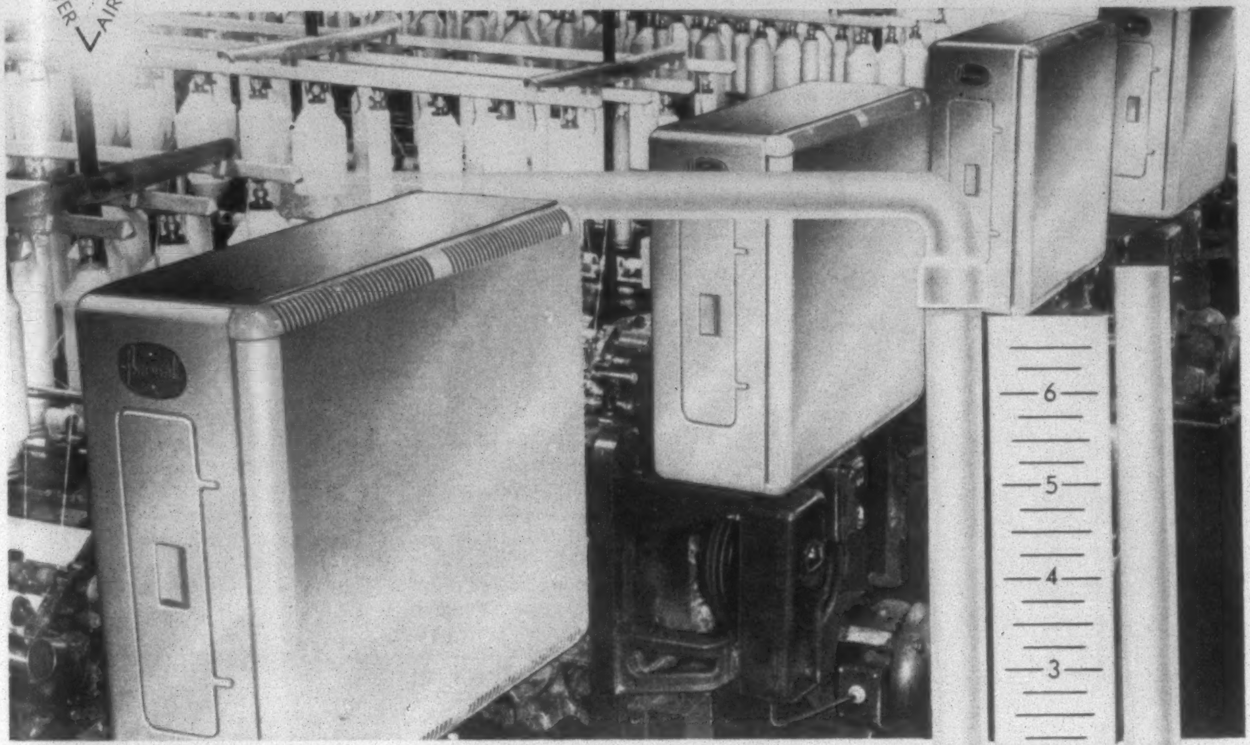

NOW!

Extensive laboratory and field tests have provided this startling information about pressures and their relation to the performance of a vacuum collection system . . .

LOW SUCTION PRESSURES—*and*—ASSURED BETTER CLEANING

Cleaning abilities of collection systems are based on the amount of air taken in at the drafting area. Pneumafil's special venturi flow and "matched" shape orifices pick up and handle **maximum air quantities** for **superior cleaning** at ideal performance pressures.

LOW SUCTION PRESSURES *for* PICKING UP THE END

Our years of studying and testing all kinds of yarn under actual mill conditions have established **correct** minimum pressures necessary to pick up the end! Pressures in excess of this minimum do not materially improve end pick up. Here again Pneumafil offers the money saving advantages of lowest pressures necessary to do the job (picking up the end), but still provides the plus benefits of higher air quantities for better cleaning.

LOW SUCTION PRESSURES *for* LOWER OPERATING COSTS

More cleaning of the yarn and frame, more balanced room conditions, and lower operating costs equal more profits. With Pneumafil you get all this and more at no additional cost. Advanced features designed and built into our most modern equipment **move more air at lower pressures and at less operating horsepower per CFM!** Here's where you can really put your finger on dollar savings. You'll be glad you bought Pneumafil.

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CALENDER
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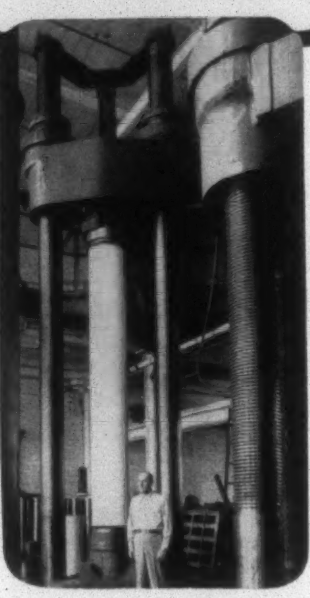

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During the past two years "HOLYOKE" has invested over a quarter million in additional giant presses, lathes and accessory equipment . . . As illustrated, this modern press towers 26′ above the floor, while its foundation rests 17′ below floor level, permitting production of "HOLYOKE" Rolls up to 230″ face. The "HOLYOKE" operation and facility is the most efficient of its kind, with engineering and service to match.

For 95 years "HOLYOKE" has been a buy word in paper and textiles. Today we continue to insure outstanding performance with a managerial, engineering and production staff which is young in years, advanced in ideas, with each man highly trained in his own field.

Correspondence Invited

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CALENDER and EMBOSSING ROLLS
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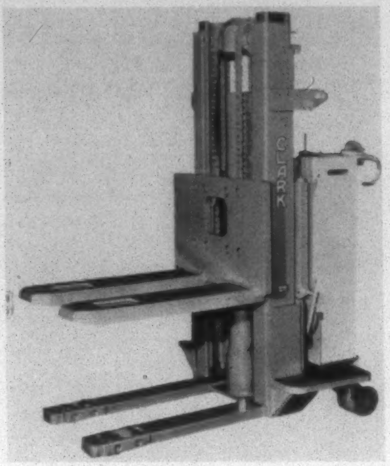
HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS



Powrworker high lift pallet truck (Clark Equipment Co.)

ditions. This prevents loss of traction. Forward and reverse direction is controlled by a butterfly switch in the control head on the steering handle. Electric switches reportedly make it impossible to direct both forward and reverse current to the drive motor at the same time. The steering handle turns 90° in each direction. Brakes are automatically applied when the steering handle is in either vertical or horizontal position and the handle returns to vertical position when released by the operator. When the brake is applied the power circuit is broken automatically.

A flow regulator in the hydraulic system controls lowering speed of forks. The heavy-duty upright mechanism is similar to that used on Clark fork trucks and either machine can be equipped with a standard or Hi-Lo upright. Both machines are said to travel 2 m.p.h. loaded and have a lift speed of 12 f.p.m. loaded. Either a single row or double row 12-volt battery can be used. With single row batteries, the machines are less than 32″ longer than the load. Without batteries, the Pallet truck weighs 3,310 lbs. and the platform truck weighs 2,950 lbs.

(Request Item No. E-8)

Bobbin Conveyor

The Terrell Machine Co. has announced a new automatic conveying system which is said to require no labor for handling bobbins from Terrell bobbin cleaning equipment to automatic winder hoppers. Cleaned bobbins are discharged by the bobbin cleaning machines onto a conveyor which carries them to an in-process storage bin. This storage bin will accommodate 40,000 cleaned bobbins. As the supply of bobbins in the quiller hopper is depleted, a signaling switch (one in each hopper) will call for bobbins. The switch is set in accordance with the hopper capacity and the bobbin requirements of the quiller.

This request for bobbins is handled automatically by a control panel which will then serve to release bobbins from the in-process storage bin and divert them on a conveyor to the quiller calling for bobbins. Any quiller may call for bobbins at any time simultaneously or otherwise. The control panel will permit bobbins to go to only one quiller at a time. Only when one quiller is satisfied will the control panel divert bobbins to another quiller. Proper control mechanisms are used so that no hopper will ever be without bobbins.

The control panel is also said to actuate the necessary solenoid operated gates leading to the proper quillers and times its operation so it will not open or close when bobbins are in the conveyors. A manually operated off-switch which will stop bobbin flow to any machine is located at each quiller in the event that particular machine is to be taken out of operation for repairs.

(Request Item No. E-9)

The Magic Marker

A mighty handy item to have around the plant or office is a unique, palm-sized writing and marking implement offered by Speedry Products of Jamica, N. Y. Called the Magic Marker, it writes indelibly on practically any surface. The marker, made with a felt point impregnated with a special instant drying ink, writes in four widths, depending on which way you hold the point.

(Request Item No. E-10)

Arnel Triacetate

Celanese Corp. of America has announced the introduction of 75-denier Arnel triacetate in a new 40-filament yarn. The new yarn, all in 2Z twist, is priced at $1.24 per pound on cones and $1.25 on beams, representing a premium of 8 cents per pound over standard 75-denier 20-filament Arnel yarn. The new yarn, predominantly for women's apparel, makes possible fabrics with a softer hand and further increases the versatility of Arnel, it is said by the company.

(Request Item No. E-11)

Dielectric Heating

The prospect of arcless application of dielectric high frequency heating in many textile operations, sought for many years by industrial users, has been brought a step closer as a result of 2 patents issued in Washington, D. C., to Julius W. Mann and George F. Russell. The patents cover an entirely new type of apparatus which the inventors call the Heat Retention Type Electrode. Patent No. 2,821,611 describes various types of electrodes to be used primarily in evaporating moisture from moving webs of textiles where arcing tendencies would be ruinous to the quality of the end products. This patent points out particularly where moving webs of parallel strands of rayon and other fibrous materials may be dyed and dried during the process of putting the yarn into production, rather than in the separate and expensive batch type dyeing operations which involve many stages of winding and rewinding of cones.

The electrodes, developed by Mann and Russell, are composed of multiple metallic elements separated by thin layers of high loss dielectric, which retains some heat and permits operation of warm, rather than cold electrode units. The electronic generator, which supplies energy to the electrodes, is connected to a metallic element separated physically from the idler contact touching the work, and it is described as suppressing a high frequency arcing tendency.

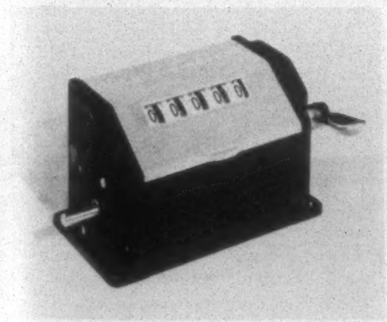
By running at a naturally warm temperature, the patents point out, the new electrode types, when made from hard aluminum or stainless steel have a natural repelling action for an adhesive which otherwise might adhere to and build up upon the old cold type electrode applicators. The type of electrodes described for use with textiles has quality of repelling any tendency of the moisture once evaporated from the moving web to recondense on the electrode elements themselves and thereby eliminating R.F. flashback or redelivery of moisture vapor to the web. Unique chimney type ovens incorporating a multiplicity of heat retention type finger electrodes have permitted placing extremely high charged fields of force in direct contact with rayon without the slightest arcing tendencies. The patents will be licensed non-exclusively to users and manufacturers who might wish to employ them in their various applications, such as the continuous process of drying of dye and adhesives for rayon yarns and in many other textile dyeing and drying operations. (Request Item No. E-12)

Silicone Catalyst

Proctor Chemical Co. has announced the release of a catalyst specifically designed for use with silicone emulsions, offered under the trade name of Curite S. Described by the manufacturer as a product that not only promotes the proper cure acceleration of silicone water repellents but also is free of re-wetting properties that impair the spray rating. It is a milky dispersion soluble in cold water and compatible with all textile auxiliaries normally used.

(Request Item No. E-13)

Reset Counter



The new Series 1522 quick-reset counter (Veeder-Root Inc.)

The new Series 1522 counter, just introduced by Veeder-Root Inc., is available either with or without predetermining knock-off wheels. With the predetermining feature, the wheels can be pre-set to any number within the counter's capacity of 100,000 and at that pre-set number the counter automatically knocks off. Instant resetting to 0 is said to be done by depressing the reset lever through a full 60° arc. Also, if desired, the counter will subtract in the opposite direction. Speeds up to 6,000 r.p.m. of the drive shaft and 8,000 counts per minute are the maximum recommended. The knock-off switch connected to the counter is not recommended for more than 10 amps., at 125 or 250 volts a.c.; ½ amp. at 125 volts d.c.; or ¼ amp. at 250 volts d.c.

As a plain high-speed, quick-reset revolution counter, without the predetermining feature, the Series 1522A counter is recommended for all counting jobs, either adding or subtracting, where instant resetting is required. This is said to be the only counter of this type that resets instantly with one touch of the lever, while machine is running. (Request Item No. E-14)

Eastman Dyestuff

A new, blue textile dye, Eastman Fast Blue B-GLF has been announced by Eastman Chemical Products Inc. The nomenclature indicates the color fastness properties of the new dye place it in Eastman's top line of dyes for acetate fibers, the GLF series. In addition to excellent resistance to atmospheric and light fading, laboratory and commercial tests are said to have proved the new dye to also provide excellent resistance to washing, perspiration, hot pressing, urea formaldehyde resins, dry cleaning and sublimation. The new dye is described as being highly dispersed and

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Job-Adapted
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Special-built for any required speed

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. . . And incorporating Hartford's many money-saving features:

No lubrication for approx. 5 years with pre-packed, rubber cushioned BALL Bearings (both press fitted to eliminate blade wear)

Patented Snap-out Knee Brake

Patented Cost-cutting Split-Base

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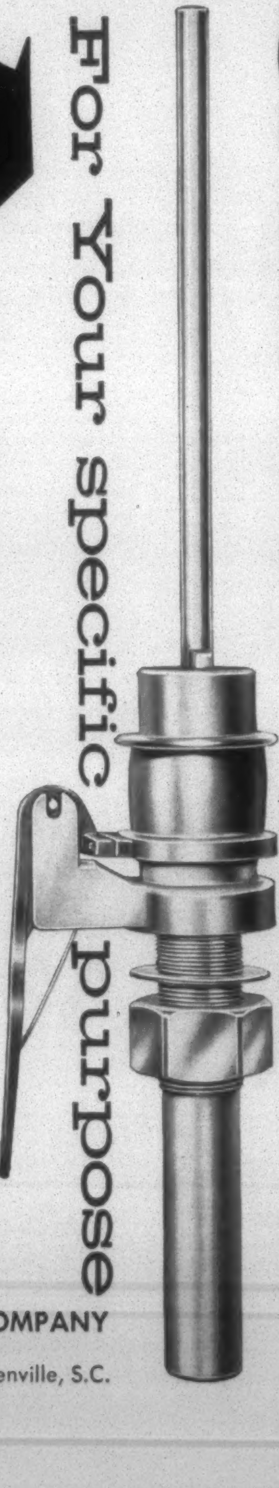
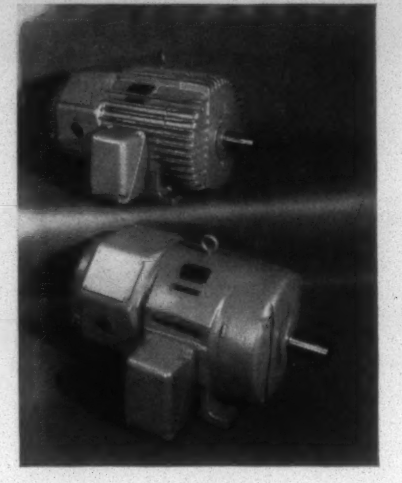


suitable for use on acetate, triacetate and polyester fibers. On polyester fibers Eastman Fast Blue B-GLF may be dyed with a carrier or by high temperature methods. On acetate and triacetate fibers conventional methods may be followed. On all three fibers excellent dispersion and levelling are claimed.

The new dye is anticipated to be particularly useful in combination shades for men's suitings, dress goods, upholstery and drapery fabrics and outdoor wear.

(Request Item No. E-15)

Rotor Motors



Two new G-E rotor motors (General Electric Co.)

Two new wound rotor motors featuring a significant size reduction have been announced by the General Electric Co. Reported to have a minimum breakdown torque of 275%, the motors feature up to 59% size reductions and 49% weight savings. The new Tri-Clad 55 wound rotor motors are available from 5 through 150 h.p. Type MR motors, intermittent rated for crane and hoist operation, are available in either totally enclosed non-ventilated or in drip-proof enclosures. They are best suited to applications requiring varying speed and high starting or maximum torque.

Type M motors, rated for constant or adjustable speed, are available in open drip-proof enclosures for application on industrial equipments such as pumps, compressors and fans. Maintenance is said to be minimized and the life of the motors increased through the use of Class B insulation. They are said to feature Alkenex wire for optimum mechanical and electrical properties; Mylar Mica-Mat and varnished-glass composition slot tubes for greater dielectric strength and resistance to puncture, cracks and tears; and special varnish dips and bakes plus water-resistant silicone Dri-Film dip for moisture and abrasion resistance. More complete moisture protection is provided through use of glass insulated Formex wire, Permafil impregnated glass roving, and a thermo-setting varnish applied prior to final dip and bake, according to General Electric.

Secondary current values are reduced and standardized to improve operation and reduce control costs. Improved secondary characteristics are said to be standard through 150 h.p. and to be maintained for a given horsepower regardless of type, speed or time rating. A newly designed collector assembly is said to provide increased strength and decreased maintenance. Collector straps are specially insulated to minimize shorting due to dirt accumulation between rings. The entire collector assembly is pressed and keyed on the shaft.

A further feature of the new Type MR motor is the ability to convert from drip-proof to totally enclosed non-ventilated in the field, by simply adding or removing handhole covers and changing pulley end-shields. This conversion can be accomplished in ratings from 7¼ through 30 h.p., General Electric reports. A complete line of controls for these motors, including a.c. crane control, is offered.

(Request Item No. E-16)

Clothing Points

Micr-O-Grind, a new technique for putting an extra sharp needle point on the staples of card clothing, has been announced by Benjamin Booth Co. Mill tests reportedly show that the sharp point reduces neps by 40%. The new Micr-O-Grind point is especially suitable for cotton mills and for woolen mills with difficult blends or noily stock. Yarn strength is said to be improved by an estimated 10%. In addition, stripping cycles are said to be greatly reduced. The needle point on the teeth permits the stock to be released easily at the doffer so that there is virtually no beating action by the comb on the web.

Grinding time also is said to be reduced by as much as 80%. The needle point can be applied to any type of card clothing.

(Request Item No. E-17)

Latex Coating

Morningstar-Paisley Inc. has announced the Morpatex line of textile latex coating compounds to meet the needs of the upholstery, rug and carpet industry. The new formula is used in bonding scrap foam rubbers and synthetic foam fragments into useful, economical molded states for cushioning and packaging purposes. The company reports that an engineering staff is available to assist customers in adapting their production equipment to incorporate the latest techniques and improved benefits of the new line. (Request Item No. E-18)

Storage System

A new concept in storage methods is said to have been developed by Brown Engineering Co. The system makes it possible to construct storage facilities yourself for bars, rods, pipe, tubing, shafting, etc., to your own exact requirements. The basis of the system is sectional construction of Brown Stock Racks by the user to his particular needs. The company manufactures a variety

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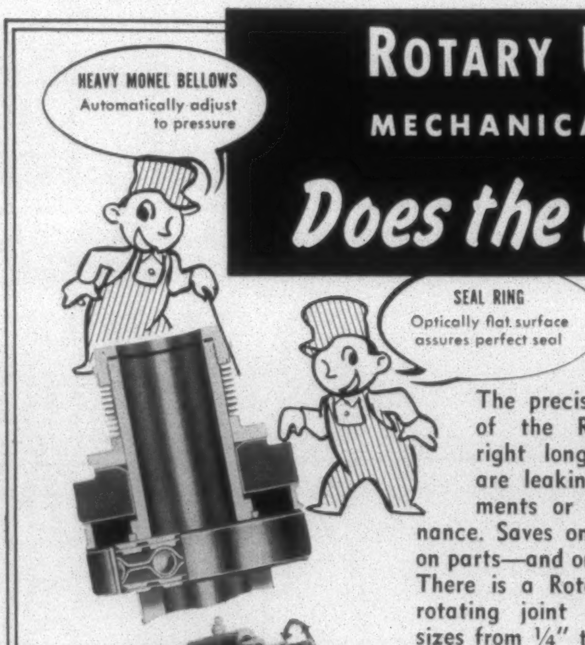
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of standard rack components which can be easily and quickly combined, reportedly without the need of professional assistance, to store a variety of sizes and shapes. While some parts would be difficult or expensive to substitute, a combination of do-it-yourself parts such as the 2", 2½" and 2½" X-heavy pipe lengths, which are readily available in many shops, provide excellent storage facilities without loss of any of the benefits inherent in the method.

(Request Item No. E-19)

Carbide Amines

Two new amines, 1,3-diaminopropane and imino-bis-propylamine, have been introduced by Union Carbide Chemicals Co., Division of Union Carbide Corp. 1,3-Diaminopropane, a water-white liquid which is completely soluble in water and common organic solvents, is a raw material for textile crease-resistant resins with improved scorch-resistant properties. Since the compound has bifunctional amine groups, it is also of interest as an intermediate in the synthesis of ion exchange resins, surfactants and dyestuffs.

Imino-bis-propylamine is expected to be of particular value as a raw material in the production of textile softeners. Its structure also suggests its possible use in the synthesis of such products as dyestuffs and surfactants, and as a catalyst for polymerization reactions. This new amine is a colorless, high-boiling liquid which is completely soluble in water and common organic solvents.

(Request Item No. E-20)

Bench Shaper

This precision bench shaper has pressure lubrication (South Bend Lathe Works)

An improved 7" stroke precision bench shaper is now being manufactured by South Bend Lathe Works. Said to give smooth operation at high speeds, this shaper has been equipped with an automatic pressure lubrication system. A cam operated piston pump circulates lubricating oil from a large reservoir to all important bearing surfaces. Oil pressure is adjustable and can be maintained at all speeds. This is reported to cushion the shock of reciprocating ram action and interrupted cuts, resulting in exceptionally smooth and quiet operation even at maximum speeds. Length of ram stroke is adjustable, 0 to 7". Rocker arm shoe is graduated to indicate length of

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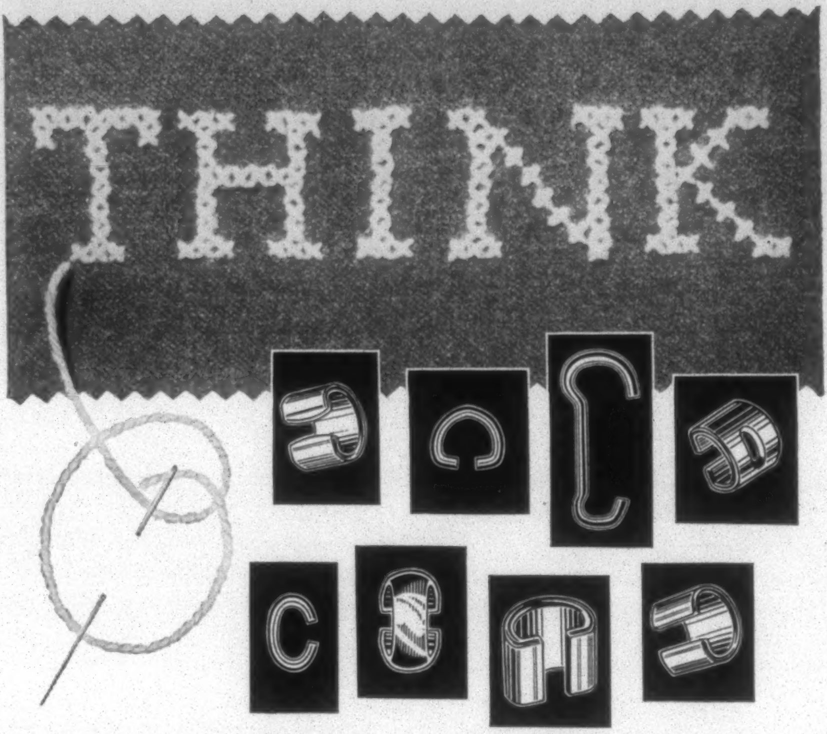

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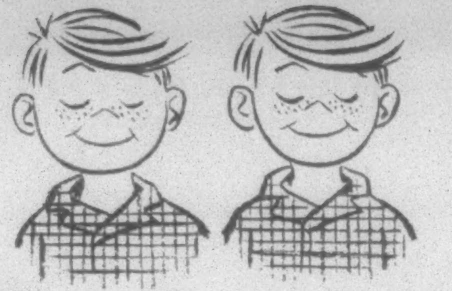

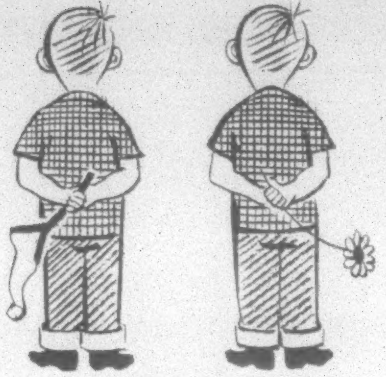

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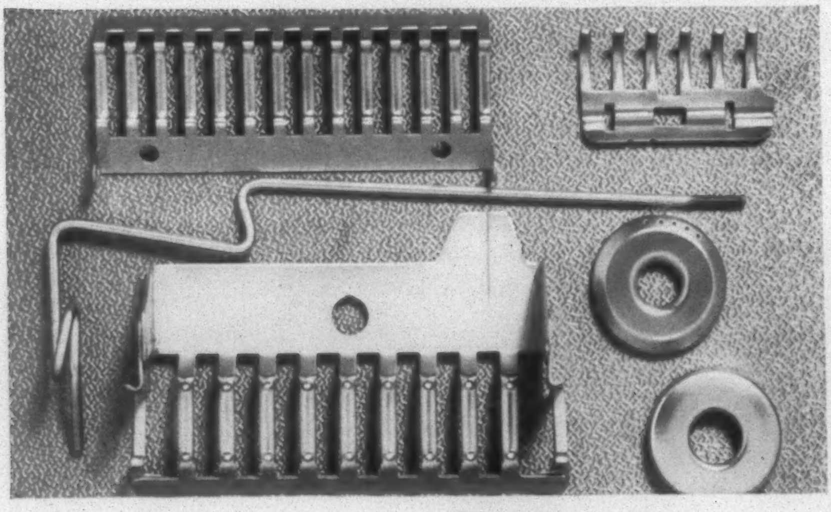

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stroke. Stroke rates range from 42 to 195 per minute and cutting speeds from 3 to 114′ per minute. Tool head has 3″ feed and swivels to any angle.

(Request Item No. E-21)

Tufted Carpet Yarn

A new twist set nylon, which gives 20% more coverage than competitive yarns tested in the company's laboratory, has been developed by the textile division of the U. S. Rubber Co. for the tufted floor covering trade. The new yarn is said to impart a beautiful textured surface to tufted broadloom carpetings previously obtained in frieze twist wool carpeting. The yarn differs from conventional twist set nylons because the texture as well as the twist is permanently locked in the setting process.

The new twist set nylon yarn reportedly not only provides greater coverage but gives a more luxuriant appearance than yarns produced by other methods. It is offered in a variety of twists to produce a wide range of textured surfaces. A tone on tone effect may be obtained through the use of a special twist set yarn which contains two types of nylon fiber.

(Request Item No. E-22)

Floor Seal

A highly abrasion-resistant floor seal has been developed by the G. H. Tennant Co., Minneapolis, Minn. It reportedly lasts twice as long under heavy traffic as most heavy-duty finishes now available. Known as Tennant No. 15 heavy-duty floor seal, the material has been under development and testing for five years. It is said to provide a light, semi-lustrous film that does not darken with age. Chief characteristics include high resistance to rubber and friction burns, abrasion, moisture and dirt penetration. Alkali-resistant, it is equally effective on concrete floors as well as wood. The new seal, involving a complex formulation, is made from a special type of epon base. Fast-drying, it does not require a separate primer. Three coats are recommended.

(Request Item No. E-23)

Glass Fiber Pipe Covering

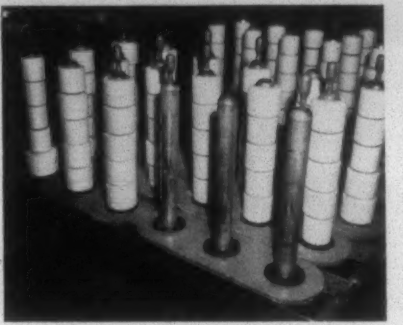
A lightweight glass fiber pipe covering known as Therma-K for insulating piping and steam lines is announced by Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa.

Designed for applications where temperatures range widely, Therma-K pipe covering has very low thermal conductivity (only 0.25 b.t.u./(sq. ft.) (hr.) (F/in.) at 100° F. (mean), exceptionally lightweight (densities 0.5 to 2.0 lb./cu. ft.), and long life. Low thermal conductivity permits less thickness for equal operating efficiency. Its light weight means low density for easier trimming and installation. The glass fibers do not shrink, rot, buckle, burn or support combustion, reducing fire hazard and minimizing maintenance.

Available in 3′ sections, it is hinged to open and snap around a pipe. Therma-K sections are easily joined and sealed, using the 4" lap of the insulation jacket at the longitudinal joint. Sections can be supplied in a range of wall thicknesses for iron pipe size from ½" to 12" and for copper tubing from ½" to 3" O.D. Thicknesses of 1" or larger follow simplified dimensional standards permitting any desired thickness to be built up by nesting one section inside another. Sections of different thicknesses are furnished from standard stock.

(Request Item No. E-24)

Plywood Tri-Dent



Tri-dent boards of fir plywood.

Savings up to 80% in the cost of tri-dent boards are being realized by the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., since switching to fir plywood from alternative materials, according to a report from the Douglas Fir Plywood Association. The tri-dents are used in conjunction with the Barber-Colman high-speed spooling and warping. The company had been using lumber boards, purchased at a cost of $2.75, but replacement expense due to splitting was heavy.

Fabrication of the tri-dents is done in the mill shop. Each board is about 9" x 27" with rounded ends. Three upright metal standards are bolted to the board to hold the yarn. The mill first used ¾" A-D fir plywood and later turned to ⅞" to try to eliminate chipping at the ends. Chipping does not affect the boards' performance, however, and since adopting plywood boards, none have had to be replaced. Cost of materials per board is 57 cents.

(Request Item No. E-25)

Warp Size Adjuvant

Alco Oil & Chemical Corp. has announced the development and commercial availability of a new warp size adjuvant, Alcogum WS-25. The new material is the sodium salt of a polymerized acrylic acid resin. It is reported that equal or improved weaving efficiency may be had at up to 30% savings in size cost. The adjuvant is especially effective with spun warps made of synthetic fibers. It goes into solution readily and has a low enough viscosity to pour from a faucet which makes for easy handling in process. It is water soluble and can be readily removed from sized fabrics. Alcogum WS-25 has total solids of 25%. Its color is light amber. It weighs 9½ lbs. per gallon. The product's pH is 10 and its viscosity is 25 poises.

(Request Item No. E 26)

Abrasive Paper

Textile manufacturing and production superintendents can reportedly use Armour & Co.'s new No-Load finishing paper to sand and polish delicate loom parts and other textile machine parts more economically. This new Armour coated abrasive material will out-perform ordinary coated abrasives and give a smooth-as-glass finish. Unlike ordinary products, No-Load paper is said to have a special non-loading coating which prevents loading and clogging of the paper. This enables the operator to use the paper much longer, since one can slap and shake out the residue and continue to use the paper. This special coating will not rub off when the paper is moistened or during sanding.

(Request Item No. E-27)

Spool Bore Finish

The Akron Spool & Mfg. Co. has announced a new method of finishing the bearing surfaces in the bores of textile

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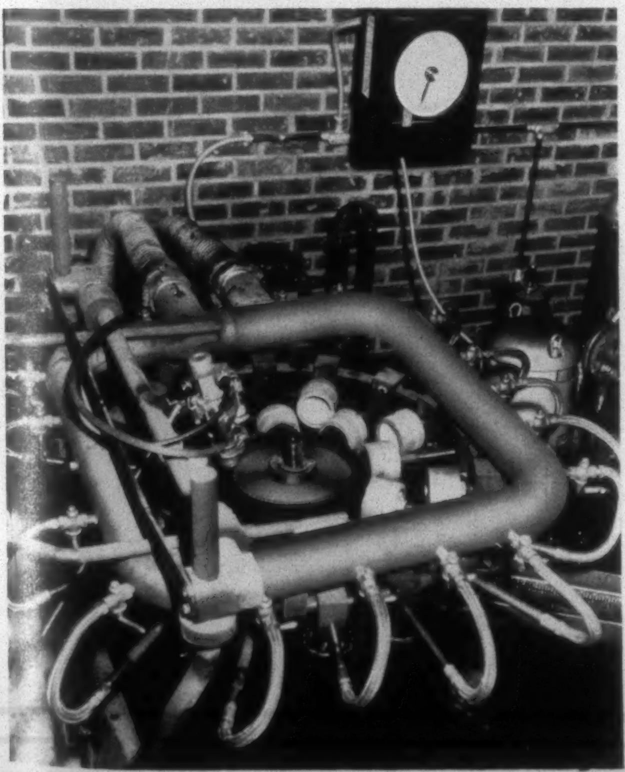

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spools. This new process is said to have enabled the company to provide finishes and tolerances on spindle tube bores heretofore considered entirely impractical because of cost. Tolerances of 0.0005" within prescribed size are said to be easily held and the inside surface of the spindle tubes can be finished to as low as 2 micro-inches. This extremely fine mirror finish and resulting excellent spindle fit help provide the highest degree of concentricity and greatly increase spindle life through the reduction of corrosive fretting. Easy doffing, longer spool bearing and spindle life, greater concentricity and finer balance are among the many advantages claimed at no increase in cost. (Request Item No. E-28)

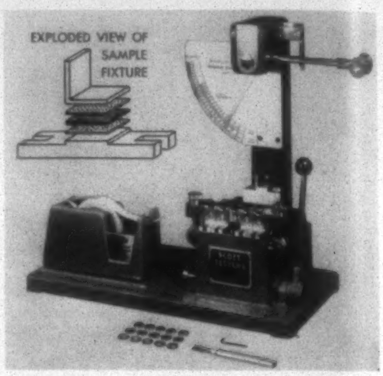
Durable Resin Softener

Moretex Chemical Products has announced the addition of a new durable resin softener, Moropol 762, to its line of products.

Moropol 762 is an emulsified epoxy type plasticizer designed to increase the tear strength and add to the crease angle of resin-treated fabrics. It is a nitrogen-free non-ionic emulsion compatible with other materials used in resin baths. Early production trials are said to have shown that Moropol 762 has the added feature that it will not retain soil in a laundering operation. This feature recommends its use on white goods. Properties obtained such as abrasion resistance, tear strength, etc., are durable for the life of the fabric, Moretex points out. Moropol 762 is readily available in 55-gal. drum containers.

(Request Item No. E-29)

Internal Bond Tester



Model B Internal Bond Tester (Scott Testers Inc.)

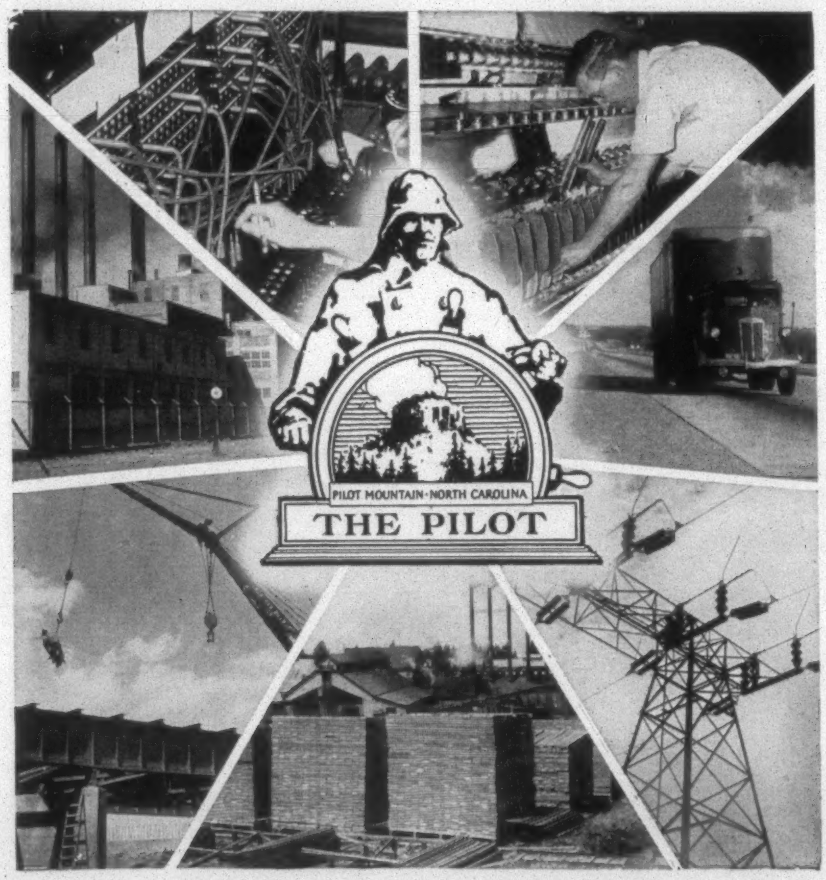
The latest tester to be introduced by Scott Testers Inc. is the Model B Internal Bond Tester. It is used for splitting thicknesses of nonwoven textiles and other materials and measuring the energy required. The method of test is to laminate the material on each side to a pulling clamp exactly 1" square. Lamination is by means of a special pressure sensitive double-coated tape applied under pressure of 50, 100, 150 or 200 lbs. per sq. in. The internal strength of the material under test is evaluated by measuring its resistance to a pendulum which swings against the vertical angle of the 90° top clamp and splits the specimen. There are 2 scales for the 2 capacities: 0 to 0.250 ft.-lbs. and 0.180 to 0.500 ft-lbs. A pointer swings with the pendulum and remains in the extreme position reached on the scale thus giving a fixed direct reading in 0.001 ft.-lbs.

(Request Item No. E-30)

Flexible Coupling

The Link-Belt Co. has announced a new, low cost, geared flexible coupling for shaft diameters up to 1⅞". Called the Type MC, it is designed especially for use as a motor coupling for transmitting electric motor power to pumps, generators, speed reducers, etc. Basic principles of operation are said to be like those of a conventional geared coupling. Externally geared hubs are mounted on the shafts and joined flexibly by an internally geared sleeve. Power transmitting parts are steel and fully machined. The coupling sleeve is of one-piece design and is enclosed in a two-piece metal cover, which is sealed to prevent loss of lubricant or entry of contaminants. A special feature of the coupling reportedly centers on the use of spiral cam-locking fasteners which join the cover flanges.

(Request Item No. E-31)



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For the Mill Bookshelf

Rust Preventative Solvent

A new, 2-color, 20-page folder that illustrates and describes Immunol, a non-toxic, non-flammable solvent and rust preventative for safely and economically cleaning textile equipment, has been published by Harry Miller Corp. According to the folder, the product eliminates fire hazards, replaces soaps, alkalies and compounds and quickly removes dirt, dust, oil, grease and soil from equipment while rustproofing the equipment at the same time. Odorless Immunol solutions contacting the skin will not cause burns, cracks, chafes, sores, eruptions or any type of worker distress. Rust and corrosion problems are said to be eliminated when the product is used as well as the need for costly oils and rust preventatives. Only one part Immunol to 20 parts water is sufficient for all cleaning operations and the cost of the mixture is said to be less than 13 cents per gallon.

(Request Item No. E-32)

G-E Silicones

The major General Electric silicone products and some of the many uses for them are discussed in CDS-129, a new 8-page catalog now available from G-E's silicone products department. Among the silicone materials for which data and descriptions are given are resins, water repellents, lubricants and anti-foam agents. In addition to basic product and application information, CDS-129 also lists G-E literature providing detailed reports about specific silicones and their applications in the textile and other industries.

(Request Item No. E-33)

Canned Motor Pumps

The Chempump Corp. is offering a revised 4-page bulletin detailing features and specifications of the company's line of pumps for general process pumping. Included are performance curves for pumps up to 15 h.p., dimensions, principles of construction and operation, cutaway views, materials available, power requirements and other descriptive material. The Series C Chempumps offer leakproof pumping of corrosive, toxic, radioactive and other "problem" fluids at heads to 275 ft. and capacities to 600 g.p.m.

(Request Item No. E-34)

MC Geared Coupling

The Link-Belt Co. is offering a folder describing its new, low cost MC geared coupling. The folder (2875) details pertinent application and selection data for the new MC couplings, which are designed especially for use as a motor coupling—for transmitting electric motor power to pumps, generators, speed reducers, etc. Basic principles of operation are like those of a conventional geared coupling, i.e., externally geared hubs are mounted on the shafts and joined flexibly by an internally geared sleeve. Power transmitting parts are steel and fully machined. The MC coupling sleeve is of 1-piece design, and the coupling is enclosed in a 2-piece metal cover, which is sealed to prevent loss of lubricant or entry of contaminants. A special feature of the coupling centers on the use of spiral cam-locking fasteners which join the cover flanges. These fasteners are permanently assembled as part of the cover halves (there are no loose bolts and nuts) and require only a quarter turn for fastening or detaching.

(Request Item No. E-35)

Machine Tool Catalog

The entire line of South Bend precision machine tools is illustrated and described in a new 80-page catalog (No. 5800) by South Bend Lathe Works. Equipment shown includes toolroom lathes, turret lathes, vertical spindle milling machines, bench shapers, drill presses and pedestal tool grinders. Attachments, tools, chucks and accessories for all South Bend machine tools are also listed. New items introduced in this catalog include long-bed double-carriage 16" swing and 16 to 24" swing lathes, modern design cabinet mounting for 10" bench lathes, hydraulic power quill feed and mechanical power table feed for vertical milling machines, and a number of new accessories for machine tools. Specifications including capacities, floor space requirements and shipping weights for all machines are tabulated.

(Request Item No. E-36)

Elwell-Parker Fork Truck

A new 4-page folder, illustrating and describing its Model F-30T4, a 4,000-lb. capacity, electric-powered fork truck, has been published by The Elwell-Parker Electric Co. The truck has been designed to provide the maximum in economical operation. Two standard models are available: a 68"-high model for truck loading; and an 83"-high model for high tiering and freight-car loading where headroom is unrestricted. The literature contains illustrations showing the truck in action, plus photos of its major components. Complete design specifications are likewise included together with information on operation and application.

(Request Item No. E-37)

Immersible Motor

The Louis Allis Co. has published a 4-page bulletin, No. 2300, on its new immersible motor designed for submerged operation. The bulletin describes applications in which the motor is close-coupled to pumps, agitators and mixers, thus eliminating lengthy shaft connections, intermediate bearings, couplings and special bases. Illustrations and a cutaway drawing show engineering features which suit the immersible motor to operation in water, chemicals, abrasive oils and sewage sumps. Full specifications are listed for the motor, which is manufactured in ratings from ¾ to 40 h.p. polyphase and ¾ to 5 h.p. single-phase.

(Request Item No. E-38)

A.S.A. Standards

Availability of 12 new and revised American Standards for the textile industry has been announced by the American Standards Association. They were submitted to A.S.A. for approval by the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists and the American Society for Testing Materials, joint sponsors of the project in textile test methods. They are:

L14.70-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness of Silk Textiles to Mill Washing—A.A.T.C.C. Standard Test Method 4-52.

L14.71-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness to Dry and Wet Heat (Hot Pressing) — A.A.T.C.C. Tentative Test Method 5-52.

L14.72-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness to Rubbing (Crocking)—A.A.T.C.C. Standard Test Method 8-52.

L14.77-1956—American Standard Changes in Wool Textiles (Accelerated Test)—A.A.T.C.C. Tentative Test Method 41-52.

L14.79-1956—American Standard Evaluation of Penetrants for Mercerization—A.A.T.C.C. Tentative Test Method 43-52.

L14.2-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness to Acids and Alkalies—A.A.T.C.C. Standard Test Method 6-52.

L14.5-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness of Wool Yarn to Fulling—A.A.T.C.C. Standard Test Method 2-52.

L14.6-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness of Wool Textiles to Mill Washing and Scouring—A.A.T.C.C. Test Method 1-52.

L14.82-1956 — American Standard for Evaluation of the Resistance of Wool Oils to Oxidation in Storage—A.A.T.C.C. Standard Test Method 62-52.

L14.83-1956 — American Standard for Colorfastness to Water—A.A.T.C.C. Standard Test Method 63-52.

L14.86-1956 — American Standard for Damage Caused by Retained Chlorine—A.A.T.C.C. Tentative Test Method 69-52.

L14.88-1956 — American Standard for Shrinkage of Wool Hose: Accelerated Test—A.A.T.C.C. Tentative Test Method 73-53.

Copies of the standards are available at 30 cents each from the American Standards Association, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Serving The Textile Industry

Greensboro Loom Reed Co. Offers Free Litter Loaders

The Greensboro Loom Reed Co. of Greensboro, N. C., is distributing vinyl litterbags to North Carolina textile mills in support of that state's current campaign to "Keep North Carolina Beautiful." The plastic bag, bright plaid in color, is ten inches long and eight inches wide. It is designed to hang on the window knob of any model automobile, and can be used with or without a paper bag insert. Tabbed the "litter loader," the bag, it is hoped, will discourage the throwing of trash and litter from car windows onto North Carolina highways.

T. B. Wood's Sons Opens Atlanta Branch Office

T. B. Wood's Sons Co., Chambersburg, Pa., manufacturer of mechanical power transmission equipment, has opened a new branch office and warehouse at 485 Stephens Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. Joe Seawell Jr. has been appointed manager.

Avisco Reports Drop In First Quarter Sales

American Viscose Corp. reported sales of $49,368,000 and earnings of $683,000 for the first three months of 1958. This compares with sales of $64,137,000 and earnings of $4,307,000 last year.

In a letter to shareholders, Dr. Frank H. Reichel, chairman of the board, and Gerald S. Tompkins, president, noted that shipments of the corporation's fibers have been affected by the continued downtrend in general business conditions and by cutbacks in the auto industry. The high costs of production—attributable to low rates of operation and lower prices for rayon and acetate—were given as the reasons for earnings declining more than sales. The corporation's officers said they expected the textile business to improve in the latter half of 1958.

Whitin Acquires Shoe Repair Machinery Firm

The Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., has acquired the Landis Machine Co. of St. Louis, Mo. Purchase of Landis' outstanding stock was made by Fayscott Corp., wholly-owned Whitin subsidiary located in Dexter, Me.

Founded nearly a century ago, Landis Machine Co. has grown to a position of leadership in the shoe repair machinery field. It is anticipated that manufacturing facilities will be consolidated at the Dexter plant of Fayscott. This acquisition will give added diversification to Whitin, whose products already include Masterlith offset duplicators, printing presses, electronic equipment and machine tools.

In a statement to the press, J. Hugh Bolton, Whitin president, said, "Diversification will in no way affect our basic role of manufacturing textile machinery. We have served this vital American industry since 1831 and intend to maintain our leadership in it."

Dayton Rubber To Build New Plant In Missouri

The Dayton Rubber Co. has signed an option on a 62-acre site in Springfield, Mo., where it plans to construct a mechanical rubber goods manufacturing plant. A 1-story brick and concrete plant will house approximately 175,000 sq. ft. in the manufacturing area. It will employ several hundred persons at the start. Dayton has plants at Waynesville, N. C., Dayton, Ohio; Three Rivers, Mich.; Marietta, Ohio; Toronto, Canada; and Dundee, Scotland.

Du Pont Sales Drop 17% In First Quarter

The Du Pont Co. disclosed at its annual meeting in Wilmington, Del., last month that its first quarter sales declined 17 per cent from the first quarter of 1957. Sales totaled $415 million, compared with $502 million in 1957. In presenting the figures, Crawford H. Greenewalt, company president, pointed out that sales showed a rising trend throughout the first quarter. He said that he does not expect total sales for the year to be more than five per cent under 1957's record total of $1,965 million in sales and $397 million in earnings.

Chemstrand's Pensacola Plant Gets Safety Award

The Award of Honor, highest recognition bestowed by The National Safety Council, has been presented to the Chemstrand Corp.'s Pensacola, Fla., nylon plant for its "outstanding safety performance in 1957." It is the fifth time the plant has been singled out for the Award of Honor since 1953. In addition, the nylon plant holds the world's textile plant safety record with 17,106,185 man-hours free of lost-time injuries.

C&K Adopts The Loepfe Electronic Bobbin Feeler

The Crompton & Knowles Corp. has arranged to make the Loepfe optical electronic bobbin feeler available on new C&K looms, and for C&K looms now in use, according to Hans J. Theiler, president of H. J. Theiler Corp., general U. S. and Canadian sales agent for this electronic mechanism.

The new type feeler utilizes reflected light rays to detect run out filling bobbins without the use of mechanical or electrical feeler contact of the bobbin. The unit has only two major elements, the electronic head and electrical relay box. It can be applied to all looms.

C&K engineers are now making the necessary layouts to cover the application of this feeler to the company's C, S and W looms as well as some C&K specialty looms. The size and type of bobbin and the loom design have a direct bearing on the parts necessary to apply the feeler.

Celanese Granted License For Use Of Permachem

The Celanese Corp. of America has been granted an exclusive license to incorporate Permachem, an anti-bacteria chemical, in certain of its acetate, Arnel triacetate and rayon yarns during their manufacture. The license was granted by Permachem Corp., West Palm Beach, Fla., developer of the chemical which inhibits the growth of common bacteria and mildew, mold and odors originating from bacteria. Celanese will incorporate Permachem in certain special yarns for lingerie, carpeting and other apparel and home furnishings applications. Tests have shown that in the concentrations which will be employed by Celanese, Permachem will have no harmful effects on the skin.

Many Features Redesigned On Bottom Spinning Rolls

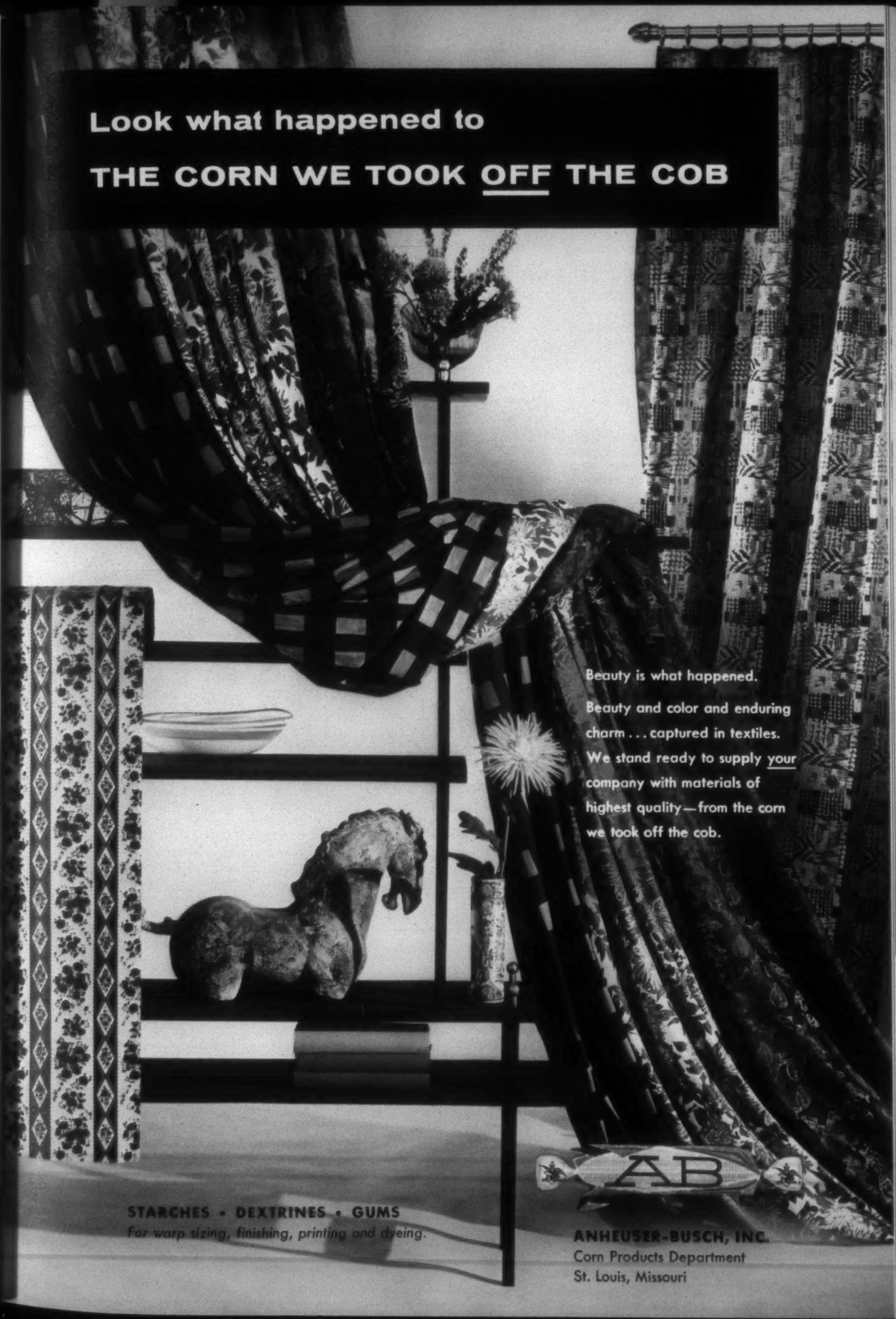
The trend to higher drafts, higher speeds, and the need for ever improving quality—plus the availability of new testing machines like the Spectrograph—has brought about a redesign of many features of spinning frame bottom rolls, according to Robert E. Pomeranz, president of Roberts Co., Sanford, N. C., manufacturer of improved spinning frames and component parts.

Newly-designed bottom steel rolls give better yarn evenness, eliminate patterns and provide improved roll performance. The important features of the improved rolls include the following:

(1) Flutes that are evenly spaced around the periphery of the roll have become standard. Unevenly spaced flutes contribute to yarn unevenness. Synthetic cot materials make unnecessary the use of unevenly spaced flutes, which were originally designed for leather roll covers.

(2) The form of the flute has been revised, especially in the relationship of the width of the flute top to the groove. The number of flutes and the shallowness of the fluted grooves are also important.

(3) Along with a general reduction of length of cots in order to provide more



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effective weighting, the width of the fluted bosses has been reduced. Under normal circumstances, bosses should be one-eighth inch longer than their cots when suction cleaning is used.

(4) The diameter of the roll between the bosses has been increased to .937 inches on a one-inch diameter roll, providing substantially greater rigidity and ability to handle increased top roll weighting.

(5) Where possible, larger diameter necks are being used. On a one-inch diameter bottom roll, a .750-inch neck is standard. Many mills are purchasing new roll stands or are having their present roll stands machined out to accommodate these larger necks.

(6) The single screw neck is standard construction, made with new longer pilots having closer fits in order to give close-running tolerances throughout the life of the roll.

(7) Threads are copper-plated to provide toughness from heat treating without causing brittleness, which might cause flaking of threads. Copper plating provides for smooth screwing up and also gives freedom from fretting corrosion, which may occur over the years.

(8) Brightly finished bottom rolls are considered best, instead of sand-blasted or matte finish, since the bright finish sheds lint better and provides a better appearance. Sand-blasting frequently dulls the sharp edges required for good drafting.

(9) Roll hardening procedures have been improved. Bottom rolls should be fully carburized and hardened to a minimum Rockwell hardness of C-60, including the neck and corners where the neck joins the shoulders. Accurate hardening control of this kind is exceptionally important. Rolls should also be stress relieved and straightened with dial indicators, reading in thousandths of an inch. A carburizing process should be used that puts more than one per cent carbon in the surface in a process similar to that used on roller bearings. It provides the longest wearing surface known.

(10) Better tolerance on straightness and dimension are now standard practice. No boss running in the frame should be tolerated with more than .003-inch runout. With care in handling and installation and with 100 per cent checking of bosses in the frame as installation is made—plus a moderate amount of straightening during installation—all bosses can be kept within .002 inches. The one-inch diameter of the fluted bosses is held within plus or minus .0005 inches. The diameter of the necks is held within plus or minus .001 inches. The fit of the pilot is held within .005 inches.

Mr. Pomeranz points out that many mills are considering replacement of their bottom rolls with new bottom rolls that have these new design features, rather than reworking older bottom rolls that have been running 15 to 25 years or more. They thus get the benefits of the new features now when they need them.

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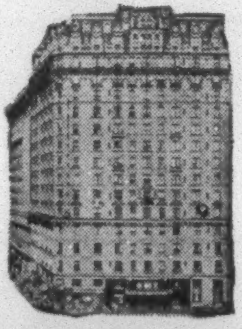

American Cyanamid To Build Large Anthraquinone Plant

American Cyanamid Co. will build a multi-million dollar anthraquinone manufacturing facility at its Bound Brook, N. J., plant, using a completely new process developed in the company's research laboratories. The plant, which will replace and expand existing anthraquinone facilities, will also provide additional production capacity for making methyl anthraquinone, napthoquinone and phthalic anhydride. With its completion, Cyanamid will become the only commercial producer of napthoquinone in this country. Anthraquinone is an intermediate chemical used primarily in the manufacture of dyes.

F.M.C. Reorganizes Its Chemical Operations

Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. has created two new operating chemical departments in a move to streamline the organization of its chemical operations. The new operating units are the F.M.C. organic chemicals department and the F.M.C. inorganic chemicals department. The first includes the Niagara Chemical Division. The second comprises the Becco Chemical Division, the Westvaco Chlor-Alkali Division and the Westvaco Mineral Products Division. The changes were made for the purpose of attaining maximum growth and profitability. The new organization is expected to contribute greatly to the company's growth as a chemical enterprise. All present products and trademarks will be retained while new product development efforts will be intensified.

Chemstrand Reports Record First Quarter Earnings

Chemstrand Corp. sales for the quarter ending March 31, 1958, amounted to $32,184,000 and net earnings after all charges and taxes were $1,885,000. For all of 1957—its fifth year as a producer of chemical textile fibers—the company achieved a sales volume of $146,043,000 and net earnings of $20,055,000. These sales and earnings were the highest on record.

Profits for the first quarter were adversely affected by the pinch of a downtrend in sales and the start-up cost of new facilities. The demand for chemical textile fibers was restricted by inventory liquidation policies pursued by Chemstrand customers. The improved order pattern beginning in March in nylon, both for textile and tire cord yarn, indicates that mill inventories are again approaching normal levels.

Polyvinyl Actate Plant Completed By Celanese

Celanese Corp. of America has completed construction of a new manufacturing unit at its Belvidere, N. J., plant to produce polyvinyl acetate emulsions. Annual capacity of the installation is in excess of 20 million pounds. Although used principally in the manufacture of water-thinned latex paint, consumption of which is growing rapidly, polyvinyl acetate emulsions also are used in large volume for textile finishing and nonwoven fabrics. Polyvinyl acetate emulsions were formerly produced at the Celanese plant in Linden, N. J., the facilities of which will now be employed exclusively for the manufacture of polyester resins.

Dow Conducting Evaluation On New Textile Material

The Dow Chemical Co. is conducting an evaluation on a textile material described as a thin, narrow tape. Dow emphasized that the material, known as Q-957, is still in the development stage. It said applications in the industrial, automotive, agricultural, home furnishings and decorative fields are being considered.

The evaluation, in selected markets, is based on material supplied in small quantities from a pilot plant at the company's Midland, Mich., division. A decision on commercial production has not been made. Dow said Q-957 can be woven into lightweight fabrics having good cover and relatively high tear strength. The development is another move by Dow in the direction of the textile market. Zefran, the company's acrylic alloy fiber, is to be launched this Fall in apparel applications.

"Buy In U.S.A." Stickers Offered By Roll Firm

Colorful stickers promoting American textiles are being offered free of charge by Stowe-Woodward Inc. of Griffin, Ga., and Newton Upper Falls, Mass., as a service to the textile industry. The stickers point out: "Whatever you buy in textiles 'made in U.S.A.' gives you quality you can trust." Small quantities of the promotion stickers will be provided by the firm free of charge; large quantities for commercial use will be provided at cost to help promote American textiles. Sample stickers and quantity prices can be secured from Stowe-Woodward Inc., P. O. Box 851, Griffin, Ga., or the firm's Newton Upper Falls, Mass., plant.

I.R.C. Presented A.B.P. Merit Award

The nylon division of Industrial Rayon Corp. has earned an award of merit from Associated Business Publications for "an outstanding advertising campaign to insure the continued growth of nylon consumption by the carpet industry."

Industrial Rayon was one of three companies to receive the award of merit in its division in the annual nationwide judging of campaigns of all industries. The firm is one of the leading producers of nylon staple fiber for carpets and its advertising and merchandising campaigns in business papers have been credited by many in the carpet industry for stimulating the increased use of nylon in carpets.

A. Monforts To Make And Sell FRL Compactor

A. Monforts, textile finishing machinery manufacturer with headquarters in M. Gladbach in West Germany, has been granted exclusive rights by Fabric Research Laboratories to build and sell the FRL Compactor throughout the world with the exception of the U. S., Canada, Japan, Russia and the Eastern Block countries.

Fabric Research Laboratories, as pioneer and developer of the compactor invented by Richard R. Walton, controls the licensing of the machines and the process in the woven, nonwoven and yarn fields. Since the initial announcement in 1955, 12 American and Canadian textile firms have been licensed to use the process. Machines for the U. S. and Canadian markets are manufactured by Riggs & Lombard of Lowell, Mass.

Developed primarily as a preshrinking machine, the compactor has proven valuable also as a finishing machine independent of the preshrinking aspect. As the fabric is compressed warp-wise by the compactor (thus effecting preshrinkage), the fabric is allowed to expand in thickness and evidences marked improvements in bulk, loft and hand. Weave patterns are also attentuated. By special settings, pattern effects can be achieved in flat fabrics, it is pointed out.

A. Monforts is one of the largest manufacturers of textile finishing machinery in West Europe. The company, represented by an international force of sales representatives and engineers, manufactures a line of more than 35 different types of textile machinery, including Sanforizing equipment.

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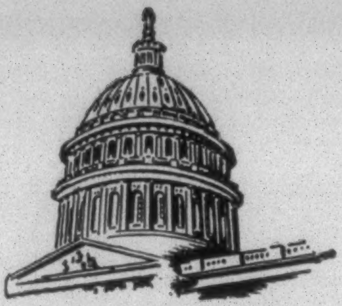

WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act by Congress will be made only with sharp restrictions and safeguards for protection of home markets. The President's hard driving campaign for extension of the law without change has run into many obstacles. Chief pressure for extension comes from large industries—automobiles, flour and heavy machinery—which are shipping over the world, and find the act useful, with foreign aid, in promoting sales.

The chief objection in Congress is that the act has become primarily an instrument of foreign policy, for bargaining purposes. Its effect is to bolster the economics of other countries through imports to this country, with consequent losses to home industries. While the act was conceived in 1934, as a means of stimulating exports, it has become an "open door" through diplomatic maneuver to invasion and destruction of domestic markets through cheaply made products from abroad.

As administered now, the act is held not to be reciprocal, and concessions to imports are not matched by similar concessions in other countries. More often the act is a one-way street, granting easy access to home markets here, but with other barriers raised in other countries to prevent access to their markets. While tariffs in this country have been reduced by 75 per cent in 20 years, over 100 other countries have imposed roadblocks to import licenses, exchange differentials and preferential exchange systems to restrict trade with the U. S.

The Ways and Means Committee favors extension of the trade act for five years, but House sentiment is strong for extension for only one or two years. The Administration is asking for a further reduction of 25 per cent in U. S. import duties. Yet in Japan the average factory wage is 26 cents an hour, against $2.10 in the U. S. The auto worker in France gets an average of 72 cents an hour, compared with an average of $4.10 over-all pay in the U. S. industry. Unskilled West German workers average 42 cents an hour, and skilled workers get 68 cents an hour. Average factory pay in England is 75 cents an hour. Most foreign work weeks are for six days.

The chief point of attack on the law is the peril point system, which is shrouded in the mystery of a Star Chamber. Findings are made in secret by the Tariff Commission; the law says only the President can announce when the limit is breached. Relief is automatically denied unless the President takes action. He need not act on any recommendation by the commission.

The plight of the textile industry today, Senator Payne (R., Me.) told the Senate, is due primarily to shortsighted policies of government. He cited the built-in differential by which foreign mills buy domestic cotton at less than must be paid by domestic mills; the consistent reduction in tariff rates that have raised imports by 1,000 per cent; and foreign aid as the three prime factors that have brought distress and collapse to domestic mills.

Senator Payne says that unless government policies are changed, further decline in textile production, and other similar industries, cannot be avoided. State Department policies, he asserted, have set up unrealistic and unreasonable competition at home which penalizes domestic industry for every bale of cotton

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1926 "IF IT'S PAPER" 1958

sold abroad, and every shipment of cheap imports that comes into the country. In 25 years, he said, the textile industry has been almost destroyed.

The textile industry is particularly the victim of the policy of "trade liberalization" that is being urged before committees in Congress. Government policies, it is claimed, "must coincide with our fundamental moral and spiritual convictions." It is called "a doctrine of human brotherhood." Protective tariffs "do violence to this principle," and Congress should move now to give trade liberalization "a new meaning and a new value."

As prices of domestic products have climbed higher under waves of wage increases, tariff rates have been consistently made lower. The point has been reached where there is "more and more difficulty in finding any rates to cut that will not provoke a substantial inflow of imports." The world common market is raising its resistance as more cheaply made products—often the beneficiary of foreign aid—pour out of all lower wage countries.

The question is asked in the House whether the heavy inflow of cheaply made foreign products triggered the business recession. Three years ago the President said of the reciprocal trade program: "No American industry will be placed in jeopardy by the administration of this measure." Yet several industries denied protection, have come near to being destroyed as Tariff Commission recommendations have been repeatedly vetoed by the Presidnt. It is contended the whole reciprocal program is based on a thesis that some industries, such as textiles, are expendable.

Effective remedial legislation in this session of Congress on union abuses is extremely doubtful. Some mild measures, including a bill to impose certain restrictions on misuse of pension and welfare fuunds, may be enacted. But labor committees of the House and Senate, well-packed with "friends" of the unions, are not to report out any bills that have the opposition of union leaders. Even more sensational disclosures by the McClellan Committee, which are ahead, are not expected to lead to legislation now.

In the event of effective legislation that does reach the tap roots of union abuses, the substantial provisions will all come through amendments offered on the floors of the House and Senate. Such provisions are not expected from the Labor Committees, and there is no other way they can be enacted into law. But an even division of the House is deemed to be opposed to any labor legislation in advance of the next two oncoming elections.

The value of the dollar is shrinking at an alarming rate as prices climb higher and Congress pushes for a new high peacetime deficit in spending. Opponents of big spending call this the grandest larceny of all time, hitting everybody, but proponents describe it in all of its multiple forms as "recession relief."

Tax cuts rather than tax reforms are getting attention in Congress. Tax cutting pressures come chiefly from minority groups and labor unions, including unions making demands for new wage increases, and expansion of fringe benefits. Repeal of most excises, including railroads, would probably be followed immediately by new demands for higher wages.

A tax reduction might be feasible this year if it were not for the pressure group and union contention that great sums must be spent to "fight the recession." While the recession is probably blown higher in Congress than anywhere else, it is felt by conservative members that early revival of business activity is being hampered by proposed high deficit spending, and a possible offset in some tax cuts. If adequate tax reform could be had, it is doubtful if anti-recession spending would be needed.

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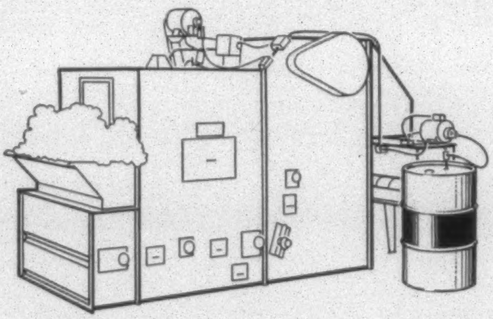

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textile bulletin

VOL. 84 MAY 1958 NO. 5

Southern Textile Association To Mark Golden Anniversary

Next month at The Grove Park Inn in Asheville, N. C., the Southern Textile Association will celebrate its Golden Anniversary. Founded in 1908, the association has reached its 50th year with no less a struggle than that fought by the industry as a whole during the last half century. It has had its ups, downs and its in-betweens. It has been well managed; it has been poorly managed. It has been prosperous; it has known the hardest of times. Throughout it all, however, it has remained—and still remains—a symbol of that purpose for which it was organized: The promotion of good fellowship and acquaintance; the free exchange of ideas and experience; and the promotion of all that's good for the textile industry. For its steadfast devotion to these principles; in recognition of those who have made it what it is; and in honor of its Golden Anniversary, TEXTILE BULLETIN dedicates this issue to the SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION.

THE Southern Textile Association will mark its 50th birthday next month at the Grove Park Inn in Asheville, N. C., with the holding of its Golden Anniversary Convention June 19-21.

A special feature of this year's convention will be a special tribute to all past presidents. This event has been scheduled for Saturday morning, June 21st, and all living past presidents—25 in all—have indicated they will be in attendance.

Guest Speakers

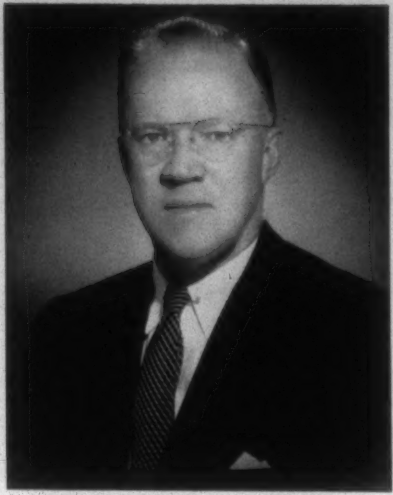
Three nationally prominent guest speakers have also been scheduled to address the convention. They are, in the order of their appearance on the convention program, Dr. Frank J. Soday, Halbert M. Jones and Major General John B. Medaris.

Dr. Soday is vice-president in charge of research and development for The Chemstrand Corp. A widely traveled lecturer, Dr. Soday will be the first speaker at the opening business session of the convention on Friday morning, June 20.

Following Dr. Soday on the Friday morning schedule will be Halbert M. Jones, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and president also of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. Long a prominent member of the Southern textile industry, Mr. Jones is president of Waverly Mills Inc., Laurinburg, N. C.

Rounding out the opening business session on Friday, June 20, will be the remarks of the S.T.A.'s retiring presi-

DR. FRANK J. SODAY



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GENERAL MEDARIS

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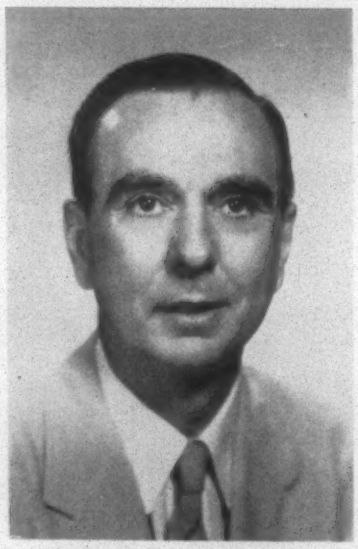

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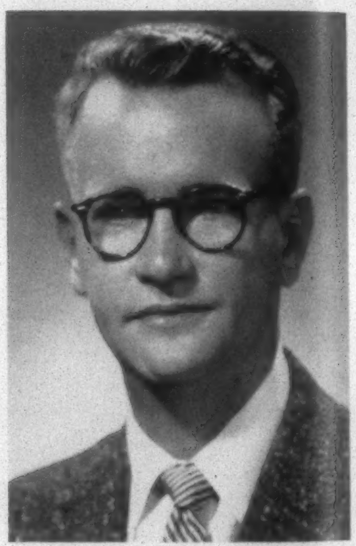


JOE N. JENKINS

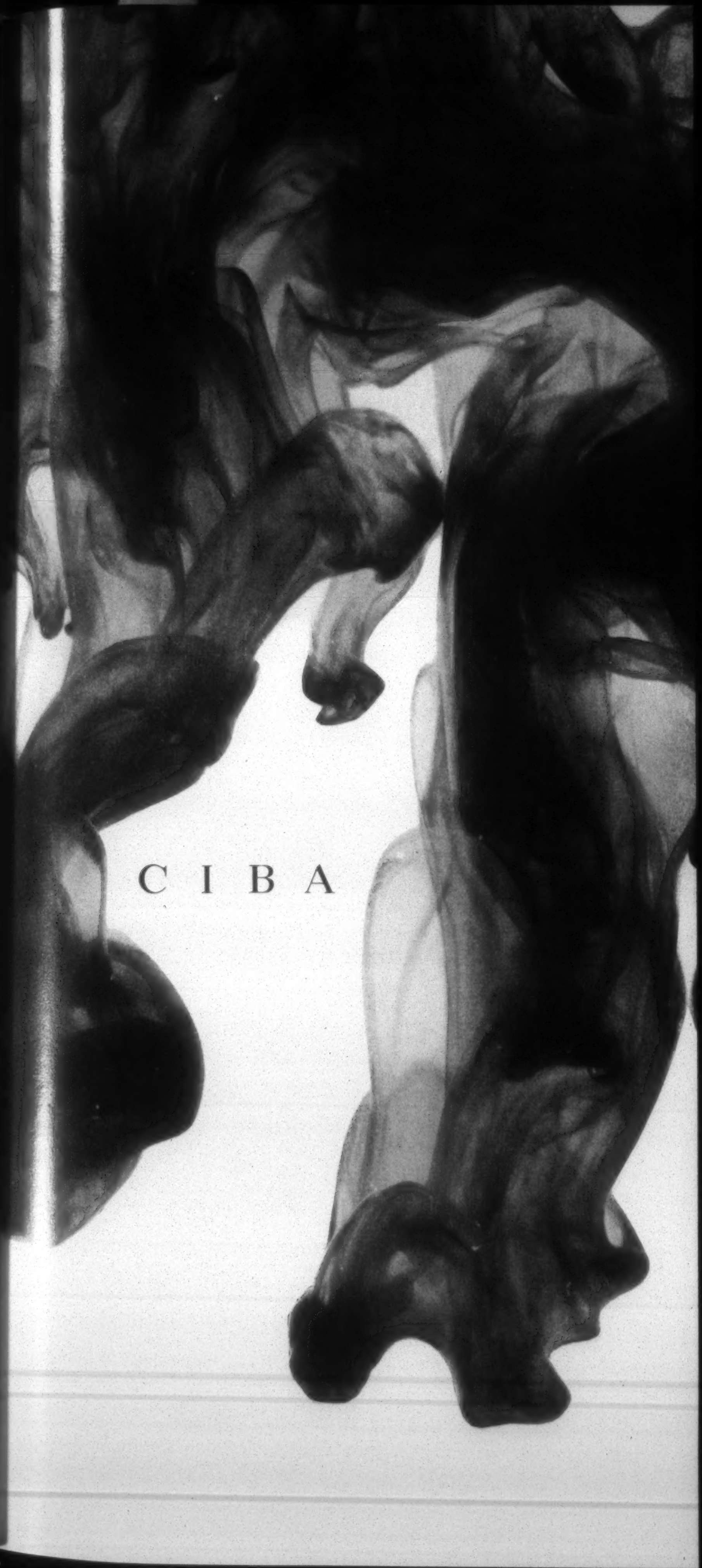
dent, Horace Pennington, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

Closing Business Session

General Medaris, commanding officer of the U. S. Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., will be guest speaker at the convention's closing session on Saturday morning, June 21st. A veteran ordnance authority, General Medaris has served with the military since 1918. With the exception of a 12-year period spanning the late '20s and early '30s, his service has all been active, and has included assignment as Ordnance Officer, First Army, in which capacity he planned and executed the invasion of Normandy during World War II. Among his decorations are the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Soldiers Medal and the French Legion of Honor.

Past Presidents

The special tribute honoring all past presidents of the S.T.A. will follow the morning address of General Medaris. Past presidents expecting to be present for this occasion include: John W. Clark, Randolph Mills, Franklinville, N. C. (1922-23); J. A. Chapman, Inman and Riverdale Mills, Inman, S. C. (1923-24); Carl R. Harris, Erwin Mills Inc., Durham, N. C. (1928-29); L. L. Brown, Malvern, Ark. (1929-30); J. O. Corn, Union, S. C. (1930-31); Frank K. Petrea, Randolph Mills, Concord, N. C. (1932-33); Culver Batson, Wadmalaw Island, S. C. (1934-35); Fred L. Still, Belle Vue Cotton Mills, Hillsboro, N. C. (1936-37); Edwin M. Holt, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. (1937-38); J. O. Thomas, Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C. (1941-42); Joe C. Cobb, Charlotte, N. C. (1943-44); M. Weldon Rogers, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga. (1944-45); B. M. Bowen, Salisbury, N. C. (1945-46); J. M. Caughman, Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. (1946-47); V. E. McDowell, Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. (1947-48); Robert T. Stutts, Carolinian Mills, High Shoals, N. C. (1948-49); Smith Crow, Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C. (1949-50); A. R. Marley, Erwin Mills, Erwin, N. C. (1950-51); J. L. Delany, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S. C. (1951-52); D. A. Purcell, Fieldcrest Mills, Fieldale, Va. (1952-53); T. Stafford, Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C. (1953-54); J. James, Salisbury, N. C. (1954-55); J. A. Chapman Jr.,



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Rodger Hughes

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Nelson Kessell

R. M. McCrary

D. H. Roberts

L. W. Thompson

Marion Allison

H. W. Buchanan

W. B. Etters

Jack Kissiah

Inman Mills, Inman, S. C. (1955-56); and W. M. Pittendreigh, Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C. (1956-57).

Election Of Officers

The convention will close with the annual election of officers. Following precedent, Walter D. Vincent, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., is expected to be named president to succeed Horace Pennington. Mr. Pennington will be elevated to chairmanship of the association's Board of Governors. Slated to move up from second to first vice-presidency is J. N. Jenkins, The Kendall Co., Pelzer, S. C. A new second vice-president will be elected to succeed Mr. Jenkins.

The election of officers will also include four seats on the Board of Governors. Board members with terms expiring this year include Joseph F. Chalmers, Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C.; Herman Cone, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; R. M. McCrary, Carolinian Mills, High Shoals, N. C.; and L. W. Thompson, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C. Board members are elected to four-year terms.

Continuing members of the board include M. L. Brackett, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.; L. A. Crawford, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S. C.; J. C. Farmer, Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C.; D. H. Roberts, Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.; Troy H. Carter, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; J. T. Chalmers, Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.; J. R. Gilbert, Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.; Nelson W. Kessell, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Hanes, N. C.; Jesse Boyce, Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C.; R. Carter Henry, J. P. Stevens & Co., Piedmont, S. C.; Rodger Hughes, Reeves Bros. Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; and J. W. Inscoe, Carolina Mills, Maiden, N. C.

Serving as ex officio members of the board, in addition to all past presidents, are the divisional chairmen. Marion Allison of Cone Mills Corp., Hillsboro, N. C., is chairman of the Eastern Carolina Division; H. W. Buchanan of Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., is head of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division; and W. B. Etters of Reeves Bros. Inc., Spartanburg, S. C., is chairman of the South Carolina Division. The fourth divisional chairman—M. L. Brackett of Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte—was serving on the board at the time of his election as head of the Piedmont Division. Jack Kissiah, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, is secretary and treasurer of the association.

Other Activities

In addition to the two general business sessions, the Golden Anniversary Convention will offer a full schedule of social activities. These include golf tournaments for both the men and the ladies; a skeet shoot for the men; and professional entertainment including the dance music of Dean Hudson and his orchestra. Some 600 to 700 members and their guests are expected to attend.

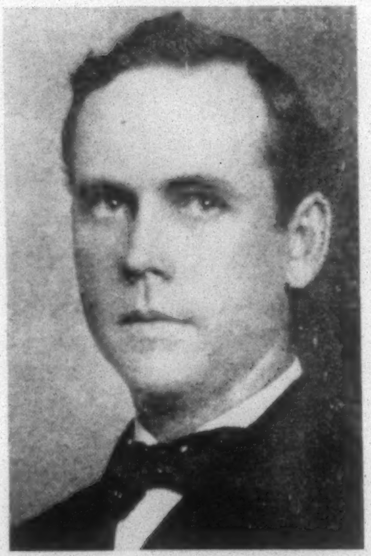
50 Years With The
Southern Textile Association

C

1908

Jan. 20—William Howard Taft, Teddy Roosevelt's hand-picked successor, became the 27th President of the U. S.

December—A fleet of 28 U. S. warships cruised around the world in a demonstration of the country's coming of age as a naval power.



DAVID CLARK

THE Southern Textile Association had its beginning in 1908 when a group of textile overseers in Spray, N. C., formed an organization called the Spray Textile Overseers Association. The Spray group, setting up the association to function as an overseers' union, announced that an official organization meeting would be held in August of 1908 in Charlotte, N. C.

Three men very much interested in the Southern textile industry—and equally as opposed to organized union movements—jointly lamented the formation of a body dedicated to the accomplishment of such dire purposes. They decided to do something about it.

Thus when the August meeting rolled around, so did Dave Clark, George Escott and E. E. Bowen. Dave Clark was at that time with the *Textile Manufacturer;* Escott was editor and publisher of *Mill News;* and Bowen, while associated with the Spray group, just plain did not favor formation of an overseers' union.

No doubt with steamroller-like tactics, the three took control of the meeting, declared that the membership should be open to superintendents, and emphasized that from there on out the organization would be educational only in nature—no more unionizing chit-chat. Neither the tactics nor the motives of Clark, Escott and Bowen met with any great favor among those men in attendance from Spray, who protested every proposal put forth by Clark, Escott and Bowen.

Some agreement ultimately did emerge, however, since one of the Spray men—J. A. Dean—was elected president of the by now largely revamped association. Bowen was elected secretary, a post he held until he was elected president in 1914, and Clark was named treasurer, a post he held for the next five years.

Despite the fact that he was president of the organization, Dean, the record shows, returned to Spray never to attend another meeting. He was subsequently replaced by Neil T. Brown.

Following the August organizational meeting, the association held its first general meeting in Charlotte on October 23 and 24, 1908. A second meeting was also held in Charlotte on December 26. Unfortunately no reports of these meetings have been left to us, so it isn't known what business may have been transacted.

1909

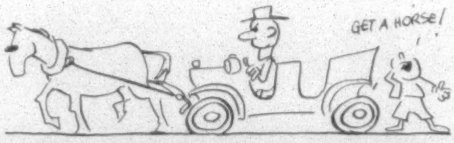
Apr. 6—The U. S flag was planted on the North Pole by Robert E. Peary.

Dec. 10—Gugielmo Marconi and Ferdinand Braun were awarded the Noble Physics Prize for the development of the wireless, a gadget that soon captivated the world.

DURING the year 1909, the S.T.A. met on April 1 —and it seems likely on other dates also, but the have not been recorded. Charles F. McCall, overseer o spinning at a Greenville, S. C., mill was elected president

NEIL T. BROWN
President, 1908-1909

W. P. Hamrick, superintendent of Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C., was elected vice-president before it was discovered that he was not yet a member of the organization. He quickly joined the association and accepted the vice-presidency.



The "horseless" (?) carriage

1910

March 26—Congress passed the Immigration Act barring paupers, anarchists, criminals and diseased persons from entering the U. S. because of concern over the mounting tide of immigrants.

THE S. T. A. met at unknown time or times during the year and elected W. P. Hamrick president. G. S. scott, one of the founders was elected secretary of the ssociation. From about this time on the association changed o two meetings a year, the annual and the semi-annual neetings. The numbering of the meetings becomes somewhat confused following this since the annual meetings are umbered separately but are included in the numbering f the semi-annual meetings. Apparently some of the earlier uarterly or tri-annual meetings are also counted as seminnual meetings.

CHARLES F. McCALL
President, 1909-1910

1911

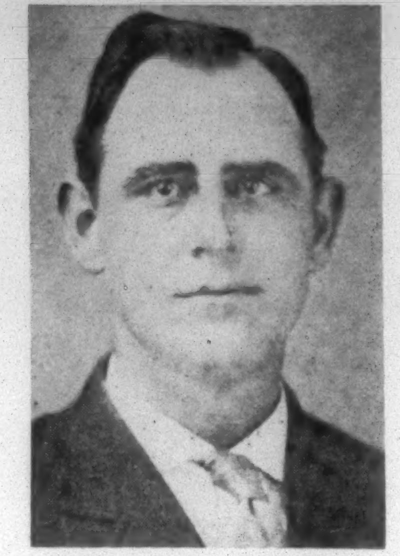
May 15—Acting under anti-trust laws the Supreme Court ordered the Standard Oil combine dissolved.

Nov. 5—The first transcontinental airplane flight completed, requiring 18 days.

THE S. T. A. held its 1911 annual meeting July 1 in Greenville, S. C. W. P. Hamrick of Columbia, S. C., retiring president, presided but did not deliver a formal address. Among the papers presented at this meeting were the following perenially valid textile topics: "The Opening and Cleaning of Cotton," J. E. Chesman, New York City; "The Weave Room," A. H. Mangum, superintendent, Mineola Mills, Gibsonville, N. C.; "The Construction of the Cotton Card," Fred Taylor, Clemson College.

One of the highlights of the program was an illustrated lecture by J. P. Judge of Baltimore, Md., entitled "The Electrical Specialist in the Cotton Mill." Concerning the latter paper a report of the meeting contains this comment: "This (lecture) was illustrated with lantern slides and it was generally regretted that it came at such a late hour that Mr. Judge could not finish reading it." During the course of Mr. Judge's remarks, the meeting adjourned and the members headed for the dinner table.

The second meeting of the year—the semi-annual meeting—was held December 2 in Atlanta. In the spirit of "pleasure before business," the group did not schedule a



W. P. HAMRICK
President, 1910-1911

business session for the first evening but attended what the report called "a high-class vaudeville performance."

A few machinery exhibits were held at this convention for the first time. The General Electric Co. had been thoughtful enough to equip the convention hall with Mazda lights and the members were so impressed that they rendered a special vote of thanks to the company.

In response to the address of welcome (not recorded), A. B. Carter, representative of the Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gaffney, S. C., eulogized the textile industry by saying: "The sweetest music heard today is produced by the 12 million spindles that are playing the march to which civilization is keeping step from the farmer to the financial king. The best poetry of the age is heard in the hum of the spindle and the click of the loom."

Papers presented at the December meeting included one by J. E. Halstead, Raleigh, N. C., on the wonders of coal tar in dyestuff manufacturing. Since this was the semi-annual meeting, the only election held was for the choosing of the official stenographer.

M. G. Stone, as president, spoke briefly on the aims of the S. T. A.

Congratulations and
Best Wishes to the S. T. A.

REX MILLS, Inc.
GASTONIA, N. C.

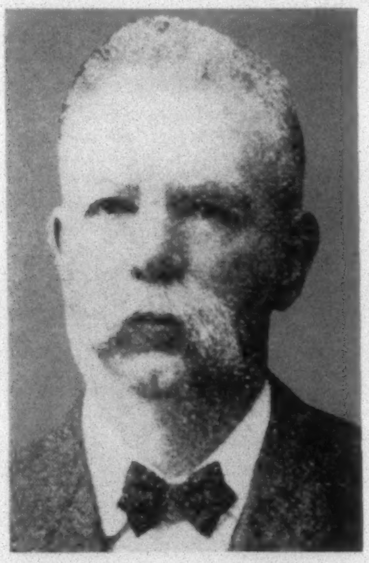
Fine Combed and Synthetic Yarns

1912

Jan. 18—Capt. R. F. Scott, Royal Navy, reached the South Pole with four companions—none survived.

Apr. 14—The great White Star liner, The Titanic, unsinkable because of its special sealed compartment structure, struck an iceberg on its maiden voyage and sank, taking the lives of some 1,500 persons.

June 22—Teddy Roosevelt organized the Bull Moose convention splitting the Republican vote and handing the White House to a little-known Democrat, Woodrow Wilson.



M. G. STONE
President, 1911-1912

MEETING in Greensboro, N. C., June 29, 1912, members of the S.T.A. heard retiring president M. G. Stone remind them of the aims and purposes of the organization. The featured address was by Bernard M. Cone, president of Proximity Mfg. Co. and White Oak Mills of Greensboro, who had taken an interest in the association. Mr. Cone spoke to the group on "Some Phases of Welfare Work." He stressed the profitable angle of welfare work saying that " . . . it is the mills with the reputation of treating their help best that have the least trouble in keeping their looms and spindles going."

An "eloquent" but unrecorded address of welcome was delivered to the group by Mayor Murphy of Greensboro. Lunch was served to the group at the White Oak Mill and Dave Clark commented that " . . . it was served by the best looking mill girls that it has ever been our pleasure to see." Elections were held in the afternoon and the members attended a smoker at the Elk's Club in the evening.

Some 90 persons attended the second 1912 meeting of the association on November 29-30 at Chattanooga, Tenn. This was billed as the 11th semi-annual meeting, quite an accomplishment considering that the association had been in existence only four years.

T. M. McEntire, S.T.A. president and superintendent of Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C., told the group that with 837 cotton mills and more than 12 million spindles, the South was taking a prominent position in the utilization of cotton.

The piece-work wage system had entered the cotton mill scene and P. A. Smith, spinner at Fulton Bag & Cotton Mill, Atlanta, told the members of the association that ". . . it must be conceded by all up-to-date and progressive mill men that the piece rate system is far superior to the regular daily wage system."

The year 1912 was marked by a shortage of help in the textile industry. The shortage was pointed up by a shooting scrape which occurred when a North Carolina mill superintendent attempted to solicit help in the mill village of another mill and ended up holding off the employer with a pistol.

The year 1912 was the country's greatest cotton year on record up to that time. Some 16,138,426 bales of cotton were produced for the year ended August 1912, almost double the cotton consumption for the comparable period in 1957.

1913

Feb. 25—The U. S. Constitution was amended to allow for the income tax set-up under the Underwood Tariff Act.

ON JUNE 20, 1913, Mayor Grace of Charleston, S. C., welcomed 200 members of the S.T.A. to the Isle of Palms with these words: "I want to extend to the Southern Textile Association a welcome to Charleston. Of course, I have no jurisdiction over the Isle of Palms. That is absolutely out of my jurisdiction, but even if it were not, I wouldn't have the heart to put the lid on during your convention."

In commenting on the absence of women members in the S.T.A., Mayor Grace uttered sentiments that may well have seemed radical in that day. "Women are demanding, and properly so, their place in the affairs of the nation. This is an age in which we are all coming into our rightful own. We are shaking down the old barriers of cast and creed and race and origin and sex."

Dave Clark, editor of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN spoke on "Increasing the Efficiency of the Operative." He spoke of the degenerate workers whom he had seen in Lawrence, Mass., as contrasted with the Southern workers "in whose veins flowed pure Anglo-Saxon blood, the best on earth." He challenged overseers and superintendents to work at increasing the efficiency of the average worker through adequate instruction and training for the job.

T. M. McENTIRE
President, 1912-1913

The history of the cotton card was traced for the group by Charles Mills, representative of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston. The retiring president, T. M. McEntire, arrived late and did not address the assemblage.

On November 21-22, 1913, the semi-annual meeting was held in Atlanta, with T. B. Wallace presiding. Some 263 members were in attendance.

The age-old problem of cotton grading was brought up by N. A. Cobb who discussed the work of the Department of Agriculture in setting up spinning tests to determine what factors should enter into the grading of cotton. Discussion was also begun at this meeting about the possibility of having the Textile Exhibitors Association hold one of its exhibits in the South. Exhibitions were then being held in Mechanics Hall, Boston.

During the year 1913, agitation against child labor had become increasingly stronger and cotton mill men were closing ranks in preparation for the coming onslaught. They were also grouping forces for another battle—that against the drastic revision downward of the cotton schedule by the Tariff Board.

The SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN boasted in its January 1913 issue that the cotton manufacturers in North Carolina had had so much influence that North Carolina "was one of the last states to adopt the 13-year age limit and the very last cotton manufacturing state to enact the 60-hours-per-week work law.

The following ad was published in one of the trade journals during the year: "Want position as engineer and master mechanic. 23 years' experience. Strictly sober. Good references from present and past employers. Have family of spinners and doffers."

1914

Apr. 21—U. S. Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and took the city because of the arrest by Mexican authorities of American sailors.

June 28—The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife, while visiting Sarajevo in Bosnia proved to be the match that set off the European conflagration that became World War I.

Aug. 15—The first ship passed through the Panama Canal.

T. B. WALLACE
President, 1913-1914

THE S.T.A. returned to the Isle of Palms for its 1914 annual meeting, with only 148 members present. Retiring President T. B. Wallace, superintendent of Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C., spoke to the group on topics ranging from child labor legislation to proposed changes in the association's by-laws. He characterized the textile industry as a three-legged stool, the three legs being capital, labor and business ability.

The year 1914 had been better-than-average for the textile industry and so it was decided by the association to raise the dues from one to two dollars for "traveling men." The group also followed the president's suggestion to eliminate the four vice-presidents and have only one.

Prior to this meeting discussion had been held about the desirability of having a textile exhibit in the South, and at this meeting a resolution was passed urging the National Association to hold an exhibit in the South in the following year, 1915.

The secretary's report given at the convention showed that 680 of the 1,001 members of the association were behind in their dues. The secretary's salary was set at the considerable sum of $60 per annum.

The 16th semi-annual meeting of the S.T.A. was held November 12-13 at Birmingham, Ala. E. E. Bowen, incoming president and overseer of weaving, Victor Mill, Greer, S. C., spoke to the group stressing the fact that force and discipline had to give way to diplomacy in the conduct of the mill. Mr. Bowen used the European war as an illustration, saying: "By force and discipline, Bismark and Von Moltke wrested from France the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine and today we find three-fourths of the world at war because of the sting left by that show of force." According to President Bowen, the day of using force to command respect in the cotton mill had ended.

A state branch of the S.T.A. was started in Mississippi during the year 1914, by 34 superintendents and overseers from that state. J. S. Stroud, Lauderdale Cotton Mills, Meridian, was chosen as the first chairman of the branch.

While the picture looked good for the textile industry in 1914, individual mills were having problems peculiar to the day. The following news item appeared about the troubles of one mill: "Three arrests made Monday will probably in a very short time explain away the mystery surrounding the numerous incendiary fires in outhouses on the Augusta Factory property during the past several months."

1915

Feb. 20—The Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened in San Francisco, celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal and the quartercentenary of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

Apr.—The U. S. Department of Commerce predicted a "color famine" in this country because of the inability of manufacturers to get dyestuffs from Germany.

May 7—German submarines sank the liner Lusitania—1,200 persons killed.

ON JUNE 25 members of the S.T.A. met in Asheville, N. C., for their 1915 annual meeting. In his address as retiring president, E. E. Bowen spoke of the progress being made in the uplifting of living conditions of mill operatives. "When I say we are making ideal progress along the lines that indicate a more prosperou

E. E. BOWEN
President, 1914-1915

and loftier citizenship, no doubt I incur the wrath of those scalawags and agitators who make their living—and sometimes their fortune—by appealing to the sympathetic side of the well-meaning but ofttimes misinformed philanthropist, who neither has the time or takes the pains to acquaint himself with the actual conditions that prevail."

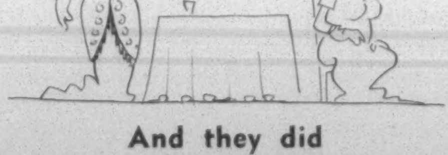
A large number of persons at the meeting, according to the report, came from great distances—as far away as Louisville, Ky., Tupelo, Miss., and Athens, Ga. Six men even journeyed up from Texas.

President Woodrow Wilson in 1915 had proclaimed strict neutrality for the U. S. in an effort to forestall entanglement in the European war. The members of the association at the Asheville meeting passed a resolution to wire the president expressing the S.T.A.'s approval of his foreign policy and his efforts toward peace.

H. P. Meikleham of Lindale, Ga., gave a talk before the association on keeping the mill village morally clean. The talk could not be printed immediately because it had been given extemporaneously, and Mr. Meikleham would not allow the stenographer to give out copies until he had censored it.

Another resolution was passed by the group calling for the establishment of free scholarships by the various states in the textile schools with preference to be given to employees of cotton mills. Also adopted was a resolution stating that the association did not favor the employment of child labor in cotton mills, but did favor strong compulsory education laws.

After much discussion the S.T.A. finally succeeded in getting a textile exposition started in the latter part of the year. On November 2, 1915, the association met in Greenville, S. C., in conjunction with the first Southern Textile Exposition. The exposition was held in the newly-completed warehouses of the Piedmont & Northern Railroad. There were 3,000 visitors at the exposition including 1,600 who paid admission.



And they did

During the year 1915, the Aragon (Ga.) Mills reported the disappearance of its paymaster and $4,000.

1916

July 30—German saboteurs set off an explosion at a Jersey City, N. J., munitions dock, killing two and causing $22,000,000 worth of damage.

Sept. 1—Congress passed the Keating-Owen Act forbidding the shipping in interstate commerce of goods produced by children.

W. M. SHERARD
President, 1915-1916

THE Langren Hotel at Asheville, N. C., was host to the Southern Textile Association for its ninth annual meeting June 16-17, 1916. The mayor of Asheville welcomed the group to the city with these words. "I feel it my duty to tell you that you have arrived in a very strenuous prohibition town, but there is no occasion for alarm, because if any of you good people, in your wanderings in this mountain section, get snake bit—and this is a snakey time of the year—and your doctor will not prescribe the satisfactory remedy, then you come to me, and I will take you to a cellar where there are many things that have never been brought to light.

"The city is yours gentlemen. Our patrol wagon has been laid up for repairs, our judge has gone off on an extended vacation, and I am to make a special policeman out of each and every member of this association, and if, in your wanderings around about midnight, you happen to run across some of Asheville's blue coats on the streets, and they should happen to be awake, it will be your duty to arrest them should they offer you offense."

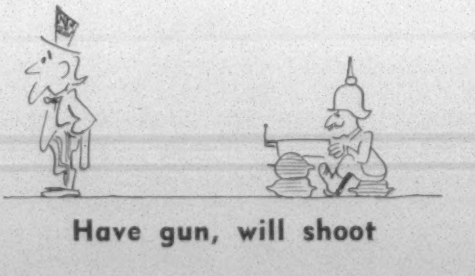
The speakers for the convention's morning business session did not arrive so the president was given a chance to speak. W. M. Sherard, superintendent of Williamston (S. C.) Mill and the retiring president, announced that the total membership of the association had reached 1,620. Of that number only 204 were dues-paying members, although it had not been planned that there should be any other kind.

A motion was made at the 1916 meeting that the group abolish the semi-annual meetings. Another motion was made that this proposal be referred to the committee on the constitution and by-laws. One of the members in attendance pointed out that no such committeee existed so the whole matter was tabled. It was eventually brought up again—16 years later.

At 11 a.m. on November 17, 1916, the semi-annual meeting was called to order in the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, S. C. W. O. Hamrick, chairman of the arrangement committee, presided. In his remarks as retiring president, Frank E. Heymer, Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills, dealt largely with the question of child labor laws. Mr. Heymer said that he was "unable to see any great advantage the child receives by being prevented from following his inclinations and ambition to lay the foundation for his future career at a time when a child is ambitious—and this is usually between the ages of 14 and 16." At the same time Mr. Heymer called for a national compulsory educational law to train the child for the "battle of life."

Vice-President J. M. Davis, superintendent of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, pointed out the association's need for money and called for the appointment of a committee composed of one man from each state who would draft a letter to be sent to the president of every cotton mill in his state asking that the mill pay the dues of its superintendents and overseers and suggesting that it pay the way of one or more of its men to each meeting of the association. The motion carried.

A resolution was passed providing that the president, the vice-president and the chairman of the board should be from different states.



Have gun, will shoot

1917

Jan. 20—Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated for his second term as President of the U. S.

Feb. 5—Over President Wilson's veto, Congress passed the Burnett Immigration Bill requiring literacy tests for immigrants.

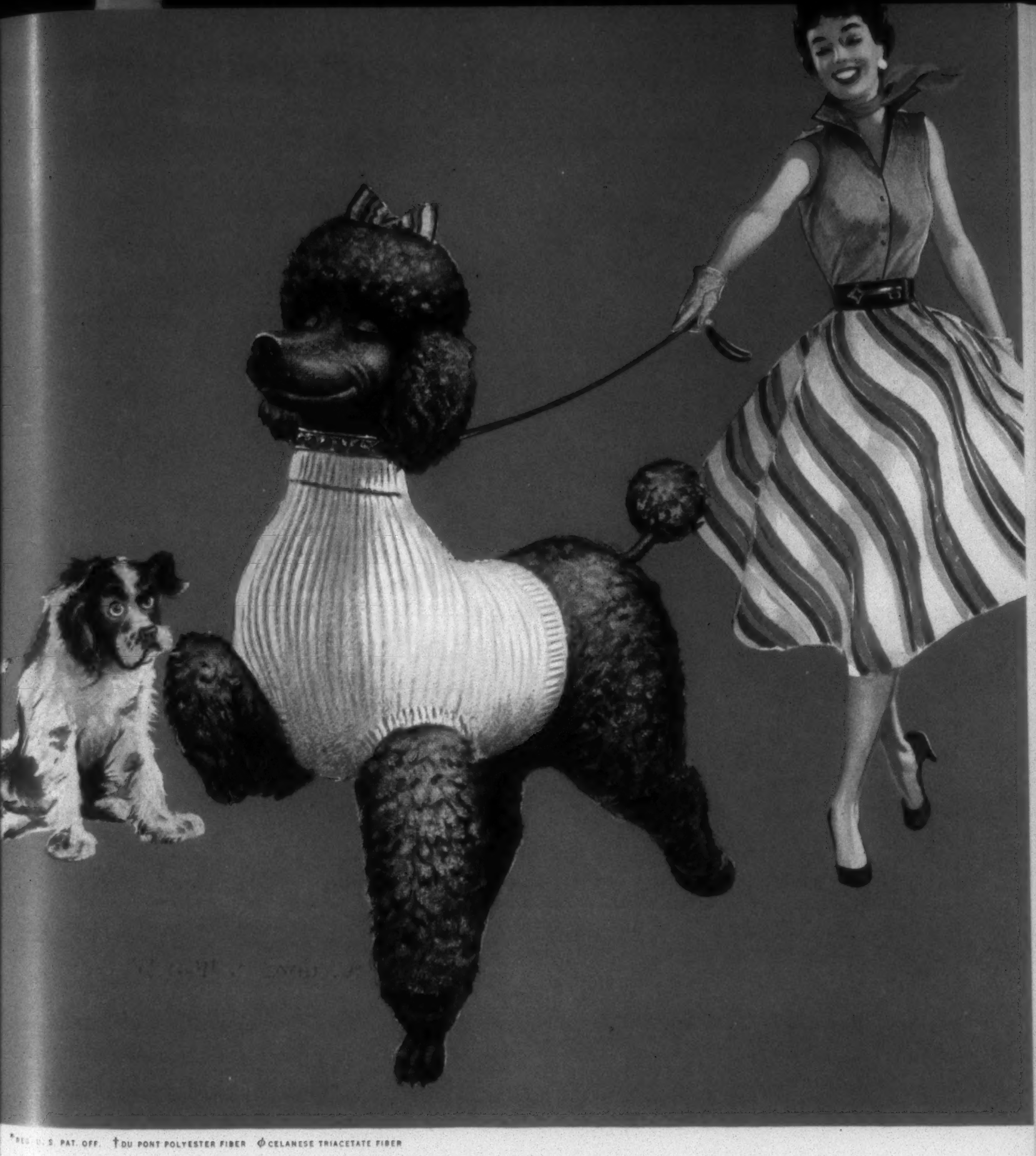
Apr. 6—Congress declared war on Germany.

F. E. HEYMER
President, 1916-1917

SOME 400 members of the S.T.A. attended the 11th annual meeting June 22-23, 1917, at Wrightsvill Beach, N. C. In his address as retiring president, Frank E Heymer expressed the feeling of the association when h said: "Little did we suspect seven months ago, when w called that splendid, memorable meeting (November 1 1916) to order in the hospitable city of Columbia that o our next meeting our country should have been drawn int the world's greatest struggle, and cause conditions in al industries to arise which will tax our genius and resourc fulness."

Mr. Heymer also called for members of the industr to improve the mill village in every possible way. H called for an end to the principle of "one room to eac hand" in mill houses.

The Keating-Owen Act relating to child labor had bee passed in 1916 and it was now up to each mill to work ou its system for complying with the law. Accordingly, Jame Bangle, superintendent of Proximity Mill, Greensboro, N. C., presented his plan for putting in effect the pro-



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IRREGULAR PAGINATION

visions of the bill. Under the bill, workers between 14 and 16 were not to work more than eight hours a day.

The 1917 semi-annual meeting of the association was held in connection with the second Southern Textile Exposition, December 10, 1917, in Greenville, S. C. The exposition opened in its own brand-spanking new two-story building. Association President J. M. Davis spoke at that meeting about the accomplishments of the textile industry. He prophesied the sharpest competition from foreign textile manufacturers that the industry had ever seen. He urged that mills take every advantage to equip their plants with the latest improved machinery and equipment.

The "dyestuff famine" was on in the U. S. during 1917 and the Du Pont Co., the great explosives and chemical company, announced that it would enter the coal-tar dye industry.

1918

May 15—Air Mail service was begun in this country.

May-June—One of the most critical periods of the war. The Germans were trying to break through to Paris.

June 3—The Keating-Owen Act relating to child labor was declared unconstitutional.

July 18—The tide turned as the Germans were routed from Soissons.

Dec.—Another Child Labor Law was passed. This one levied a penalty-tax of ten per cent on the profits of companies employing children contrary to the standards of the Keating-Owen Act.

"TODAY we can rejoice that the National Child Labor Law no longer exists," said S.T.A. President J. M. Davis, Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills, at the 1918 annual convention of the S.T.A. at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., June 21-22. "The Keating-Owen Act is dead, and few are the flowers on its coffin."

The labor shortage had begun to be acute and President Davis called on the members to refrain from stealing help from one another. Such gimmicks as mill baseball teams, etc., were being used to lure help from one mill to another. Speaking on the same subject, W. M. Sherard, superintendent from Caroleen, N. C., laid the blame at the door of restless operatives. Mr. Sherard characterized these operatives as receptive to the "germs" planted by the labor solicitor.

J. M. DAVIS
President, 1917-1918

Speaking on the topic of "How Can Mill Men Help to Win the War," F. Gordon Cobb, superintendent of F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., said that it was necessary to keep discipline in the mills in order to keep production up.

A Fall meeting was scheduled for Columbus, Ga., but had to be postponed and eventually cancelled because of a flu epidemic in that area.

The shorage of labor during 1918 became so acute in some communities that laws were passed forbidding labor solicitation. Wilmington, N. C., provided a penalty of $2,500 for anyone convicted of soliciting labor.

A. M. Dixon Pres 1918-19

1919

Jan. 19—The 18th amendment became a part of the U. S. Constitution and "See America Thirst" became a catchword.

June 14-15—The first non-stop trans-Atlantic flight was accomplished by John Alcock and Arthur W. Brown, flying from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland.

June 28—In the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, representatives of Germany signed the treaty of peace.

Following that, on January 21, a meeting was held in Spartanburg, S. C., for the spinners, and on February 25 a meeting was held in Greenville, S. C., for the weavers.

The president announced that plans for a textile foundation had been postponed due to the depression but would be completed upon the return of prosperity.

During the convention, many of those in attendance toured the A. French Textile School on the Georgia Tech campus. Members were also guests at a baseball game between Georgia Tech and Washington & Lee University.

In the evening of the first day, the group was entertained by an "extensive cabaret and vaudeville entertainment." Later they attended a performance at the Howard Theatre. The convention seems to have been a success in spite of the fact that several speakers were unaccountably absent.

The association met again September 16-17 in Charlotte with the theme "Better Goods." William H. Harris, vice-president of Liberty Textile Corp., New York City, discussed "Cotton Yarn Defects," and Frank L. Walton, manager of the yarn department of the J. Spencer Turner Co., submitted a paper on "Cotton Yarn Defects" which was read by R. M. Mauldin of the Charlotte office of the company.

A sensation was created at the convention by D. R. Coker, president of Coker Cotton Co., Hartsville, S. C. Described as "probably the most expert cotton breeder in the world," he displayed two cards containing staple samples. One card contained samples taken from the bottom of cotton bolls, the other contained samples taken from the top bolls. Mr. Coker said his investigations showed that the lower bolls of the stalks were producing one-inch cotton in many cases while the upper bolls were producing 5/8 and 3/4-inch cotton. He predicted an excessive amount of short staple for the year, blaming the weather and lack of fertilizer for this condition.

For reasons unknown, the featured speaker, B. E. Geer of Greenville, S. C., failed to show up for the meeting. After a discussion of carding and spinning, the convention adjourned.

1922

Apr. 19—Two Portuguese aviators arrived at Rio de Janeiro after leaving Lisbon March 22, marking the first crossing of the South Atlantic.

May 15—The Federal Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

MORE than 200 men gathered in Wilmington, N. C., June 2-3, 1922, in spite of the rain, for the annual T.A. meeting. Mayor Little of Wilmington welcomed the men to the city in an "eloquent" but unrecorded speech.

GORDON A. JOHNSTONE
President, 1921-1922

Gordon A. Johnstone, agent for Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills, retiring president, pointed out that "during the past year, the Southern Textile Association and its members have passed through probably as trying a time as has ever been experienced in the textile industry."

The convention's feature address was brought by James D. Hammett, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association. Mr. Hammett spoke on "Character Building in Industry." In his speech, mill superintendents and overseers were urged to utilize their opportunities for character building in the mills.

Reports were heard from the sectional chairmen and F. Gordon Cobb, general superintendent, Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills, traced the history and accomplishments of the sections.

William H. Jones, manager of the Valley Cotton Mills, La Grange, Ga., discussed the use of magnets on openers and lappers for the purpose of eliminating iron scraps. A vote of thanks was given to David Clark for his work in defeating the Federal Child Labor Law. Mr. Clark urged the members to strictly observe the states' laws relating to child labor so that there would not be any more demand for a Federal law. A moving picture demonstrating the effect of the lack of moisture on the various processes of cotton manufacturing was presented by the Parks-Cramer Co.

Following the adjournment of the meeting, the members gathered on a pavilion overlooking the ocean to have a picture taken. Before the picture could be taken, however, the pavilion caved-in, resulting in only minor injuries to those involved.

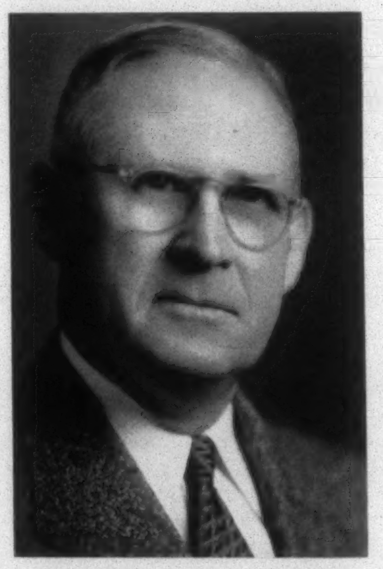
The 1922 semi-annual meeting was held October 21-22 in Greenville, S. C., in conjunction with the Southern Textile Exposition. President John W. Clark did not deliver a prepared address but spoke briefly of the work of the association. L. L. Brown of Clifton, S. C., in a discussion on "Opening and Lapping—and Better Goods," dealt with the vertical openers which had been in use for several years.

1923

Apr.—First sound-on-film talking pictures shown.

Nov. 8-9—Adolph Hitler led Munich beer hall putsch which was put down. Hitler sentenced to five years in jail. He served less than one—during which time he wrote *Mein Kampf*.

Aug. 2—President Warren Harding died while returning from a trip to Alaska. Calvin Coolidge assumed the office of President.



JOHN W. CLARK
President, 1922-1923

THE S.T.A. met at the Kenilworth Inn in Asheville, N. C., June 22-23, 1923, for its annual meeting. The meeting was opened by John W. Clark of Franklinville, N. C., president, who discussed the mechanical progress of the textile industry. Speaking of the inventions of the steam engine, the spinning frame, the fly shuttle and the power loom, Mr. Clark said, "When we realize that these inventions which are so familiar to us were made only four generations ago, we cannot keep from feeling that for many, many years, so far as the manufacture of textiles is concerned, that mankind must have been mentally asleep."

One of the features of the session was a talk by J. M. Gamewell, general manager, Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., entitled "Southern Mills Perpetuate Their Anglo-Saxons." The talk was, in part, an answer to an article in *Century* magazine which said, in part: "not one single person of county importance has ever come from a mill village; the people of a mill village never vote, never have any political life . . . " The article concluded that a mill village "has not life of its own, and is a spiritual cemetery where the men and women have been lost to the world and have forgotton its existence . . . "

In his remarks Mr. Gamewell pointed out the advantages of the mill communities and homes, including flush sewage which was "largely provided."

During 1923, the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia had been organized and R. W. Jennings, superintendent, Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga., reported to the association on the formation and development of the Georgia group. It was the desire of the organizers that the Georgia association work in close harmony with the S.T.A.

Reflecting the increased concern about the rise of radical thought in this country, the feature address by Charles E. Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa., said: "Socialism was originated in Europe as a cure-all for the major ills of government . . . The fundamental error of the socialists is that they have accepted socialism as a religion rather than a science . . . " A religion is accepted by faith but a science has fixed rules, he pointed out.

The second meeting of the year was held October 12-13 in Augusta, Ga. The group was told by Judge A. L. Franklin, Superior Court Judge in Augusta: "Now it is needless to say you are welcome here. You knew you were welcome before you came, but it is customary to have a little address of welcome, and I want to welcome you to our large and spacious city. You see what we have got here—plenty of good sunshine. We have this weather year-round. We have got one of the biggest hospitals in the country. If you don't feel well, you can go to the hospital while you are here. We have also got a big jail and a police barracks. Use them at will."

President James A. Chapman, superintendent of Inman (S. C.) Mills, presided at the Augusta meeting, but did not deliver a prepared text. Topics of the papers presented ranged from cost accounting for mills to education in the mill villages.

1924

Jan. 21—Lenin died and the struggle for power between Stalin and Trotsky began.

June 2—The U. S. Senate passed a resolution to submit to the states a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to limit, regulate or prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age—and the battle was on again.

July 21—Leopold and Loeb sentenced to life imprisonment for the thrill kidnap-slaying of 14-year-old Robert Franks in Chicago.

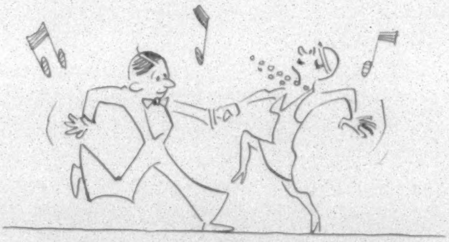
J. A. CHAPMAN
President, 1923-1924

THE S.T.A. held its annual meeting in 1924 at the Mayview Manor in Blowing Rock, N. C., June 13-14. President James A. Chapman reviewed the year's sectional meetings and raised again the matter of a textile foundation. He announced that the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association had approved the idea of a foundation for sharing information, and that the project would be launched as soon as conditions were right.

During this period one Thomas F. McMahon, sometime labor organizer, was trying to bring the Southern textile workers in line. He met with such a lack of success that he was soon dubbed Thomas Failure McMahon.

Luther Hodges, assistant manager of the Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., and now governor of North Carolina, spoke to the association about "Labor Turnover." Mr. Hodges pointed out that labor turnover had reached 300 per cent in some textile mills. He reported that in his own mill the turnover had been near 100 per cent and the company had considered it a good year from that standpoint.

The semi-annual meeting on October 22, 1924, was again held in conjunction with the Southern Textile Exposition. This meeting was limited to one session in order to give members of the association as much time as possible to see the exhibits of the exposition. After two papers were presented, Marshall Dilling, superintendent of A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C., and S.T.A. president, called the meeting adjourned.



Flappers, Sheiks and Jazz

1925

Jan. 1—From the first of 1925 through the year 1929 the country's general prosperity passed all records.

Apr. 26—Hindenburg elected president of Germany by minority vote.

July 10—Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan locked horns in the now famous Scopes evolution trial.

HAVING held what was termed its 15th annual meeting the year before, it was natural that the association should hold its 17th annual meeting in 1925. The group met at the Kenilworth Inn in Asheville, N. C., June 19-20. President Marshall Dilling, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co.,

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Acme Spinning Co.

Belmont, N. C.

16's to 60's Combed Peeler

Single Knitting and Ply Weaving Yarns

MARSHALL DILLING
President, 1924-1925

Gastonia, N. C., said a new spirit of co-operation and understanding had developed in the industry in the preceding year. According to Mr. Dilling, it had been his objective during the year to carry forward the educational work of the association.

The heads of a number of other textile associations brought greetings from their respective groups. Among them were George S. Harris, president of the Cotton Manufacturers of Georgia; William J. Vereen, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association; and Captain Ellison A. Smyth, representative of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina.

The offices of secretary and treasurer were consolidated on the motion of President Dilling, and F. Gordon Cobb was unanimously chosen as the first man for the new office.

On the recommendation of the board of governors it was voted to continue the semi-annual meetings of the association.

Columbus, Ga. was the site of the 34th semi-annual meeting held October 16-17, 1925. President O. D. Grimes, superintendent of Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., apologized to some of the speakers for the low attendance at the meeting, citing the drought in Georgia and the distance of Columbus from most of the members.

The group was welcomed to the area by J. Homer Dimon, Mayor of Columbus, and Brigadier General Briant H. Wells, commander of nearby Fort Benning. The general must have made quite a hit when he told the group rather pointedly that U. S. cotton cloth was so unsatisfactory for military uses that the Army had to buy material from England and Germany.

In a report on activities of the sectional meetings, F. Gordon Cobb spoke of the work that had been done during the year to get the S.T.A. recognized by the American Engineering Standards Committee and the Bureau of Standards in Washington. "Gentlemen," he said, "we must get into the standardization business before somebody does it for us . . ."

Mr. Cobb also offered the suggestion that the semi-annual meeting of the association give way to sectional meetings organized along zone or state lines. At the close of his presentation he was chosen as representative to discuss with representatives of the engineering group the setting up of textile standards. Action on the organization of zone meetings was postponed by the group.

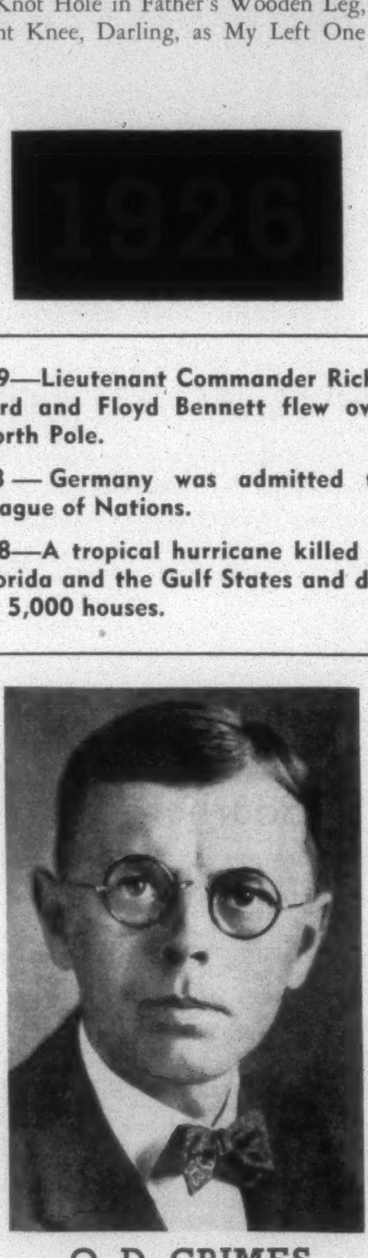
At the annual banquet, the group was entertained by a jazz duet which rendered such classics as "Peeping Through a Knot Hole in Father's Wooden Leg," and "Sit on My Right Knee, Darling, as My Left One Is Growing Numb."

1926

May 8-9—Lieutenant Commander Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett flew over the North Pole.

Sept. 8 — Germany was admitted to the League of Nations.

Sept. 18—A tropical hurricane killed 372 in Florida and the Gulf States and destroyed 5,000 houses.



O. D. GRIMES
President, 1925-1926

THE 1926 annual meeting of the association was he at Tybee Beach, Ga., near Savannah, July 16-1 Robert F. Bowe of Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., Ne York City, addressed the group on "Delivering the Goods Mr. Bowe pointed out that "the cotton mill industr during the past few months has suffered severely fro keen competition and from the decline in prices."

The association's banquet, held the evening of the fir day, was described as something less than a success. Th food was long delayed in coming and when it did arrive there was considerable discussion over whether it was fried chicken or sea gull. It took three hours to serve the group and some enterprising members sneaked out of the hall, bought a tray of weiners at a hotdog stand, returned and auctioned the weiners to the hungry guests.

In his annual address, President O. D. Grimes, Athens, Ga., spoke of the plans to organize a Cotton Textile Institute aimed at securing, tabulating and distributing data covering all phases of industry and commerce affecting textiles. He also spoke of the work of the S.T.A. and the newly-formed Arkwrights, textile research organization.

At the business meeting it was voted to discontinue the inactive Textile Foundation which had been established in the association to do research work and to turn that money over to the Arkwrights. It was also decided to investigate the possibility of sharing a secretary with the Arkwrights. The post of executive secretary was created, and F. Gordon Cobb was chosen for the position.

Following the decision to meet in Greenville November 5, 1926, in conjunction with the Southern Textile Exposition, the convention adjourned. A brief meeting was held in November with most of the talks being devoted to a review of the work of the association, the sectional committees and the Arkwrights. During the year a group had been organized in North Carolina but details of the group are lacking in the report.

By 1926, the day of the flapper had arrived and it was reported from Paris that "skirts are to be shorter than ever. The rule is that the hem shall only reach the middle of the knee cap when the wearer is standing." An editorial in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN commented that "it is a peculiar situation that while the girls are uncovering their legs, the boys—and even the very young boys—are covering theirs more. The size of stylish pants has now reached the point that a young sport has to take two steps with the same foot in order to make the pants leg move forward."

1927

Feb.—Congress created the National Agricultural Export Commission with large capital resources to buy farm surpluses and sell them abroad.

May 20—Lindbergh hopped off on his trans-Atlantic flight, beating several others to the draw. The warship *Memphis* was sent to bring him home from France.

Sept. 23—Gene Tunney defeated Jack Dempsey in Philadelphia, Pa., after the debated long count, and won the world championship. It was the first fight to draw 100,000 persons.

THE 1927 annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association convened on June 17 at the Kenilworth Inn Asheville, N. C. President W. H. Gibson Jr., manager and superintendent of Aileen Mills, Biscoe, N. C., made a few remarks about the condition of textile manufacturing in the South.

The first report was received from the newly-organized Eastern North Carolina Division of the association. Word was received from the Texas Textile Association that "because of the community of purpose and activity" the group had decided to affiliate with the S.T.A.

During the year the Cotton-Textile Institute had become a reality, and George A. Sloan, secretary of the new organization, addressed the convention. Speaking of new uses for cotton, Mr. Sloan said, "The recent flight from New York to Paris of the courageous Lindbergh was undoubtedly the greatest single accomplishment and incentive ever known to aviation. Who can tell but that it may also mean a new era for cotton. The automobile is one of our largest consumers today, and yet there was easily ten times the amount of cotton fabric in the wings, fusilage and tail of the *Spirit of St. Louis* than there was in the first gasoline-driven horseless wagon."

J. M. Gamewell, president of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, used the Lindbergh flight as an illustration of what it takes to have progress in any field, namely "sacrifice, financial struggle, constant application to and mastery of the task at hand, and thorough research of the very highest scientific order."

Birmingham, Ala., was the site of the 1927 semi-annual convention held October 28-29. Dr. Thomas Nelson, dean of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, happened to be at the meeting so he was drafted on the program for a five-minute talk. Following Dr. Nelson's brief remarks, reports were received from the various divisions including the newly-affiliated Texas Textile Association.

It was voted at this meeting to form a division consisting of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. It was also

W. H. GIBSON JR.
President, 1926-1927

announced that an effort would be made during the year to organize a Northern North Carolina and Southern Virginia Division. The organization of a Dyers, Bleachers and Finishers Division was also announced.

In his address as president, L. R. Gilbert, treasurer and manager of Audrey Spinning Mills, Weldon, N. C., had high praise for the association. He referred to it as a dream come true, and said that "the influence of the association has meant more in dollars and cents to the cotton mills of the country; more in joy and happiness to the families who are dependent upon these mills, than any other influence that has ever affected the industry."

1928

July 6—The first all-talking picture was presented at the Strand in New York City.

Oct. 1—Russia inaugurated its first five-year plan.

L. R. GILBERT
President, 1927-1928

THE association met at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., June 15-16 for its 20th annual meeting. A jubilee of thanksgiving in the year 2009 celebrating the founding of the S.T.A. was predicted by the retiring president, L. R. Gilbert. "The work you are now doing will some day be called great and orators will pay to you that just tribute that goes only to him, or those, who have done a great service," said Mr. Gilbert.

Announcement was made of a gift of $500 from the Hart Products Corp. to be used as a scholarship fund to help a worthy boy or girl secure an education. Secretary J. M. Gregg reported that the Carolina Council at Spray, N. C., was taking an interest in the formation of a Northern North Carolina-Southern Virginia Division. Paid membership totalled 1,210. All in all, Mr. Gregg reported, it had been a very successful year for the association.

W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, made the feature address at the convention. He dealt with the new competition in the form of shifting world demands; competition in the marketing methods of the world; competition of wealth; and a competition of mergers.

The necessity of increasing exports was stressed by F. W. Jefferson of the Iselin-Jefferson Co.

The 1928 semi-annual convention of the association met October 19 in Greenville, S. C. Herbert G. Beede, secretary of Fales & Jenks Machine Co., told the group that the textile business was, and has been, in the doldrums for sometime and that it was a matter of choosing between destructive competition and co-operation. Mr. Beede called for a major organization for the industry with a laboratory for working out data and establishing standards. "Why should we continue our rule of thumb methods? Why should we continue to try out a new machine here and a new machine there, when a proper laboratory conducted by an impartial and competent corps of experts might easily conduct tests which would be of benefit both to the manufacturer of the machines and the mills who would be interested in them?"

Robert G. Dort of the Celanese Corp. of America spoke of the "Recent Developments in Fabrics Made from Celanese Brand Yarn." He was followed by John M. Richardson of the sales department of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works who spoke on "Weaving of Synthetic Fibers in Drop Box Looms." Following a luncheon, the convention adjourned.

1929

June 7—The Papal State, extinct since 1870, was recreated under the name of the State of Vatican City.

July 24—President Hoover proclaimed the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Treaty in effect.

Oct. 29—"Coolidge prosperity" collapsed with the crash of the stock market.

THE 21st annual meeting of the association gathered at the Kenilworth Inn at Asheville, N. C., July 5-6, 1929. Carl R. Harris, in his address as retiring president, uttered words strangely familiar. He said, "It is difficult for our people to realize that the mills are passing through the most strenuous and trying period that they have ever faced and are today struggling for existence, when all about us other major industries seem to be fluorishing and

CARL R. HARRIS
President, 1928-1929

the country as a whole has, for the past several years, been enjoying unprecedented prosperity . . . Our executives have all agreed that the cause is overproduction brought about by various causes . . ." Mr. Harris outlined three steps for lowering cost and bringing about a more profitable situation: (1) taking advantage of all the modern advances; (2) keeping machinery in the best possible condition; and (3) educating the worker to take advantage of improved conditions.

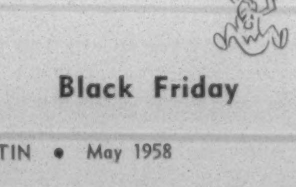
Rev. N. C. Duncan of Cooleemee, N. C., in a paper entitled "Human Relations in Industry," suggested what was probably regarded as a somewhat less-than-practical approach to the matter of human relations when he said: "Take the initiative. Do not wait for demands; anticipate them. Shock the community, not with hardboiled methods, but with generosity. Do not give what the workers ask; give more . . . It is the only way to secure stable prosperity."

Spartanburg, S. C., was host to the 42nd semi-annual convention of the S.T.A. on November 1, 1929. Herbert E. Gyles, attorney of Aiken, S. C., gave the initial address. He spoke of the problem of youthful crime and advocated supervised recreation as the solution to the problem.

Following Mr. Gyles' presentation, S.T.A. President L. L. Brown, superintendent of International Shoe Co., Malvern, Ark., read a telegram which had arrived from the president of the United Textile Workers of America. It said: "Request hearing at your meeting. Suggest we assist you in readjustment of wage schedules and hours to stabilize labor conditions and establish union standards which are imperative for alleviation of present industrial crisis. Reply Bible House, New York City. United Textile Workers of America, Thomas F. McMahon, president."

The association immediately wired Mr. McMahon: "Your telegram received. The objects of our organization are purely educational and we never discuss wages or labor. However, the records of your activities and accomplishments in New England during the past 20 years have not been such as to inspire any confidence in you."

Most of the meeting was given to the discussion of keeping machinery up-to-date. J. B. Harris, vice-president, Greenwood (S. C.) Mills, said that in his judgment "the development of the one-process picker has been one of the outstanding contributions of the machinery builders to the textile industry."



Black Friday

1930

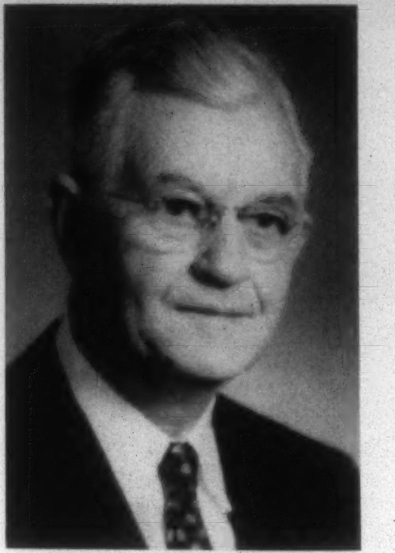
Apr. 22—The London Naval Pact was signed by the U. S., Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

June 22-Oct. 24—Between those two dates, the governments of Bolivia, Peru, Argentina and Brazil were overthrown.

Sept. 3—A hurricane struck Santo Domingo killing 2,000 and causing some $40,000,000 worth of damage.

THE 1930 annual meeting of the S.T.A. was held in Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 27-29. The first order of business was the address of President L. L. Brown. He quoted the statement made by President Carl R. Harris the year before that "it is difficult for our people to realize that the mills are passing through the most strenuous and trying period that they have ever faced, and are today struggling for existence, when all the country as a whole has for the past several years been enjoying unprecedented prosperity." Proving that misery loves company, Mr. Brown commented: "But look at the picture today . . . First our people do appreciate the difficulties. Second, mills are not struggling for existence, but gasping for breath. Third, other major industries suffering from the same malady that we have had for years." Mr. Brown said he saw a few rays of hope in the formation of the U. S. Textile Foundation for research, the adoption of the 55 to 50 hours of work, organized curtailment to meet the existing conditions, employees realizing the seriousness of the situation, and better cotton seed being put into the ground.

Marvin Shirley, district manager of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Charlotte, spoke of the work of the Commerce Department in the area of cotton manufacturing. He mentioned research work, census taking, examination of new uses for cotton, reports of consumption of cotton, etc., as efforts of great importance to the cotton manufacturer.



L. L. BROWN
President, 1929-1930

The association adopted a resolution endorsing and approving the program of operating the mills on 55 hours a week during the day and 50 hours a week at night.

The association met for its 1930 semi-annual convention October 24 in Greenville, S. C. Charles K. Everett of the new uses section of the Cotton Textile Institute Inc. spoke to the members about "Extending the Markets for Cotton." Mr. Everett classified the uses of the day as style markets, household and domestic uses and industrial uses. He reported that efforts were being made to increase the length of the standard sheet to 108 inches which would require an additional 20,000,000 square yards of sheeting annually. According to Mr. Everett, experiments were then being conducted in the use of cotton in combination with tar, asphalt and sand in highway construction.

George S. Harris, Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co., New York, told the group that a new day had arrived. "We have reached the point when a Southern cotton mill may be junked. Such a thing has seldom happened in our history. Mills have run on the rocks and capital structures have crumbled but the physical property stood until new capital took control and the old wheels continued under new ownership. I say now, due very largely to your progressive thought and action, some of these mills are doomed, and the sooner they reach the junk pile, the better it will be for the industry as a whole."

1931

March 31—Knute Rockne, football coach for Notre Dame, was killed in a plane crash in Kansas.

Sept. 18-19—An explosion on a Manchurian Railway served as pretext for Japan to begin occupation of Manchuria.

Oct.—New York City's George Washington bridge was completed.

THE S.T.A. held its 1931 annual meeting at the Isle of Palms, Charleston, S. C., June 12-13. The retiring president, J. O. Corn, Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., made a number of recommendations to overcome the problem of so many members being spread over such a wide territory. He suggested a study of possible divisions conforming to the best advantage of the membership; the abolition of the semi-annual meeting in favor of a meeting of divisional

The Southern Textile Association

has been largely responsible for the progress
and success of the Southern Textile Industry.
On the Organization's Golden Anniversary
we extend

Hearty Congratulations!

JOHNSTON MILLS COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Quality Cotton Yarns

COMBED – CARDED – SUPER CARDED – NATURAL – DYED – BLEACHED

J. O. CORN
President, 1930-1931

chairmen and sectional chairmen with the president for planning sectional meetings; the apportioning of some of the dues to each division for its expenses; and an apportioning of votes to the divisions according to their membership.

B. B. Gossett, president of Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, spoke of the "Textile Situation." He said "until a year or so ago, the ascendency of the South to the forefront in cotton manufacturing had been regarded as permanent. In the light of recent developments, one cannot fail to question the permanency of our position. In many respects the South has been going backward while New England has been moving forward. Legislation, and especially taxation, has become increasingly burdensome in the South while conditions in these respects are rapidly improving in the New England states."

The association returned to Charlotte for its 1931 semi-annual convention October 9-10. Alexander Storyk of Storyk Brothers, New York City, spoke as the representative of the cutting trade. He said that there had been far too little co-operation between the various divisions of the cotton trade and suggested that the "current economic ill-wind" might result in closer co-operation. He outlined some of the problems of choosing the right materials for the right uses. Two specific suggestions were made by Mr. Storyk for the mills, first that they standardize the widths of material, and secondly that they endeavor to keep the weave and the patterns consistent.

Close co-operation between all departments in the mill was emphasized by C. A. Bailes, purchasing agent, The Kendall Co., Charlotte, in a paper on "The Relation of the Purchasing Department to the Mill."

Congratulations and Best Wishes to the S. T. A.

BIBB MANUFACTURING CO.

Macon, Ga.

1932

Winter—Olympic games were held in the U. S. for the first time.

March 1—Nineteen-month-old Charles Lindbergh Jr. was kidnapped from his New Jersey home. For the next three years kidnapping became America's worst racket.

T. W. MULLEN
President, 1931-1932

FOR its 1932 annual meeting June 24-25, the association met at Skyland Hotel, Hendersonville, N. C. T. W. Mullen, Rosemary (N. C.) Mfg. Co., spoke of the state of the textile industry. "In looking back over some of the addresses made by our presidents at annual meetings four or five years ago, they spoke of the textile industry as 'gasping for breath and being on its last legs.' Today those statements seem laughable in view of present conditions. It proves that our old industry is quite a tough old fellow after all, for he has been gasping for breath now for a long time but is still feebly breathing. Let us hope we are at the darkest period before the dawn and that we shall soon see the dawn of a new era of prosperity, and with it new growth for our great Southern Textile Association."

Stressing the necessity of social welfare, Dr. E. W. Sikes of Clemson College said, "In America we have all of the elements of prosperity; there is an abundance of food; in the West are oceans of wheat; in the South, mountains of cotton; in the fields, droves of hogs; on our streets an abundance of willing labor; and yet prosperity eludes us. Until social welfare comes to predominate, in our thinking

Associate Members Division

THE Associate Members Division of the Southern Textile Association consists of men engaged in businesses allied to the textile industry. Although industry suppliers held associate memberships in the association since the S.T.A. was first organized, the Associate Members Division, as such, didn't come into being until June of 1932.

L. W. Thomason

Junius Smith

At that time, meeting on the eve of the association's 24th annual convention at Hendersonville, N. C., the "traveling men" organized their Associate Members Division and elected as their first chairman Lewis W. Thomason, Southern manager of the New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co. Emmett Steger, industrial representative with The Sherwin Williams Paint Co., was named vice-chairman, and Junius M. Smith, business manager of TEXTILE BULLETIN, was named secretary, a post he still holds.

Some of the firms represented at this organizational meeting were the Universal Winding Co., Parks-Cramer Co., The Terrell Machine Co., Keever Starch Co., National Aniline & Chemical Co., Dary Ring Traveler Co., National Ring Traveler Co., Penick & Ford Ltd. Inc., The Bahnson Co., Atlanta Harness & Reed Co., Russell Mfg. Co., Greenville Textile Machinery Co., Champion Fibre Co., Gastonia Belting Co., and many more.

and planning, in an industrial system, it will always elude us."

In a reflection of the hard times prevailing, dues for associate members were reduced from $5 to $3 per year. It was also announced at the 1932 meeting that the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division had been formed during the year.

Greenville, S. C., was the site of the 1932 semi-annual meeting October 21, held again in conjunction with the Southern Textile Exposition. This was the last of the semi-annual meetings. Following this, general meetings were held only once a year.

In a paper entitled "Shrinking in General, Sanforizing in Particular," R. W. Arrington, vice-president of the Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., announced that complete shrinkage to all practical purposes was an accomplished fact through the development of the Sanforizing process. He placed the total number of licensees at that time at 16 or 17, and said it was his belief that "Sanforizing will eventually become a standard finishing operation such as mercerization is today."

Eugene W. O'Brien of the *Southern Power Journal,* Atlanta, Ga., in a backhanded compliment to the industry said, "I know of no other fundamental process which has so long resisted the ambition and ingenuity of man to better. The textile process in its fundamentals remains practically the same today as that which lead industry from the handicraft stage into the machine stage." Speaking of the improved lighting in many plants, Mr. O'Brien said, "Illumination intensity has been increased from well below 5-foot candles to over five in many plants, with intensities in some departments exceeding 10."

1933

Jan. 20—Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as President.

Jan. 30—Adolph Hitler was made Chancellor of Germany by Hindenburg.

March 31—The country's jobless reached the all-time high of 14,000,000.

June 15—National Industrial Recovery Act was passed.

Dec. 5—The end of prohibition.

FRANK K. PETREA
President, 1932-1933

FOR its 25th anniversary, the S.T.A. returned to Cha lotte, May 26-27. Retiring President Frank K. Petre superintendent, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga., include in his address this quote: "Cotton is the overcoat of seed that is planted and grown in the Southern states t keep the producer broke and the buyer crazy. The fibe varies in color and weight, and the man who can gues nearest the length of the fiber is called a cotton man by the public, a fool by the farmer, and a poor business man by his creditors. The price of cotton is determined in New York and goes up when you have sold and down when you have bought."

President Petrea spoke of the buyer for a group of mills who went to New York to study the cotton market. After a few days he wired his firms—"Some think it will go up and some think it will go down—I do too. Whatever you do will be wrong—act at once." He concluded that "cotton is planted in the Spring, mortgaged in the Summer and left in the field in the Winter. You can and can't; you will and you won't—you'll be damned if you do and damned if you don't."

At the same time, Mr. Petrea said, quoting from the orator Henry Grady, cotton "is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is currency in every bank, and when loosing its fleece to the sun, it floats a banner that glorifies the fields of millions of humble farmers who are marshalled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world, and wring tribute from every nation on earth." Figures given by Mr. Petrea for cotton consumption at that time showed that it accounted for 84.2 per cent of the total for cotton, wool and rayon.

T. M. Marchant, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, speaking on "Changing Conditions in the Textile Industry," reported that "in pursuance of President Roosevelt's plan for self-regulation in industry, the cotton manufacturers have recommended that the hours of labor in cotton mills shall not exceed 40 per week and that running time for productive machinery shall not exceed two shifts of 40 hours per week." He also pointed out other of the momentous plans involved in the New Deal.

As part of the entertainment of the silver anniversary, eight past presidents spoke on the work of the S.T.A.

1934

May 28—The birth of the Dionne quintuplets made headlines around the world.

June 12—The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act allowing the President limited trade-agreement authority without the need for Senatorial approval was signed.

Aug. 2—Adolph Hitler became the absolute dictator of Germany with the death of Hindenburg.

THE 1934 annual convention of the S.T.A. met at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 29-30. The effects of the National Recovery Authority, established by the National Industrial Recovery Act of the previous year, were beginning to be felt and several of the papers presented at the convention dealt with this new fact of life.

Associate Members Division

Emmett Steger

THE first Associate Members convention meeting was held June 25, 1933, at the Selwyn Hotel in Charlotte. A Dutch supper was presided over by L. W. Thomason, and David Ovens, manager of the J. B. Ivey & Co., Charlotte, was the principal speaker. In an election of officers, Emmett Steger was elevated from vice-chairman to chairman to succeed Mr. Thomason. I. E. (Ike) Wynne, Universal Winding Co., was named vice-chairman.

President H. H. Iler, chief engineer, Union (S. C.) Bleachery, said in his retiring remarks that, "Before the actual adoption of our code we could not be expected to view with enthusiasm the prospect of having to cope with brand new and untried conditions to be imposed by N.R.A., but quite a bit of comfort did come out of the later discovery that the big bad wolf did not present such a terrifying aspect, after all, when he did appear." He said that the larger percentage of those with the association had had apparent success in coping with the "perplexities and complications arising out of the New Deal."

H. H. ILER
President, 1933-1934

In his review of the year's work of the association, President Iler said "I can claim no credit out of the successful conduct of the secretary's office, but I can report that this organization is under everlasting obligation to him (the late D. H. Hill Jr.) and to your able executive secretary (Marshall Dilling) for the emergence of your finances out of what a little more than a year ago was a veritable morass, and enough to discourage anyone."

Following Mr. Iler's address, Luther Hodges, manager of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, a division of

Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., spoke about "Our Opportunities Under the N.R.A." Mr. Hodges maintained that the big bad wolf had "done more in a single year for industry (and this includes owners, managers and workers) than any other single agency in a decade . . . N.R.A. has to most of us been a tonic, refreshing and invigorating. It has rescued us from a jaded, tired, hopeless feeling and made us brighten up and face the world with more zeal and faith." Mr. Hodges characterized as the greatest fundamentals of the N.R.A. the 40-hour maximum week and the $12 a week minimum wage.

Associate Members Division

I. E. Wynne

THE Associate Members Division held its 1934 annual meeting Thursday night, June 28, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. Emmett Steger of The Sherwin Williams Co., chairman, presided over the dinner meeting attended by more than 200 persons. Dr. D. W. Daniel of Clemson College was the principal speaker. In an election of officers, I. E. Wynne, Universal Winding Co., was named chairman to succeed Mr. Steger. William B. Uhler of Borne, Scrymser Co., was elected vice-chairman.

1935

March 16—Hitler defied the Versailles Treaty by re-establishing universal military training in Germany.

May 27—The U. S. Supreme Court declared the N.R.A. unconstitutional.

Aug. 14—Social Security Act was signed.

Oct. 3—Italy invaded Ethiopia.

MEETING at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach, June 14-15, 1935, members of the association heard Culver Batson, manager of Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va., declare, "We complete the 27th year of the Southern Textile Association, and enter into the 28th at a time when the textile industry is passing through what is one of the most critical periods of its existence. This may seem to be a trite statement since it has been used many times in the past, and it is possible that the industry has had more than its share of these critical periods."

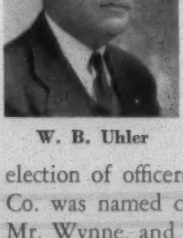
CULVER BATSON
President, 1934-1935

Commenting on the death of N.R.A. he said, "Two years ago, we were preparing to acquire a code for operations under governmental supervision, and today we have none, except that time-honored code of gentlemen which always provides for fair competition, with no governing body necessary to enforce the rules." Mr. Batson said that reports were prevalent of the increased spindleage in other countries such as Japan, Russia and South America, and of increasing competition not only in export but in domestic markets.

Thomas H. Webb, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, told the group that, following the death of N.R.A., the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Executive Committee of the Cotton Textile Institute, the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers had gone on record urging that no changes in the conduct of the cotton-textile business be made.

At the annual banquet, Junius Smith of the TEXTILE BULLETIN dressed as a learned professor, and Douglas C. Newman of the Du Pont Co., dressed as his secretary,

Associate Members Division



W. B. Uhler

THE Associate Members Division held its fourth annual meeting on June 13, 1935, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach, with I. E. Wynne, Universal Winding Co., retiring chairman, acting as toastmaster. The feature of the evening was a floor show by Marie Purl and her troupe of singers and dancers. In the election of officers, W. B. Uhler of Borne, Scrymser Co. was named chairman of the division to succeed Mr. Wynne, and Edwin Howard of the Veeder-Root Co., Greenville, S. C., was named vice-chairman.

Flaming Mary, staged a satire on the divisional meetings of the association. Their performance, it is reported, "kept the crowd in an uproar."

1936

Apr. 3—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was electrocuted for the kidnap-slaying of the Lindbergh baby.

Oct. 27—Hitler and Mussolini formed Rome-Berlin Axis.

Dec. 11—Edward VIII abdicated and his brother became George VI.

JOHN A. McFALLS
President, 1935-1936

THE S.T.A.'s 28th annual convention attracted some 300 persons to Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 19-20. Rapid changes in textile manufacturing methods were pointed out by John A. McFalls, general superintendent of the Entwistle Mills, Rockingham, N. C., in his address as retiring president. "Science and invention, style and consumer demands are running rampant in this field," he said. "Never before in the world's history have its products been so highly specialized. The textile operating executives must always keep abreast of all the new machinery and services." Mr. McFalls also welcomed the newly-formed Tennessee Division into the association.

Donald Comer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, and president of the Avondale Mills, spoke on human relations.

The necessity of stabilizing wages and hours in the industry in order to meet competition was stressed by Robert R. West, president of Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. He spoke of the effects of over-long production hours of 50 to 60 hours and the disastrous and unfair conditions that are set up when wages are reduced.

Dr. Claudius Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, pointed out the many inter-related problems that enter into the conduct of a successful textile plant. He also spoke of the inter-relatedness of all the mills. He pointed out that one mill could not do anything that would not in some way affect the others.

At the 1936 meeting the association's by-laws were amended so that student members would not be required to pay dues and so that a copy of the Book of Proceedings would be furnished to graduate students and seniors in the textile schools.

Associate Members Division

Edwin Howard

THE fifth annual meeting of the Associate Members Division was held June 18, 1936, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. W. B. Uhler of Borne, Scrymser Co. acted as toastmaster and John A. McFalls, S.T.A. president, spoke briefly. The feature of the evening was a floor show said to consist of acts of "unusual excellence." The election of officers saw Edwin Howard elevated from vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Uhler. George B. Snow, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, was elected vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Howard.

1937

Jan. 20—F.D.R. at his second inaugural saw "one-third of the nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."

May 6—German zeppelin Hindenburg burned at Lakehurst, N. J.

July 7—Japan began its undeclared war on China.

IN 1937, for the fourth consecutive year, the annual convention of the Southern Textile Association met at Myrtle Beach, S. C., the meeting being held June 10-12. Retiring President Fred L. Still, superintendent of Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C., asserted that in the first two months of 1935 imports of Japanese cotton goods reached a total of more than 24 million square yards, or more than three times the total for the year 1934. He

FRED L. STILL
President, 1936-1937

spoke of the developing textile industries in other countries as posing a threat to our own industry.

"For many years," he said, "our Southern mills enjoyed a thriving export trade in cotton fabrics. Today this export business has dwindled to practically nothing, those markets now being supplied by our foreign competitors. In addition to this, they are now seriously threatening our own American market." As part of the solution to foreign competition, he suggested producing superior goods, reducing costs and keeping machinery in the best possible condition. "There is every reason to believe," he optimistically stated, "that the force of the storm that has struck the textile trade is spent, and that the industry is being rebuilt from within on a more certain and solid foundation."

T. M. Marchant, president and treasurer of Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C., told the 1937 meeting that he was interested in the trend in Washington "which seems to think that it is necessary for prices to be held down at all odds in order that living costs of the individual may be held down, and at the same time the same program involves a very definite increase in wages of textile workers and shorter hours."

One of the big problems facing the industry, according to Mr. Marchant, was the number of outsiders trying to solve the industry's problems. ". . . some of the world's greatest financiers, railroad executives, and even the engineer who built the Panama Canal, went into the textile industry with a view of making a great deal of money and helping the industry solve it problems. In all such instances they lost heavily and reached the conclusion that these textile problems were too serious for them to solve, and they withdrew from the picture."

"Today," he said, "we are deluged not with great engineers, financiers and railroad executives, but with an army of theorists, philosophers, technocrats, bureaucrats and racketeering, self-appointed defenders of the working man who are trying to show the textile people how to run their business." He suggested that it was about time to tell the rest of the world that "we, the textile workers and executives who have founded and developed these mills, who are making these goods, and have been able to take care of ourselves voluntarily on a co-operative program and a high plane over a period of many years, are fully capable of doing so in the future."

Associate Members Division

George B. Snow

THE Associate Members Division held its sixth annual meeting on the evening of June 10, 1937, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach, with Edwin Howard of the Veeder-Root Co. serving as toastmaster. Drawing its largest attendance since the division was organized, the meeting featured a floor show followed by dancing in the Ocean Forest ballroom. George B. Snow was named chairman of the division to succeed Mr. Howard, and William H. Randolph Jr., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, was elected vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Snow.

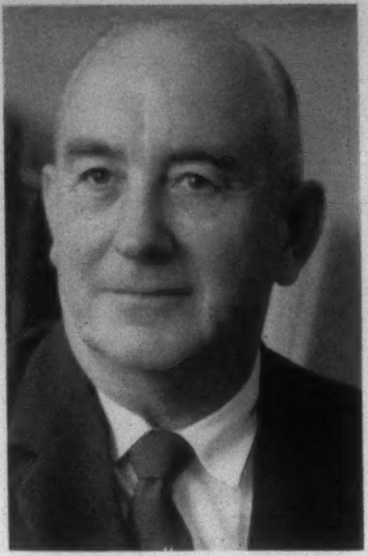
1938

Sept. 29-30—Britain, France, Italy and Germany agreed to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. Prime Minister Chamberlain returned to Britain proclaiming "peace in our times."

Oct. 30—Orson Welles scared the bejupiters out of a large portion of the American population with his "Attack From Mars" radio program.

FOR its 30th annual convention, the S.T.A. was finally lured away from the South Carolina surf to the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 17-18, 1938. Speaking at the Friday morning session, retiring President Edwin M. Holt, manager of the Erwin Cotton Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., characterized the preceding year as one of "revamping." He referred to the creation of the Piedmont Division, the Northern Master Mechanics Division and the changing of the Carders, Spinners and Weavers Section into the Western South Carolina Division.

In his recommendations for the future, Mr. Holt suggested that an informal round table discussion on the part of operating executives of problems relating to conditions of employment would be helpful to them in operating their jobs. Wages and conditions of employment were taboos placed in the association's constitution from the beginning. He also suggested a change in the operation of the Arkwrights, the association's research affiliate.



EDWIN M. HOLT
President, 1937-1938

Malcolm E. Campbell, senior cotton technologist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, gave the convention a resume of the activities of the government with regard to cotton research. Unfortunately the talk was not recorded.

Dr. William P. Jacobs, secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of South Carolina, told the members attending the meeting that legislation was not the solution to the industrial relations problem. He charged that much of the labor legislation of the day was born, not of national need, but of political expediency. He concluded that "what we need more than anything else in this industry today is to be let alone. We are all individualists—employers and employees alike. The same can be said for the public. We should cease this wild orgy of regulation of the employer, for with it automatically goes the responsibility for the regulation of the operation of the employee."

Associate Members Division

W. H. Randolph

THE seventh annual banquet of the Associate Members Division was held June 16, 1938, at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., with George B. Snow, Atlanta Brush Co., serving as toastmaster. In addition to the customary floor show following the dinner, the meeting was also said to feature "some creditable impromptu warbling by several of the members." A resolution was adopted noting the division's sorrow at the passing during the year of L. W. Thomason, first chairman of the Associate Members Division. In the election of officers, William H. Randolph Jr., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, was named to succeed Mr. Snow for the year 1938-39. Harvey B. Rogers of Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, was elected vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Randolph.

1939

Feb. 27—U. S. Supreme Court outlawed sitdown strikes.

Aug. 24—Russia and Germany signed a ten-year non-aggression pact.

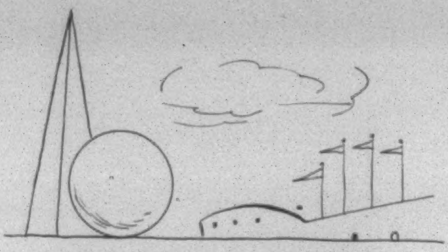
Sept. 1—Germany invaded Poland and two days later England and France declared war on the Axis powers.

Dec. 14—Soviet Russia expelled from the the League of Nations for invading Finland.

L. J. RUSHWORTH
President, 1938-1939

THE 31st annual convention of the S.T.A. was held June 16-17, 1939, at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. Retiring President L. J. Rushworth, superintendent of the Riverside Plant of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., spoke of the two factors of enduring significance in the industry—freedom and machinery. He traced very briefly the history of each from the time of the Magna Carta. Quoting from Dorothy Thompson, he said that "the first business of men on earth is not the creation of the greatest or most populous cities, or the longest bridges, or the most monumental public works, or the most powerful armies and navies, but the creation of human beings better than any previous type."

"King Cotton in the Doghouse" was the topic chosen by



The world on display

Dameron Williams of Gastonia, N. C. Following are selected quotes from Mr. Williams' presentation: "Whenever a cotton classer—using hand, eye and experience—bulks a greater or lesser amount of what he considers a 'preponderance' in the 'pull,' we have 'shy' or 'full' cotton depending on how he is feeling, the condition of his stomach and whether the moon is full or quarter."

". . . with the start of the Farm Board and the Agricultural Adjustment Act in this country, a new era was at its beginning in agriculture. But I would spell it error."

"The triple A seems to be about the best piece of cotton legislation ever passed for the benefit of the Brazilian cotton producers. They don't need a Congress as long as we have one."

"We have one section of the Government teaching cotton farmers how to raise more and more cotton per acre. Another section is teaching them how to curtail production and is paying them for it. Still another section—The Dam Department I suppose you would call it—is trying to bring in more land on which cotton can be planted."

"About the only thing I see left to do is to make deficits legal tender and put a tax on taxes."

Dr. E. R. Schwartz, professor of Textile Technology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented a paper on "Fundamentals of the New Textile Technology." Speaking of synthetics, Dr. Schwartz said, ". . . we are a long way from having a synthetic wool, or a synthetic cotton. Only a short time ago I could have included silk—but the chemists and the physicists are catching up with nature. Nylon comes much nearer being silk than any synthetic so far produced approaches wool or cotton. Yet it is not silk. Its properties are not the same—its uses will depend more upon its own merit than upon the nearness of its approach to silk."

Associate Members Division

Harvey B. Rogers

THE 1939 meeting of the Associate Members Division was held June 16 at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. The meeting featured the customary banquet and a floor show at which John Fonville of *Cotton* magazine acted as master of ceremonies. William H. Randolph of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, presided at the meeting. In an election of officers, Harvey B. Rogers of the Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, was elected to succeed Mr. Randolph. Ernest J. Eaddy, The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C., was elected vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Rogers.

1940

April 9-May 10—Germany invaded the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark and Norway.

May 10—Winston Churchill named Prime Minister of Great Britain.

June 10—Italy declared war on France and Britain.

June 14—Germans entered Paris.

Aug. 14—German air force launched all-out attack on England.

Sept. 3—U. S. traded 50 over-age destroyers to Britain in return for the right to lease sites for eight naval bases.

P. B. PARKS JR.
President, 1939-1940

SOME 375 members of the S.T.A. met June 6-8, 1940, at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., for the 32nd annual convention of the association. President P. B. Parks Jr., superintendent of the Erwin (N. C.) Cotton Mills Co., Plant No. 5, spoke briefly of the work of the association and announced that it had received a charter of incorporation from the state of North Carolina as a non-profit organization.

Tracing the evolution of the textile mill supervisor, Mr. Parks pointed out that the early supervisor "was the

Associate Members Division

Ernest J. Eaddy

THE Associate Members Division opened the S.T.A.'s 32nd convention with its annual banquet on June 6, 1940, at the Mayview Manor in Blowing Rock. Harvey B. Rogers, retiring chairman, acted as toastmaster, and John Fonville of *Cotton* magazine, Atlanta, turned in "another sterling job as master of ceremonies for the excellent floor show presented at the banquet." Ernest J. Eaddy of The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C., was elected chairman to succeed Mr. Rogers, and John C. Turner of Charles Bond Co., Atlanta, was elected vice-chairman. The nominating committee was composed of Jake Ivey, Mathieson Alkali Works; Elmer McVey, H & B American Machine Co.; and Chester Goodyear, The Hubinger Co.

biggest man on the job who held sway by the brawn of his good right arm, aided by the persuasive power of the most extensive, most violent vocabulary in the plant. He was entirely innocent of 'book learning.'

"A later area, more familiar to us," he continued, "found the supervisor more literate, more experienced and even somewhat less belligerent. Though less given to strong arm methods than his predecessor, he was still able to put the fear of the Lord in the hearts of the youngsters of ten and 12 years. This was the age when 'everybody worked but Father.' "

The Southern Regional Research Laboratory's research program on cotton utilization was outlined by R. H. Cheatham, chief of the cotton processing division. He pointed out that cotton at that time provided a livelihood for more of the people of the South than any other plant crop. According to him, some 12 million people derived their support from the growing, ginning, handling and processing of cotton.

1941

June 22—Germany invaded Russia.

July 25—Japanese assets in this country were frozen and trade ties with Japan virtually severed.

Oct. 3—Hitler announced Russia was defeated and would never rise again.

Dec. 7—Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Guam.

F. D. LOCKMAN
President, 1940-1941

MYRTLE BEACH, S. C., was the site of the 1941 S.T.A. convention which opened June 13 with the annual banquet featured by what was described as one of the best floor shows seen in many years. Retiring President Frank D. Lockman, superintendent of the Monarch Mills, Lockhart, S. C., emphasized in a brief talk the necessity of doing everything possible to help the country's all-out war effort.

Malcolm E. Campbell, U. S. Department of Agriculture, spoke about "Spinning Test Results of Interest to Cotton Manufacturers." He discussed irrigated versus rain-grown cotton, compression of bales to different densities, the cutting of bales during compression and the tests of a triple hybrid cotton.

"Practical Apprentice Training for the Machinist" was discussed by E. A. Terrell, president of Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte. Getting off on a slightly political track, Mr.

Associate Members Division

John C. Turner

IN the last of its meetings before the outbreak of World War II, the Associate Members Division held its tenth annual meeting on the evening of June 13, 1941, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. Ernest J. Eaddy acted as toastmaster. A feature of the meeting was the presentation by Dave Clark of engraved cups to all past chairmen of the Associate Members Division, courtesy of TEXTILE BULLETIN. John C. Turner, Charles Bond Co., Atlanta, succeeded Mr. Eaddy as chairman of the division, and Falls L. Thomason, New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., Charlotte, was named vice-chairman. Mr. Thomason's father, L. W. Thomason, was the first chairman of the Associate Members Division.

Terrell concluded with the words ". . . we believe that industry must bridge the gap between a school system which does not teach its graduates how to make a living and years of college training which so many of our young people cannot afford. If it does this job and does it well, it will have done much to soften the economic shock which will follow this war. The last war brought us the New Deal. This one will produce even worse if we fail to prepare for its aftermath."

Edward Scheidt, special agent for the F.B.I., spoke to the group about sabotage and its safeguards. He suggested that the likehood of such destructive work was small in the South's textile mills.

G. H. Dunlap, who had been employed as research director by the S.T.A., the Arkwrights and the Textile Foundation to act as supervisor of practical manufacturing tests to be conducted in any plant interested in such research, gave his first report at the 1942 meeting. He pointed out that since he merely outlined the general test procedure for a mill that the tests were not research in a purely technical sense but rather controlled experiments.

A sign of the times was seen in the report of the meeting of the Piedmont Division, which recommended the salvaging of broken machinery parts.

The association unanimously adopted a resolution recommending to the Textile Hall Corp. that the Southern Textile Exposition be discontinued during the duration of the war.

1942

Jan. 2—The Japanese occupy Manila.

Apr. 18—U. S. planes bombed Tokyo.

Nov. 8—American troops landed in North Africa led by Lieutenant-General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

J. O. THOMAS
President, 1941-1942

THE national emergency following the outbreak of World War II resulted in a curtailing of many of the activities of the S.T.A. A one-day meeting was held June 13, 1942, in Charlotte. T. C. Pegram, acting president, announced that both the president, J. O. Thomas, personnel director, Marshall Field & Co., Spray, N. C., and the secretary, Robert T. Stutts, superintendent of Woodside Cotton Mills, Simpsonville, S. C., had entered military service.

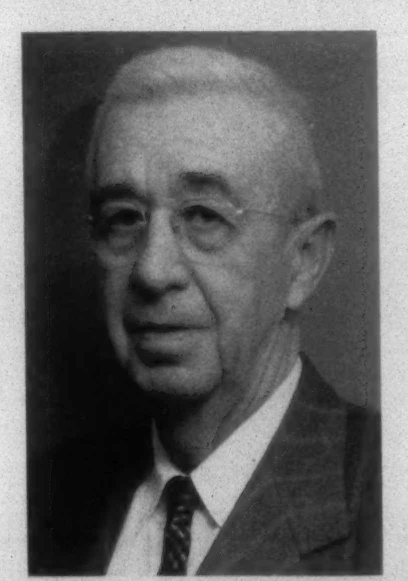
1943

Feb. 1-2—The turning point of the war in Russia came as the German 6th Army surrendered at Stalingrad.

May 12—Germans trapped on Cape Bon ending the war in Africa.

July 25—Mussolini was deposed.

Nov. 28-Dec. 1—At the Teheran Conference F.D.R., Churchill and Stalin agreed on plans for the invasion of Europe.



T. C. PEGRAM
President, 1942-1943

IN compliance with a government request, the S.T.A. dispensed with its usual annual meeting in the Summer of 1943. By the Fall the ban had been lifted, and on December 11 some 180 members gathered in Charlotte to transact business usually handled at the annual meeting. T. C. Pegram, retiring president, expressed his appreciation for the honor of being allowed to serve in that capacity.

Malcolm E. Campbell, now dean of the School of Textile at North Carolina State College, spoke about the work of the school in training men to meet the need of the textile industry in the state.

A paper by Carl R. Harris, Erwin (N. C.) Cotton Mills, who was unable to make it to the meeting, was read by Edwin Holt, also of Erwin. Speaking of the future Mr. Harris warned: "We may be able to carry on while conditions remain as they are at present, but above all else I would like to leave this one thought with you—unless management, operating executives and labor co-operate to bring about vastly improved operating efficiency, the position of all will be seriously jeopardized."

JOE C. COBB
President, 1943-1944

1944

Jan. 22—Allied troops landed behind the German lines at Anzio, near Rome.

June 6—D-Day: Allied forces landed in France.

Aug. 25—Paris liberated.

Nov. 7—F.D.R. re-elected for an unprecedented third term.

THE 1944 convention of the S.T.A., meeting in Charlotte, October 1, was again confined by wartime stringencies to one day of activity. President Joe C. Cobb, Startex Mills, Tucapau, S. C., expressed his appreciation for the work done by the divisional chairmen and suggested some changes in the sectional meetings. He suggested they be held on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday, and that they run from 10 a. m. until 3 p. m. with an hour for lunch.

Mr. Cobb praised the work of the textile industry in meeting the wartime demands with a shortage of help and materials. "May God speed the day," he said, "when this, our industry, can turn from war goods and produce the goods of peace and better living."

Possible machinery developments in the postwar period were discussed by Elliot B. Grover, head of the yarn manufacturing department, North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh. "In general, and this refers to textile machinery as a group and not individually," he said, "the greatest single factor about postwar machinery will be great mechanical improvement and refinement. Do not look yet for the pushbutton era of startlingly new textile machines, but rather anticipate well-conceived design and performance refinements, featured possibly by individual major changes in the machine. By refinements is meant: better bearings—ball, roller and impregnated metals; wider use of good lubrication methods; better machine work, in gears, in construction detail, in the greater use of grinding, shaping and tooling; greater use of new materials, alloys, plastice and synthetics; sturdier and better balanced machines; application of new techniques, such as electronics; better and more pleasing design, especially with the view of making machines less difficult to keep clean . . ."

Maj. B. M. Golder of the Selective Service System, Washington, D. C., presented information on problems incurred in rehiring veterans of military service. He answered a number of questions regarding the legal responsibilities of firms toward former employees and pointed out that in many cases management would have to be guided by its conscience rather than a strict interpretation of the law.

Dr. R. F. Poole, president of Clemson College, addressed the group on "Textile Education in the Future." Dr. Harold DeWitt Smith of A. M. Tenney Associates, New York, discussed the personalities of textile fibers. By means of slides he presented a method of evaluating the mechanical properties of a textile fiber.

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GLEN RAVEN, N. C.

1945

Apr. 12—The country was shocked by the death of F.D.R.

Apr. 28—Mussolini and mistress were killed.

May 7—Germany surrendered unconditionally.

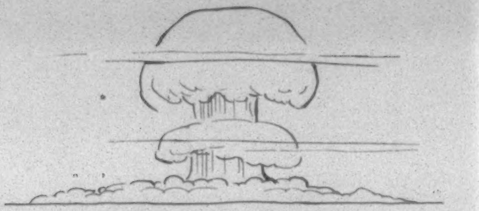
Aug. 6—Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

Aug. 14—Japan surrendered.

M. W. ROGERS
President, 1944-1945

THE 1945 meeting of the S.T.A. was held in Charlotte on December 8. President M. Weldon Rogers of Jackson Mills, Wellford, S. C., predicted that one day the textile industry would find the postwar demand for textiles satisfied and the word "allotment" would mean the time it requires a selling house or a broker to sell a mill's entire production, rather than the small yardage they now divide to their various customers. The demands of management, he said, will necessitate very capable overseers, superintendents and managers. The textile field will attract more and more highly-trained textile graduates, he continued, and many of the methods of the old-time textile "boss man" will no longer have a place in this new picture. The S.T.A. will provide an excellent melting pot for the fusing of new ideas and methods of the older and more experienced men with those of the new, highly trained specialists. The future success of this organization, he concluded, will depend upon the co-operation given it by the operating heads of our textile industry.

The School of Textiles of Clemson College was represented at the meeting by its dean, Dr. Hugh M. Brown.



The new era

Dr. Brown announced that the School of Textiles was organizing a new course in textile engineering and was re-organizing its courses in textile manufacturing and textile chemistry. This was being done, he reported, to provide the industry with men equipped with a good foundation in textiles and a background in science, economics and sociology. In a comment on research in the textile field, Dr. Brown cautioned against giving a careless answer to the question: what are textiles? "You must not answer carelessly, for almost anything might be a textile material, from glass to peanut hulls to something else, week by week. This is what research is doing to the industry."

1946

Jan. 10—The first meeting of the U. N. General Assembly opened in London.

Apr. 8-18—The League of Nations was dissolved in Geneva.

July 1—Underwater atomic bombing conducted at Bikini.

Dec. 4—John L. Lewis fined $10,000 and the United Mine Workers $3.5 million for contempt in disobeying a Federal court order.

THE first full-scale postwar convention of the S.T.A. was held June 6-8, 1946, at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C. President B. M. Bowen, superintendent of Salisbury (N. C.) Mill, challenged the group to keep their plants in good shape. "Some of us have suffered for repair parts," he said, "or we may have been forced to use ill-fitting parts. Now is a good time to begin to set our houses in order. Some of us may have to go into greater diversity of manufacturing. If that time should come, then the man who has his plant in good shape will be ahead of the game, or will at least have more time for other duties."

Norman Pease, president of J. N. Pease & Co., Charlotte, told the convention that he looked for no immediate relief from the high cost of mill construction. He pointed out that mill construction costs had risen from $1.25 per square foot before the war to $4.50 per square foot in 1946.

The use of three-dimensional pictures of textile defects

B. M. BOWEN
President, 1945-1946

for the purpose of simplifying the problem of uniform inspection was discussed by Harry F. Schoenfelder, experimental engineer for the Army Quartermaster Corps inspection service. Called Vectographs, the pictures utilized the light polarization principal.

1947

Mar. 12—President Truman asked Congress for $400 million to save Greece and Turkey from Communist expansion.

June 23—The Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act was passed over the veto of Truman.

Aug. 15—India granted independence by Britain.

VIRGIL E. McDOWELL was named president of the S.T.A. as it met for its 38th annual convention at Blowing Rock, N. C., June 19-21, 1947. The first session was opened with a speech by retiring President John M. Caughman, general superintendent of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Caughman reported to the convention that the outstanding feature of the association's activities during the past year was the work carried on in the divisional meetings. He expressed gratification that the meetings had not been entirely technical, but that the human factors and the public relations of the industry had been major topics of discussion.

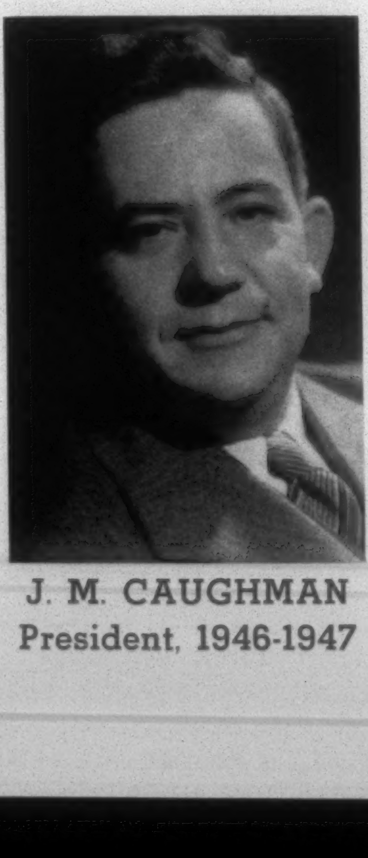
By the way of improvements in the operation of the association, Mr. Caughman suggested that steps be taken to better tie together the activities of the various divisional groups. He suggested that the board of governors appoint certain committees to make surveys and compile data to arrive at certain conclusions that would aid in establishing standard practices in the industry. He also suggested that the association take steps to hire a full-time director or secretary to co-ordinate and follow up on surveys and initiate research projects.

"I think," concluded Mr. Caughman, "we are standing on the threshold of the greatest period of technical change our industry has ever experienced since the day of the Industrial Revolution."

Associate Members Division

F. L. Thomason

ANNUAL meetings of the Associate Members Division were resumed in 1946 following the end of World War II. The first postwar session was held Thursday, June 6, 1946, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. John C. Turner, who had served as chairman of the division since June of 1941, presided. Falls L. Thomason, New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., Charlotte, was named chairman to succeed Mr. Turner. In an organizational change, a second vice-chairman was added to the official associate member family, and Claude Iler, Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C., and Dallas Neese, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C., were named first and secon vice-chairmen, respectively. Serving on the nominating committee were Emmett Steger, Sherwin Williams Co., Charlotte; John M. Reed, Ashworth Bros. Inc., Charlotte; and Clyde Lassiter, Penick & Ford Ltd. Inc., Greensboro, N. C.



J. M. CAUGHMAN
President, 1946-1947

Associate Members Division

Dallas Neese

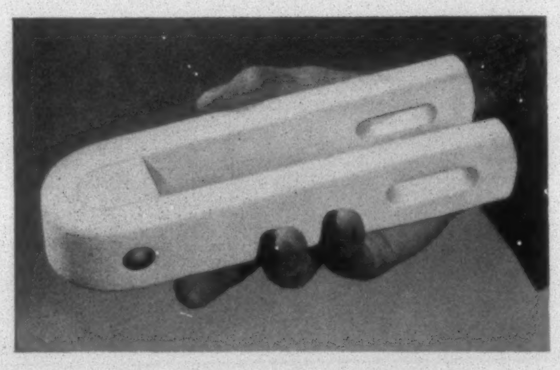
THE Associate Members Division held its annual banquet meeting on the opening night of the 38th annual convention of the S.T.A. at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C. Dallas Neese of the Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C., acted as master of ceremonies in the absence of Falls L. Thomason, Southern manager of New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., who was ill in a Charlotte hospital. The group passed a resolution noting sorrow at the passing during the year of Claude B. Iler, first vice-chairman of the division. In the annual election of officers, Dallas Neese was elevated from second vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Thomason. P. G. Wear of Penick & Ford, Atlanta, was named first vice-chairman, and Byrd Miller, Greenville, S. C., manufacturers' agent, was elected second vice-chairman.

Arthur C. Horrocks characterized the richest man in the industry as the one "who has few if any worries, the man with a well-organized plant, the man whose employees are for him 100 per cent, the man who can envision opportunities and grasp them, the man who enjoys the privileges of free enterprise, the man whose activities and ambitions are not hamstrung by a maze of red tape emanating from the government at Washington or elsewhere, the man who can call his soul his own."

He said he saw only one solution to the dilemma of the textile industry. "We can have higher wages and salaries, we can earn greater dividends for the stockholders, and we can pay greater taxes if, and only if, we find ways and means to decrease the unit cost of manufactured products. If there is any other way, I beg of you to name it. We cannot have more by producing less."

Governor J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, speaking at the closing session, congratulated the textile industry on pointing the way to economic recovery for the South.

HARRIS HEAVY DUTY LUG STRAPS AND HOLD UPS



All Canvas Lug Straps and Lug Strap Hold Ups are made of the best quality materials we can buy, put together with the best workmanship. Lug Straps are available with or without plugs in 1" increments from 8 to 18 inch lengths and in 1½ and 2 inch widths. Partial or full leather lining available to suit requirements. Lug Strap Hold Ups available in all standard sizes in either canvas, leather or hairon leather.

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1948

Jan. 30—India's Mohandas Gandhi assassinated.

June 21—The Berlin airlift began as Russians stopped all traffic between Berlin and the Western occupation zones in Germany.

June 28—Stalin and Tito broke over differences in communist ideology.

SOME 350 persons gathered at Myrtle Beach, S. C., for the 39th annual convention of the S.T.A., May 13-15, 1948. Robert Stutts, superintendent of Woodside Mills at Fountain Inn, S. C., was elected president succeeding Virgil E. McDowell, assistant superintendent of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C. By virtue of a change in the

V. E. McDOWELL
President, 1947-1948

by-laws, Mr. McDowell became executive secretary of the association. In his suggestions for the future, Mr. McDowell called for less speech-making and more discussion periods at the divisional meetings.

The work of the Cotton Textile Mills Industry-Wide Committee on Public Relations was explained by Thomas D. Yutzy, counsel for the group. According to Mr. Yutzy, the committee was using booklets, a traveling photo exhibit, the lecture platform and the Textile Information Service as means of disseminating factual and up-to-date information about the industry. Public relations, he pointed out, is like the weather—sometimes it's good, sometimes it's bad, but it's always around.

William J. Martin, U. S. Department of Agriculture, outlined the work of the department in the area of cotton manufacturing, reporting that the U.S.D.A. had not overlooked the cotton manufacturing industry in the comprehensive research program which has been developed over a period of 20 years.

Associate Members Division

P. G. Wear

THE 1948 meeting of the Associate Members Division began with a social hour on Thursday afternoon, May 13, at the Ocean Forest Hotel in Myrtle Beach. This was followed by the annual banquet at which Dallas Neese, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C., acted as master of ceremonies. The feature of the meeting was the announcement of the creation of an Associate Members Executive Council to be made up of ten members. Initially five members were named to one-year terms and five to two-year terms. Subsequent elections were to call for two-year terms.

Named to one-year terms were W. S. Terrell, The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte; W. L. Jackson, Industrial Rayon Corp., Greenville, S. C.; Dan M. Beattie, American Paper Tube Co., Greenville, S. C.; Earle Mauldin, *Textile World,* Atlanta; and J. Alden Simpson, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C.

Named to two-year terms were Charles (Buck) Gunter, *Daily News Record,* Charlotte; Harold H. Jordan, Armstrong Cork Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Clyde T. Lassiter, Penick & Ford Ltd. Inc., Greensboro; J. O. Cole, Dayton Rubber Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Vasser Woolley, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta.

At a meeting of the new council, Mr. Neese was named to the newly-created post of council chairman, and it was decided that the retiring chairman of the Associate Members Division would in the future automatically serve a one-year term as council chairman.

In the election of regular officers, P. G. Wear of Penick & Ford, Atlanta, was named to succeed Mr. Neese as chairman of the division. Charles H. Campbell of Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., was named vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Wear.

1949

Apr. 4—NATO began—treaty signed by 12 nations.

Sept. 24—Truman disclosed that Russia had set off an A-bomb.

Oct. 26—The minimum wage in the U. S. was raised to 75 cents.

Dec. 8—The Nationalist Chinese Government moved to Formosa.

THE 1949 convention was held June 16-18 at Blowing Rock, N. C. Business was poor again in the textile

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ROBERT T. STUTTS
President, 1948-1949

field and the association's president, Robert T. Stutts, president and treasurer of Carolinian Mills, High Shoals, N. C., was moved to say: "Competition is going to get keener, and I do not share the opinion of those economists who are filled with optimism and believe that our present market condition is only a momentary setback and that just as soon as inventories are adjusted, as soon as Congress adjourns and as soon as the moon changes, everything will be all right and the buyer will be back on his knees and all of us will be considered smart operators again."

Because of the mechanization of cotton production and the associated tendency toward harvesting cotton in a trashy condition, attention was being given to providing effective means for cleaning cotton at the gins. F. Leo Gerdes, U. S. Ginning and Fiber Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., discussed the advances that had been made in this direction. He pointed out that effective cleaning at the gins should enable producers to harvest cotton mechanically before undue exposure to weather damage, and may actually provide cotton characterized by better fiber quality than that associated with the practice of delayed harvesting by hand."

John Harden, vice-president and public relations director of Burlington Mills, speaking of the public relations of a mill, said the public relations department could no nothing about the character of the mill, but it could do something about the mill's reputation.

Associate Members Division

C. H. Campbell

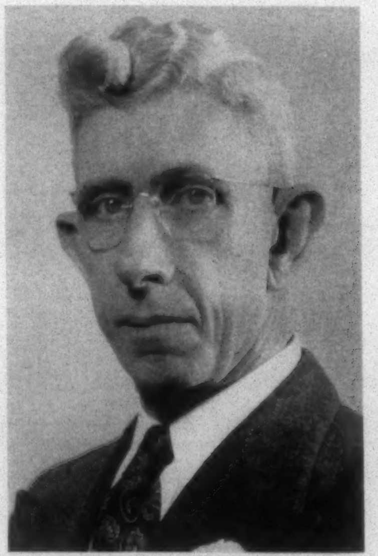
BEGINNING with the 1949 meeting of the S.T.A., the Associate Members Division dispensed with its customary banquet, and got the convention officially under way with a social hour and a buffet supper. In a separate election of officers, Charles H. Campbell, vice-president and sales manager, Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., was named chairman of the division to succeed P. G. Wear, Penick & Ford, Atlanta, who automatically became chairman of the Associate Member Council. Named to two-year terms as council members were John M. Reed, Ashworth Bros. Inc., Charlotte; S. P. (Pat) Desmond, Watson & Desmond, Charlotte; H. A. (Hank) Mitchell, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Olney, Olney Paint Co., Spartanburg; and John C. Fonville, *Textile Industries,* Atlanta.

1950

Jan. 31—President Truman ordered the development of the hydrogen bomb.

June 25—War—or an International Police Action—broke out in Korea.

Dec. 19—General Eisenhower named commander of NATO forces in Europe.



SMITH CROW
President, 1949-1950

THE 1950 convention of the S.T.A. met at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 1-3. Retiring President Smith Crow, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., commented on some of the developments of the first half of the 20th century. He spelled out a warning about the growth of socialistic thought in this country. Speaking of the growth of the textile industry in the South, he pointed out that in 1950

Associate Members Division

John Reed

IN the 1950 election of officers of the Associate Members Division, John M. Reed, Southern manager of Ashworth Bros. Inc., Charlotte, was named chairman, and Vasser Woolley, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, was named vice-chairman. Elected to two-year terms on the Associate Member Council were Robert C. Rau, Clinton Foods Inc., Atlanta; James D. Sandridge, The Du Pont Co.; Ernest Dodge, Foster Machine Co., Charlotte; Paul Thomas, Moreland Chemical Co.; and George Logan, Veeder-Root Co. Leon Park of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. was named to fill out the unexpired term of John Reed.

some 77 per cent of the textile industry in the U. S. was located in the South.

The English textile industry was described as far behind American mills in equipment, production and cost by F. E. Bozeman, Atkinson, Haserick & Co., textile machinery manufacturer. Mr. Bozeman presented observations he had made on a recent trip to England and to Europe. According to Mr. Bozeman, "The people of England and other friends in Europe look to us for leadership and preservation."

Julius B. Goldberg, research director for J. P. Stevens & Co., discussed textile developments that had been announced since the beginning of 1950. He covered such developments as: a new method of degumming fibers; a new free-air cleaner; a new lap winder with a production rate of 36 pounds per hour; two-for-one twisters producing a two-pound package; an electronic device said to eliminate the picker stick; a heat setting device for nylon using radiant heat; and new man-made fibers from Switzerland, Germany and Japan.

The convention ended with the address of Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, who had taken part in an investigation of the Japanese textile industry. Mr. Jackson said that representatives of the textile industry in Japan gave the visiting group the indication that "they realized that if they are going to re-establish themselves, they have to do it on a basis of co-operation and understanding with the rest of the world, and they realize that it would hurt them worse than it would hurt anybody if they resorted to their prewar practices (of selling below the market levels) . . . It can be reported," he said, "that the Japanese stated aggressively and determinedly that they would improve their pricing policies."

1951

Feb. 1—The General Assembly of the U.N. condemned Red China as an aggressor.

Apr. 11—President Truman removed General MacArthur from all commands.

Aug. 21—U. S. ordered the construction of the world's first atomic powered submarine.

MAYVIEW MANOR, Blowing Rock, N. C., was again host to the S.T.A. annual convention, June 21-23, 1951. Retiring President A. R. Marley, superintendent of Erwin (N. C.) Mills Plant No. 2, outlined the operating executives' challenge as that of producing more goods to satisfy the ever-increasing need for textile goods without sacrificing quality. "The biggest room in the world," he said, "is the room for improvement."

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ON ITS

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from another "veteran" in the field

Odell Mill Supply Company

Greensboro, North Carolina

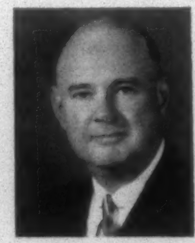
Greenville Textile Supply Company

Greenville, South Carolina

A. R. MARLEY
President, 1950-1951

During the Korean conflict, government controls had been resumed and W. H. Ruffin, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, spoke of the disastrous effect of continued government control. He scored the continual seeking of the executive portion of the government for more control over private enterprise, and outlined the N.A.M.'s four-point plan for curbing inflation. The four points were: (1) reducing government expenditures; (2) pay the whole cost of the country's defense program, as well as the other expenditures necessary by the government, out of taxes—meaning higher taxes; (3) develop general and specific controls to stop the expansion of credit; and finally (4) increase production.

Associate Members Division



Vasser Woolley

IN the election of officers of the Associate Members Division, Vasser Woolley of Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, was named chairman for 1951-52 to succeed John M. Reed, Ashworth Bros. Inc., Charlotte, who became chairman of the council. Named vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Woolley was J. Alden Simpson of Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Newly-elected members of the council included J. E. Spivey, The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C.; Richard W. Dunn, Whitin Machine Works, Spartanburg; John Foard, Ragan Ring Co., Newton, N. C.; W. W. Watt Jr., Abington Textile Machinery Co.; and William J. Morgan, Dayton Rubber Co. Frank Swords of Veeder-Root Inc., Greenville, S. C., was named to fill the unexpired term of George Logan of the same company, who transferred during the year to his firm's headquarters in Hartford, Conn.

A discussion of the principles of carding was presented by Peter M. Stang of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. According to Mr. Stang, no change of major importance had occurred in the top flat card since the adoption of revolving flats about 1890. He suggested lack of an adequate understanding of what occurs in a card as an important reason why no changes have been made in the machine. He pointed out that rule-of-thumb was still the recommended way of determining the settings of a card.

The convention passed a resolution providing that the active (mill men) members of the association should have priority in assignment of convention hotel reservations.

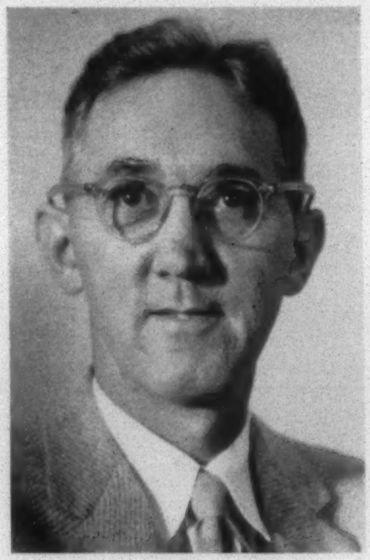
1952

Feb. 6—George VI of England died and his daughter became Queen Elizabeth II.

Apr. 8—President Truman seized the steel industry to prevent a nation-wide strike.

June 2—The Supreme Court ruled Truman's seizure of steel mills unconstitutional.

Sept. 19—The U. S. barred comedian Charles Chaplin from re-entering the U. S.



J. L. DELANY
President, 1951-1952

OFFICIAL registration for the 1952 convention at Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 12-14 totaled 442. At the business session a motion was passed discontinuing the office of executive secretary and creating the position of second vice-president. It had been the previous practice to elect each year a chairman of the board who usually was advanced successively through the positions of vice-president, president and executive secretary. Under the new arrangement, the line of succession was second vice-president, first vice-president, president and chairman of the board of governors.

J. L. Delany, general superintendent, Joanna (S .C.) Cotton Mills Co., and retiring S.T.A. president, stressed the importance of the free exchange of information among operating executives, citing the case of European mills which did not share information and as a result were below American production standards.

Robert M. Jones, Saco-Lowell Shops, spoke about the work of his company in developing new machinery for spinning synthetics. The effects of ginning procedures on spinning were discussed by Walter Regnery, president of Joanna Cotton Mills Co. Mr. Regnery reviewed a test report published by the National Cotton Council which showed that higher temperatures in ginning resulted in more neps in dyed cloth, more neps in the card web and more ends-down in warp spinning. A significant reduction in all the faults was seen when the lint cleaners were by-passed, the report showed. "I believe the true co-operative spirit that exists between the farmer, ginner and spinner can put these facts to use," concluded Mr. Regnery, "and make cotton into a better product, better able to compete with synthetic fibers. If these facts are not used, cotton will be in a dangerous position."

Associate Members Division

Alden Simpson

J. ALDEN SIMPSON of Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C., was elected chairman of the Associate Members Division at the 1952 convention to succeed Vasser Woolley, Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta. John Foard of Ragan Ring Co., Newton, N. C., was named vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Simpson. Named to two-year terms on the council were Vernon Ashley, Armstrong Cork Co., Greenville, S. C.; W. N. Dulaney, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta; Haines Gregg, A. B. Carter Inc., Gastonia, N. C.; J. W. Hubbard, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte; and Robert Walker, Sykes Inc., Greenville, S. C.

1953

March 5—Russia announced the death of Joseph Stalin.

May 29—British expedition climbed Mount Everest.

July 27—Korean armistice signed.

Aug. 20—Moscow announced the development of a hydrogen bomb.

LEAVENED by some very practical addresses on industry problems, lightened by much hilarity, and highlighted by a delightfully frank and informative speech by Congressman Charles R. Jonas (R., N. C.), the 1953 annual Southern Textile Association convention was held June 18-20 at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

President D. A. Purcell, Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C., in his retiring remarks told the convention that the textile industry should be alarmed at the decrease in the number of textile graduates coming out of the country's textile schools. The textile graduate, while he does not top the list in salary, is well paid, he said. The average starting salary

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D. A. PURCELL
President, 1952-1953

was from $325 to $350 per month, he reported. Mr. Purcell advocated a program of open houses at mills and textile schools to interest high school boys in textile careers. He also suggested a campaign on the part of the trade press to point out to young people the advantages of a future in textiles.

In contrast to President Purcell's remarks, Frank Leslie, Leslie & Co., New York City, told the convention: "The technical colleges in the South are turning out yearly a stream of graduates into our industry, which is a sign of growth and vitality, as it shows that we are offering careers and opportunities that are worth the effort of four years of training."

There were a few anxious moments on the speaker's platform when it appeared that one of the featured speakers, Congressman Jonas, might not make it. The day was saved, however, when Mr. Jonas made a breathless arrival and proceeded to cite his observations of political activities in Washington.

Associate Members Division

John Foard

IN an election of officers at the 1953 convention, the Associate Members Division named John Foard of Ragan Ring Co., Newton, N. C., chairman for 1953-54 to succeed J. Alden Simpson, Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Simpson was elevated to the post of chairman of the Associate Member Council. Named vice-chairman of the division was J. E. Spivey, The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C. Elected to two-year terms on the council were R. M. Dixon, Barber Mfg. Co., Charlotte; Lewis Burgess, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Charlotte; E. D. Meadows, Meadows Mfg. Co., Atlanta; Henry Wood, Hunt Machine Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Fred D. Taylor, Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.

1954

Jan. 21—The world's first atomic submarine, the Nautilus, launched at Groton, Conn.

March 1—Five congressmen were wounded by three Puerto Rican nationalists who opened fire from the House gallery.

May 17—The Supreme Court decreed that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

Aug. 24—The Communist Party was outlawed in the U. S.

T. I. STAFFORD
President, 1953-1954

THE 1954 convention of the S.T.A. met at the Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C., June 10-12, with some 500 people in attendance.

Reese Hart of the South Carolina Development Board, the convention's first speaker, cited three reasons for the Southward movement by industry: (1) good hard-working people; (2) good government; and (3) wise taxes. Referring to the South as a giant, he said, "He (the giant) hasn't stood up and flexed his muscles yet, but he is no longer asleep."

The group was told by H. K. Hallett, vice-president of The Kendall Co., that the greatest need in industry was that of leadership—"leadership resources to meet the needs not

Associate Members Division

J. E. Spivey

J. E. SPIVEY of The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C., was elected chairman of the Associate Members Division at the 1954 convention. Mr. Spivey succeeded John Foard, Ragan Ring Co., Newton, N. C., who was elevated to chairman of the Associate Member Council. Succeeding Mr. Spivey as vice-chairman of the division was Herbert L. Norton, The Du Pont Co., Atlanta. Council members elected to two-year terms included Frank Swords, Veeder-Root Inc., Greenville, S. C.; Charles H. Connor, Anheuser-Busch Co., Charlotte; William L. Morgan, Dayton Rubber Co., Greenville, S. C.; Ernest Dodge, Foster Machine Co., Charlotte; and R. C. Rau, Clinton Foods Inc., Atlanta.

only of the urgent present, but to meet the greater needs of tomorrow."

T. I. Stafford, production manager of the Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co. and retiring president of the S.T.A., warned, in what he called the customary remarks of a retiring president, against complacency in the Southern textile industry. He cited the downfall of Great Britain and then of New England as world textile centers and observed that the transition that left them behind was due in part to a self-satisfaction that curbed progressive thinking. Pointing out that the South is now the leader in textiles, he posed the question "Where will we be 30 years from now? Will we still be the leader or will the Southwest take over, or even some other nation?"

Undersecretary of Commerce Walter Williams expressed his appreciation for the invitation to come from Washington, "the city of accumulated fatigue." Mr. Williams said that maximum security and maximum freedom is "achieveable through an efficiently functioning private enterprise economy to a degree possible by no other means." It is sobering, he said, that Russia now graduates more scientists and engineers than the U. S.

1955

Apr. 5—Great Britain's Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill resigned and was succeeded by Sir Anthony Eden.

July 29—The U. S. announced plans to build a tiny moon to circle the earth like a satellite.

Sept. 24—President Eisenhower suffered a coronary thrombosis in Denver, Colo.

As was its every-other-year practice at this time the S.T.A. held its 1955 annual meeting at Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 16-18. J. L. James, manager of Erwin Mills, Cooleemee, N. C., retiring president, referred to the days of two or three single-process pickers with three or four bales of cotton as a mix, small cans on the cards, three-process drawing, small cans, three-process roving, small package spinning narrow gauge, small packages everywhere, the surplus of help and one-shift operation as "heaven on earth."

He said that years of observation had convinced him that some textile organiations are more competitive than others because of: (1) better selection and placement of employees; (2) a better induction program; (3) better training program for skills and methods; and (4) better supervision, i.e., better human relations. "If there is one thing to which we can attribute our past failures," he said, "it is the fact that the emphasis has been on the slide rule and on equations rather than on conditions affecting human behavior."

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J. L. JAMES
President, 1954-1955

Mr. James also attempted to dispel some of the fear of automation. "Automation," he said, "is a new name for progress."

W. F. Robertson, vice-president and general manager of Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C., pointed out that the textile industry was showing big volume and low profits, a situation referred to by one news magazine as "profitless prosperity." Mr. Robertson warned again of the danger of Japanese competition, citing production costs of two cents a piece for boys' short-sleeve sport shirts and 60 cents a dozen for men's good quality shirts.

1956

Apr. 5—Labor Columnist Victor Riesel attacked and blinded by an acid thrower.

May 21—An H-bomb was dropped over Bikini atoll.

Oct. 31—Egypt bombed by French and British planes.

Nov. 6—Eisenhower and Nixon carried 41 states.

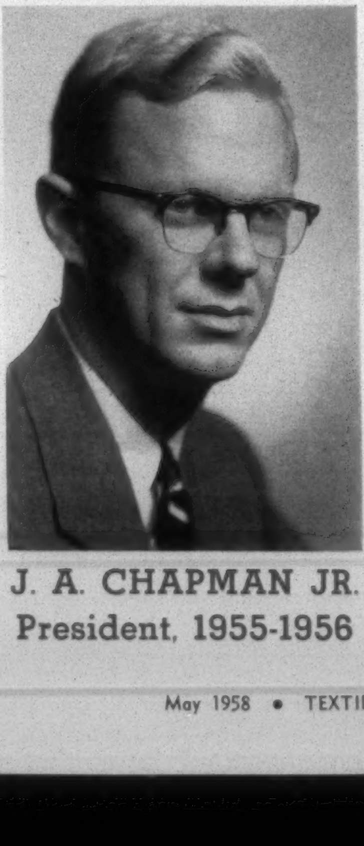
THE S.T.A.'s 1956 annual convention met at the Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C., June 21-23. "Followship and the Open Door" was the engaging title of the address of retiring President James A. Chapman Jr., Inman (S. C.) Mills. Mr. Chapman advocated the open door policy for mills—so that an employee knows he has the opportunity of seeing top management. "You would be amazed," he said, "that as long as the employees know that a door is open and available to them, how seldom they will use it, and you will also find that they won't be paying some outside organization to come and open those doors for them."

The sad state of research in the textile industry was discussed by William A. Newell, co-ordinator of research at the School of Textiles of North Carolina State College. Mr. Newell pointed out that while all industry in the U. S. spends an average of two per cent of its sales volume on research, the textile industry spends an estimated one-tenth of one per cent. The Du Pont Co., he said, was spending twice as much on fiber research alone as the entire textile industry was spending on any kind of research. He blamed misunderstanding of the nature of research for the estrangement between research and the textile field. Research is a state of mind, he said. It is constantly asking "Why?" He urged the members to use research in improving the status of the industry.

Associate Members Division

Herb Norton

IN an election of officers by the Associate Members Division, Herbert L. Norton of The Du Pont Co., Atlanta, was named chairman for 1955-1956 to succeed J. E. Spivey of The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C., who was named chairman of the Associate Member Council. George Batchelor, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, was named vice-chairman of the division to succeed Mr. Norton. New members elected to the council were M. H. Ridenhour, The Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte; Norman Crowther, Sykes Inc., Charlotte; Donald Marshall, Draper Corp., Spartanburg; Charles C. Switzer, Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Herman Jones, Saco-Lowell Shops, Atlanta.



J. A. CHAPMAN JR.
President, 1955-1956

J. E. Grier, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and president of the Abney Mills, Greenwood, S. C., gave strong warning of the destructive policies being carried on by the U. S. State Department in administering the Trade Agreements Act. He accused the State Department of leading American industries down the path toward liquidation.

Atlanta Attorney Frank Constangy urged mill executives to wage an active campaign to combat union propaganda among their workers. He reported that some 75 to 100 new organizers were at that time being trained to carry out the "Big Push" in the South.

Associate Members Division

George Batchelor

IN an election of officers by the Associate Members Division at the 1956 convention, George Batchelor, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, was named chairman for 1956-57 to succeed Herbert L. Norton, The Du Pont Co., Atlanta. Charles Switzer, Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C., was elected vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Batchelor. Mr. Norton was automatically elevated to the chairmanship of the Associate Member Council. Elected to two-year terms on the council were Walter Coker, Armstrong Cork Co., Greenville, S. C.; L. L. Froneberger, The Bullard Clark Co., Greensboro; I. L. Dowdee, National Starch Products Co., Charlotte; R. W. Butler, Barber-Colman Co., Greenville, S. C.; and G. W. Burkhalter, Gulf Oil Corp., Atlanta. Fred Barrows, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte, was elected to a one-year term to replace Mr. Switzer.

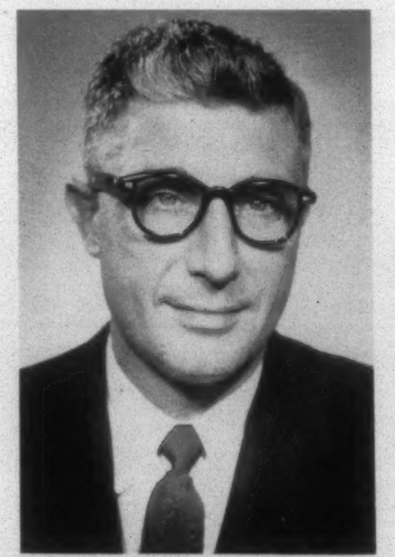
1957

Jan. 15—Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey promised a hair-curling depression unless the government cut its budget.

May 2—Senator Joseph McCarthy died after a short but stormy career.

Oct. 4—Russia launched the first man-made moon.

Dec. 6—First U. S. attempt at launching a satellite failed.



W. M. PITTENDREIGH
President, 1956-1957

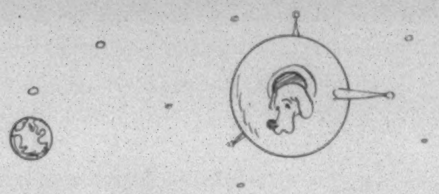
GETTING back on its schedule of alternating between the clouds and the surf, the 1957 annual convention of the S.T.A. was held June 20-22 at Myrtle Beach, S. C. W. M. Pittendreigh, director of research and development, Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C., retiring president of the association, briefly traced the association's history, and urged that a new attitude toward research be taken. "Researchers can take us out of the darkness of the unknown into the brightness of the future. As to the bril-

Associate Members Division

IN the 1957 election of officers for the Associate Members Division, Charles C. Switzer of the Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C., was named chairman of the council for 1957-58 to succeed George Batchelor, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, who was named chairman of the Associate Member Council. Named vice-chairman to succeed Mr. Switzer was Richard W. Dunn of Whitin Machine Works, Spartanburg, S. C. The division also elected five new members to its council. They were Frank Barrie, Universal Winding Co., Charlotte; Haines Gregg, Carter Traveler Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Glenn Fisher, Fisher Mfg. Co., Hartwell, Ga.; Carl Chalmers, Texize Chemicals, Greenville, S. C.; and A. E. Johnston, Ashworth Bros. Inc., Greenville, S. C.

Charles C. Switzer

R. W. Dunn



Beep . . . beep . . . arf . . . beep . . .

liance and time of this future, it is in our hands and depends on our active and enthusiastic support."

Members of the textile industry were accused of scrapping among themselves while competing industries walked off with the consumer dollar by W. E. Reid, president of Riegel Textile Corp., New York City. He pointed to the increasing competition of the paper and plastics industries for the textile dollar. He called for the members of the industry to rise to the challenge of foreign and domestic competition concluding that he was "confident that we can rise to the challenge."

The convention chose Horace Pennington of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., as president for the coming Golden Anniversary Year.

The S.T.A. Is People

The author of the following article, and that's as loose a use of the term 'article' as you'll ever see, was for some 15 years—from 1942 to 1957—one of the rages, or rather sages, or really both, of the Southern Textile Association. As secretary-treasurer of the association during that period, there was little, if anything, that went on association-wise that he didn't know about. Realizing this, your editors approached him several weeks ago with a request to put his experiences on paper so that they might be included in this report. We asked him to be as specific as possible; to check his final copy against the records; and to double check all dates. The following is the result of these carefully worded instructions.

By JAMES T. McADEN
Director of Public Relations
South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce
Columbia, S. C.

THE request came this way: "I'd like very much to have a byline article by you devoted to just whatever you'd like to recall about your 15 years with the S.T.A. . . . The type thing I have in mind is a rambling narrative, with absolutely no attention to details, exact dates, etc.—the sort of thing you could dictate effortlessly. It should run between five and 50 pages of copy, if you're concerned about the length. Have as good a time with it as you want to."

Thusly wrote Jack Kissiah, secretary-treasurer of the Southern Textile Association, to his predecessor.

But, Jack, before you begin expurgating what's below, suppose we get this business in proper focus by documenting the background. Of course you want an article; you've got to fill up a special (and most decidedly, worthy) issue of TEXTILE BULLETIN. Besides, it's the better part of wisdom to keep in your good graces if I'm to get something better than an attic room at the Golden Anniversary Convention in Asheville next month. As to what I'd *like* to recall and what I *ought* to recall—well, that will take some reconciliation. Rambling it will be, and thank you for the instructions to delete details, to be inexact; that will avoid recriminations. With your reference to the possibility that I could "dictate effortlessly," you are presuming a full-time secretary, a non-existent being in relation to my job. You will know the length of this tome when you get to the last page, as will I. Finally, my boy, don't insist that I enjoy the

Smith, Clark

Down through the years Junius Smith and David Clark worked closely on many a meeting of the Southern Textile Association. One of the many things they shared was a dislike for having their pictures taken. Mr. Smith refused to have his picture published in Textile Bulletin for a number of years, but finally consented to the publication of a very small one back in the early '20s. In this picture taken in 1954, Mr. Clark is shown extending well wishes on a Smith birthday.

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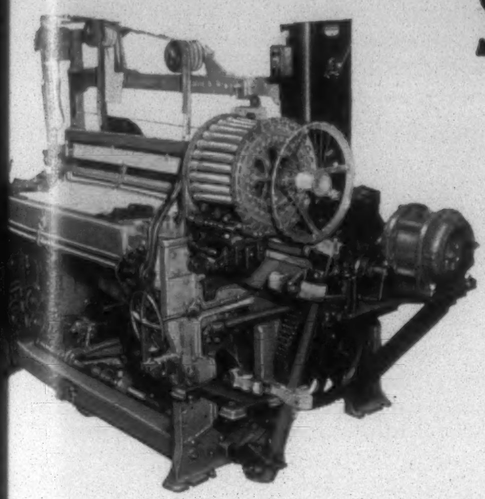

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Strength and Whip, plus Resistance to Warping

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★ DURAWELD Picker Sticks are made of multiple laminated veneers of *high grade hickory* reinforced with veneers of vulcanized fiber, permanently bonded with phenolic adhesive into a uniform panel.

★ This construction gives DURAWELD Picker Sticks far *greater strength* while retaining the desired "*whip*" for high-speed looms.

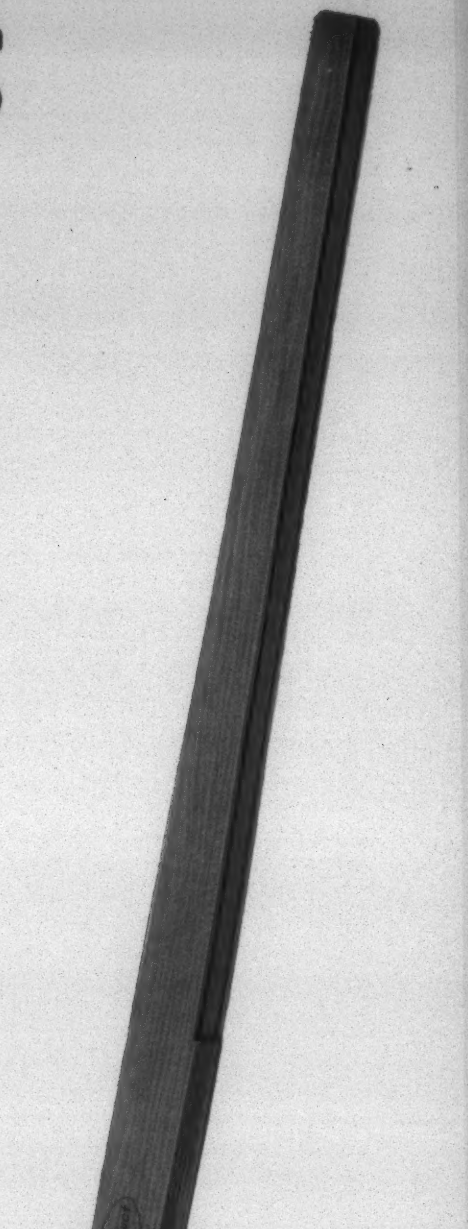
★ These laminated, reinforced picker sticks are much *less susceptible to warping* than ordinary picker sticks.

★ Stehedco DURAWELD Picker Sticks will pay for themselves many, many times with *superior performance* and *longer life*.

★ Designed for high-speed Draper looms, these picker sticks also give superior performance on slower single box and light multiple box looms.

★ The exposed, or nearly exposed, fiber at the picker end of the stick provides greater wear resistance to the lay end slot.

Invest in Reinforced DURAWELD Picker Sticks now and start counting your savings.



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job; please remember my frequently telling you that I *never* liked to write.

Boxed in by your deadline, and the fact that it's a rainy Saturday in Columbia which in turn makes it less than desirable to stay at home with the chaps, let's get on with the main music now that the overture has been performed.

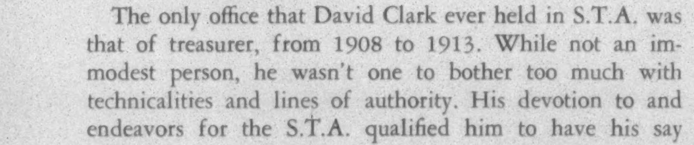
* * * *

Would anyone argue strenuously with the statement, "The S.T.A. is people"? If so, then here is your adversary.

Of no incidental consideration are the past presidents, but first let's take up the individuals whose activity in S.T.A. covered more than the years prior to, during and following their election to office.

David Clark . . . unquestionably the ram-rod of S.T.A. Abrupt, single-minded in purpose, hard to wear down, but never resentful when out-argued. He introduced me to S.T.A. when I first went to work in 1942 for Clark Publishing Co.: "We will also want you to handle the Association. I'll get you elected secretary-treasurer as soon as the board meets." He told the then secretary-treasurer, Ellis Royal (who was being called up by Army Reserve), to take me over to see Marshall Dilling in Gastonia. Apparently Messrs. Clark and Dilling felt that they could hover over me in sufficient degree to keep me out of trouble. In any event, the appointment was cleared. Ellis Royal spent a minor part of his ten remaining days as a civilian checking me out on how to edit two trade journals and run an associtation on the side. It wouldn't be well to say that S.T.A. was dumped in my lap, because there wasn't time to sit down and thus no lap.

The only office that David Clark ever held in S.T.A. was that of treasurer, from 1908 to 1913. While not an immodest person, he wasn't one to bother too much with technicalities and lines of authority. His devotion to and endeavors for the S.T.A. qualified him to have his say about its affairs. It was seldom that he was unwilling or unable to pick up Friday night or early Saturday morning and head for a divisional meeting. He invariably attended meetings of the board of governors, speaking up as an unofficial ex-efficio member. The details of meetings and conventions left him unperturbed; anyone coming up to him with a problem would be told, "You'd better see Jim about that."



David Clark celebrated his 71st birthday at the 1948 convention of the S.T.A. at Myrtle Beach, S. C. He is shown here surrounded by members of his staff. They are *(left to right)* Miss Sarah Henderson, Miss Margaret Robinson, Junius Smith, a serenader, Mrs. Henrietta Monroe, Roy Carey and Jim McAden. Mr. Clark passed away in November 1955 at the age of 78.

Marshall Dilling . . . devout, quiet past treasurer, past president and finally executive secretary. He counterbalanced David Clark's impatience with diplomacy. He will not be remembered widely among the present membership of S.T.A., but the facts of Association history will bear out my contention that his contributions were manifold. Such was the respect he attained that he was elected to the position of executive secretary. That title would indicate keeping of books and membership rolls, but not so. His job was that of overseer, representing mill management, charged with the duty of seeing that the journalists didn't ball things up. Mr. Dilling retired as executive secretary in 1947, and that title was thereupon given to a string of past presidents. Finally, in 1952, the table of organization was cleaned up; mill men now are first elected second vice-president, then first vice-president, president and finally chairman of the board of governors. Previously and awkwardly the steps were chairman, vice-president, president, executive secretary.

The Misses Robinson . . . First, Margaret Robinson. She was the only person at Clark Publishing Co. who could ever keep a set of books, so in addition to her duties as company treasurer she kept the S.T.A. ledger. At one time she also answered the office telephone. Somehow she always had enough money in the S.T.A. till to do whatever was necessary, with little or no commotion. And let the man beware of her who tried to participate in a convention without paying a registration fee. She is still the financial anchor.

Miss Mary Robinson (no kin) was the gentle soul who with pen, bottle of ink and notebook took verbatim transcriptions of what must have totaled hundreds of divisional meetings. Neps and roll speeds must have wearied her, but it was never obvious. You could tell her to be anywhere at any time in the Carolinas or Virginia for a divisional meeting and she would get there—invariably ten minutes late. But then, the meetings never did start on time, and she well knew it. She gave the writer his first lecture on the difference between sliver and silver, after the latter word was edited into one of her reports and subsequently published. Miss Mary loved particularly to fly and to talk about the Episcopal Church. From her home in Raleigh she would fly to a meeting in Winston-Salem, even if the airport-to-town portions of the journey were almost equal to the distance of land routing. She never satisfied one wish—to report on an annual convention. Much went on at them that did not lend itself to reporting, and what was worthy usually came in the form of prepared text. It must be noted with sincere regret that this year Miss Mary, because of failing health, has had to retire from S.T.A. activity.

Junius Smith . . . long-time business manager and now president of Clark Publishing Co. For S.T.A. his job has been that of passing the hat. Accurately put, his position is that of secretary to the Associate Members Division. Each year Mr. Smith sends out letters to machinery, supply and service firms telling them that the annual S.T.A. convention is approaching and, as usual, they are being asked to ante up for floor show entertainment, golf prizes and the delicately-described "social hours." Each year sufficient money is forthcoming, principally because the contributors know it will be spent judiciously.

More names come to mind, but a mere chronological listing of 15 past presidents who fought, agreed, supported and worked with me wouldn't do justice to them, so I'll not attempt to specify. Some fussed and fumed, and others were to all appearances indolent in their responsibility. The first category, in retrospect, had much to say because of sincere interest in S.T.A. affairs; the second group, on the other hand, was made up of men who wanted to avoid dealing in trivialities. Singularly, many of them during their year as president received promotions or took more responsible jobs with other companies; invariably this happened *after* the new letterheads had been printed. Of particular note are the family names of Cobb, Clark and Chapman. Gordon Cobb in S.T.A. held the titles of president, secretary, treasurer and executive secretary; his son, Joe, was president in the early '40s. John Clark, David's younger brother, was president in the early '20s. Two Chapmans, James A. Sr. and Jr., have been S.T.A. presidents. At this time next year the elder Chapman will be president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute—one of the many examples of past S.T.A. presidents being recognized by state and national associations of management executives. (A personal *P.S.* here; I haven't shaken young Jim yet, for he is a member of the South Carolina State Chamber's board of directors).

Such has been the interest in and devotion to S.T.A. by its presidents that they have encouraged other men in their own mill organizations to become active in the Association. For this reason the names of firms like Randolph, Erwin, Inman, Fieldcrest, Cone and Rosemary (now Stevens) stand out as frequent suppliers of S.T.A. leadership.

To my mind the average S.T.A. president is typified by the person who is naturally gratified by the recognition, willing to back this up with work and thought and—quite significantly—continues to maintain his interest after leaving office by coming to board sessions, divisional meetings and annual conventions.

Events Best Forgotten

Along with the personalities, things happened during nearly 15 years as secretary-treasurer of the Southern Textile Association. Memory serves unpleasantly for the following:

The many times that a group would be posed for a picture when the amateur photographer could not make the camera work. Particularly, the occasion when the secretary-treasurer-photographer stood on a chair to take a group picture and bumped his head on a low doorway, much to the merriment of the audience.

Returning from a divisional meeting and realizing belatedly that registration cards had not only not been collected, but hadn't even been distributed.

Oversleeping a breakfast meeting of the board of governors because of staying out too late the night before. Nothing was said by anyone and the secretary-treasurer, while curious, didn't dare ask what happened. (The only other board meeting ever missed was due to a case of influenza, duly noted by the board with instructions to send the secretary-treasurer a book; said book as yet not received*.)

A three-day convention at Blowing Rock completely encased by fog and rain. Much misery experienced by everyone.

The speaker who went on and on for nearly two hours

---

*What an ingrate! The minutes of the meeting to which he refers records the fact that, rather than sending him just one book, the then assistant secretary-treasurer sent him twelve—a year's subscription to TEXTILE BULLETIN.

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Chicopee Mfg. Corp. (272,000 spdls.)
Clinton Cotton Mills (73,000 spdls.)

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during a divisional meeting one hot Spring night.

The favors for the ladies not arriving in time for one convention.

The hotel manager who lost his equilibrium because he "socialized" for more than the alloted hour.

The customary shortage of hotel rooms during a convention. If a fellow got a good room he thought it due to his importance; if he got a poor one, it was your fault (and, without exception, he *never* had been assigned decent accommodations in all the years he had been attending).

Things To Be Savored

Minor were the unpleasantries. More than offsetting them were the following:

The excellent speakers at conventions . . . the increased attendance each year . . . the growing ratio of wives in attendance along with automatic benefit to behavior, fun and enthusiasm . . . the fellow who would come up at the close of each convention and say, "This is the best one we've ever had."

The growth of esteem for the Southern Textile Association in the corporate eyes of the textile industry.

The help and co-operation—with no credit asked—offered and given by associate members—Bill Terrell, Gene Bozeman, Dick Dunn, Frank Swords, Frank Barrie, Charlie Switzer, the late Falls Thomason, Alden Simpson, John Foard, John Reed, Ira Dowdee, Dallas Neese, J. E. Spivey—to name a limited few.

The surprise presentation by the associate members o a complete set of portable woodworking power tools to, even more surprisingly, the guy who had always given them such a hard time on room assignments. Even that didn't help, for he had two more years of giving them a hard time.

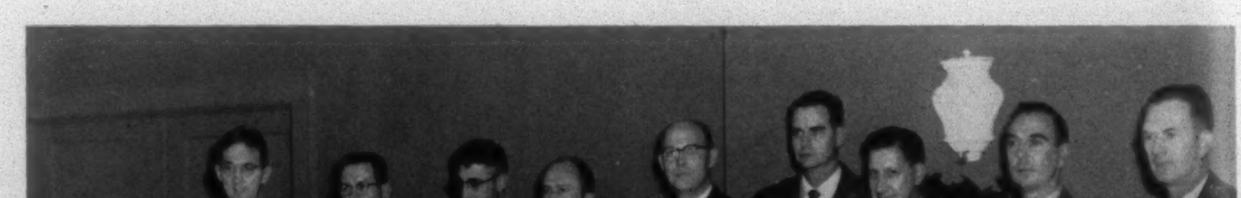
The utter relief, on the third Saturday afternoon of each June, of realizing that the next convention was a whole year away.

* * * *

Now, Jack, about that room at the Grove Park this year. Anything will do, just so it's a corner room with balcony and private bath, overlooking the pool but away from the noise. I don't advertise in the Book of Proceedings, and I haven't contributed to the entertainment fund like a good associate member should, but I mailed back my reservation form the day I got it.

A Closing Note

For the benefit of any of Mr. McAden's friends who may want to look him up at next month's S.T.A. convention, he can be found in Room —2 at the Y.M.C.A., Bat Cave, N. C.



THE LAST BOARD MEETING attended by David Clark was the January 1955 meeting held at the City Club in Charlotte. In declining health at the time of this meeting, Mr. Clark continued downhill until his death in November of that year. Board members attending the 1955 meeting included *(first row, left to right)* Mr. Clark, Horace Pennington, Cleon Estes, J. A. Chapman Jr., T. Stafford, J. L. James, John Foard, J. E. Spivey; *(second row)* Robert T. Stutts, Miles E. Carpenter, James T. McAden, A. R. Marl D. A. Purcell; *(third row)* J. L. Delany, J. P. Hughes, W. M. Pittendreigh, J. P. Carter, D. H. Roberts, R. M. McCrary, J. B. Powe W. D. Vincent and J. R. Meikle.

Since the end of World War II, the Southern Textile Association has placed increasing emphasis on the importance of the work being done by its divisional groups. The association is composed of four of these groups—the Eastern (North) Carolina Division; the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division; the Piedmont (North Carolina) Division; and the South Carolina Division.

PIEDMONT DIVISION

Cotton Fiber Quality And Current Domestic Mill Requirements

By S. C. MAYNE JR., JIM N. LITTLE and EARL E. BERKLEY, Anderson, Clayton & Co. Inc.

The Piedmont Division of the S.T.A. held its Spring 1958 meeting on Saturday morning, March 15, at the Johnston Memorial Y.M.C.A., Charlotte, with Highland Park Mfg. Co. acting as host. The meeting featured three papers on cotton fiber quality. The first of these was the following, delivered by Jim N. Little of Anderson, Clayton & Co. Inc., Atlanta.

AMERICAN cotton mills are faced today with many critical problems—the general business recession, the textile recession in particular, narrow mill margins resulting from the artificially high government price supports on cotton, and a still higher price support for the coming crop. Added to this is the two-price system for cotton which forces American mills to pay six to eight cents per pound more for their raw material than their foreign competitors.

These are man-made problems, and it is within the power of the American people to eliminate them for the good of the nation and for the good of the textile industry. This must be done. With the increase in population and the rising standard of living through technological advances, the textile industry can be a dynamic, growing industry with benefits for all connected with it.

Weather Cycles And Sun Spots

While the future is bright, the managements of your mills have the job of trying to stay in business under present-day conditions. As if the current dilemma were not enough, nature has created additional problems. Weather scientists studying cosmic activity have attributed changing weather cycles to sun spots. It has been found that these spots on the sun are directly related to long periods of drought, unseasonably heavy rainfall, and violent storms such as tornados and hurricanes. The recent snow and cold weather as far south as Florida which occurred at the same time an early Spring was being enjoyed in the Rockies, is attributed to the movement of the recently discovered jet stream to a position farther south than its customary path.

These tricks of the weather played havoc with the quality of the 1957 cotton crop produced in the raingrown section of the belt. Early samples from these areas were the best cotton seen in many years. The cotton was bright, had good Micronaire readings, and the Pressley strengths were well above average. Then the unseasonable, heavy and steady rains began, which made it impossible for the farmers to harvest their cotton for weeks at a time. The open cotton was, therefore, badly damaged in the field.

Field Damaged Cotton

Field damage to cotton occurs when the fibers are damp before they first dry after the bolls open, or are otherwise

Jim Little of Anderson, Clayton & Co.

subjected to high humidity for a sufficient period of time to allow microbiological degradation to begin. You are all familiar with common mildew which occurs on cotton, wood and other cellulosic materials. Field damage, or so-called "cavitoma," is similar to common mildew. Microorganisms attack and weaken the cotton fibers, allowing them to become more easily broken during mechanical processing. This increase in the number of short fibers causes the yarns to be considerably weaker and much lower in yarn appearance grade.

Mills spinning Eastern growth, field-damaged cotton from this year's crop have reported increased waste, increased ends down in spinning, and weaker yarns. These difficulties contribute to increased costs and some of the mills have sought to detect damaged bales, which may be classed as high as Middling in grade.

Unfortunately, the Pressley test for fiber strength does not always detect field-damaged cotton in the early stages of damage, because the easily broken, damaged fibers are removed by the Pressley comb before the bundle is broken. There is no effect on the Micronaire reading because the damage occurs after the boll has opened. In fact, the field-damaged cotton is usually associated with higher than average Micronaire readings as a result of abundant rainfall during the growing season.

Dr. John Elting and co-workers at Kendall Cotton Mills have developed a method for detecting early cavitomic activity whereby the pH and easily soluble reducing materials (ESRM) are measured. A high pH accompanied by low ESRM is an indication of cavitoma. Another laboratory method for detecting field damage that has been used with some success is the fiber uniformity as measured with the Suter-Webb Sorter. A low 75/25 uniformity ratio, usually below 55 per cent, indicates excessive fiber breakage. Both of these methods, however, are time-consuming, and it is impractical to attempt to test every bale to avoid purchasing or spinning field-damaged cotton.

One solution to the problem of spinning field-damaged cotton is to blend this cotton with undamaged, strong, fine cotton. In the ACCO Spinning Laboratory, spinning studies were made in which Eastern growth field-damaged cotton was spun using blends of El Paso, California, Arizona and Texas cottons in various percentages. Both the Eastern and Western growths represented a 50-bale mix. Fig. 1 shows the effect of blending on yarn strength. The field-damaged Eastern cottons, when spun alone, produced an extremely weak yarn; but as increasing percentages of the strong, fine cotton were added to the blend, there was a corresponding increase in yarn strength.

Micronaire Readings

The Eastern growth cotton used in these studies had a Micronaire reading which averaged 4.2; whereas, the Western growths were fine, having Micronaire readings ranging from 2.4 for the El Paso to 3.0 for the Arizona cotton. Fig. 2 shows the effect of the blending on yarn appearance. The Eastern cotton, when blended with the El Paso cotton, improved the yarn appearance consistently as more Eastern cotton was added to the blends. It should be noted, however, that the El Paso cotton was extremely fine (2.4) and, when spun alone, produced a yarn which was below grade in appearance. The other Western cottons were slightly coarser, having Micronaire readings of about 3.0. It is interesting to note that with the exception of the blends containing the El Paso growth, the yarns having the best appearance were made from blends containing about 50 per cent each of Eastern and Western growths. It is thus possible to greatly improve the strength and appearance of yarns containing field-damaged cotton by blending this cotton with strong, fine cotton having Micronaire readings ranging from 2.8 to 3.4.

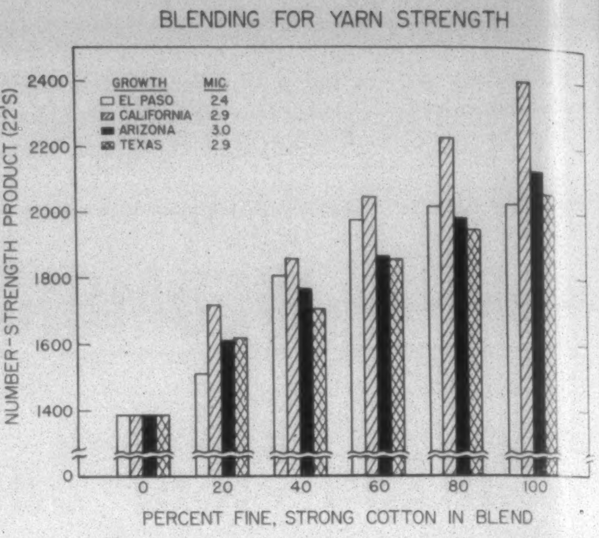


Fig. 1—This graphical demonstration of the effect of blending on yarn strength shows that field-damaged Eastern cotton, when spun alone, produced an extremely weak yarn. Yarn strength increased as increasing percentages of strong, fine cotton was added to the blend.

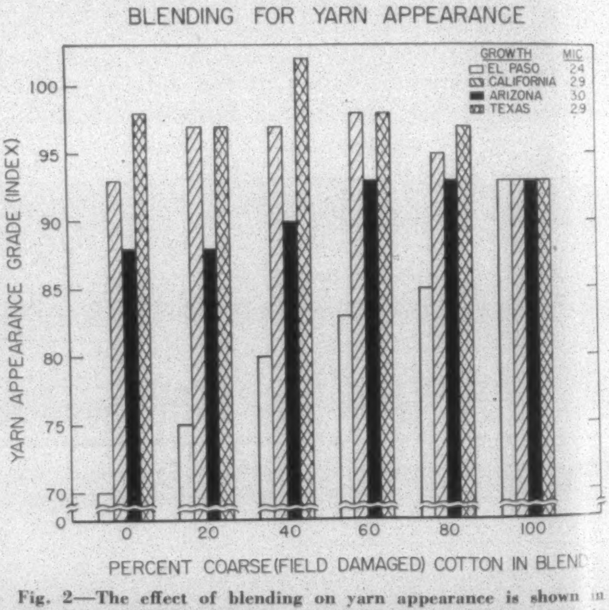
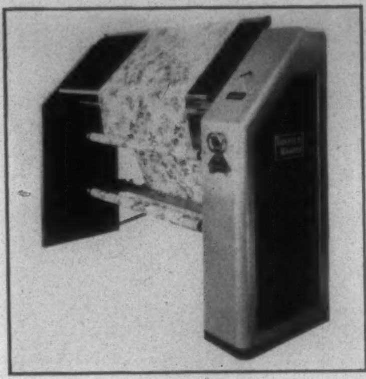


Fig. 2—The effect of blending on yarn appearance is shown in this figure. The Eastern cotton, when blended with the extremely fine (2.4 micronaire) El Paso cotton, improved the yarn appearance consistently as more Eastern cotton was added to the blend.

The Micronaire reading of blends of field-damaged cotton with fine, strong cotton shows practically the same relationship to the number of neps in the card web as normal, undamaged cotton (Fig. 3). It will be noted that the number of neps in the card web decreased as the amount of coarse, field-damaged cotton in each blend was increased.

In addition to eliminating some of the problems in connection with spinning field-damaged cotton, most mills



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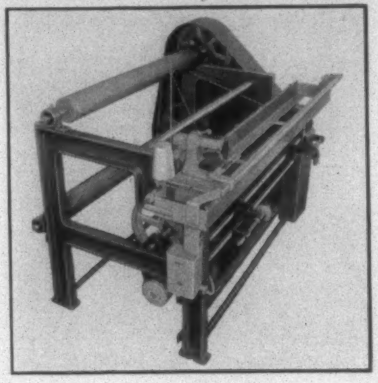

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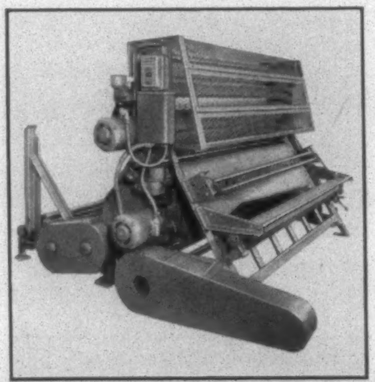

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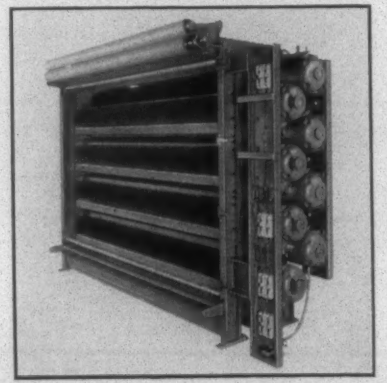

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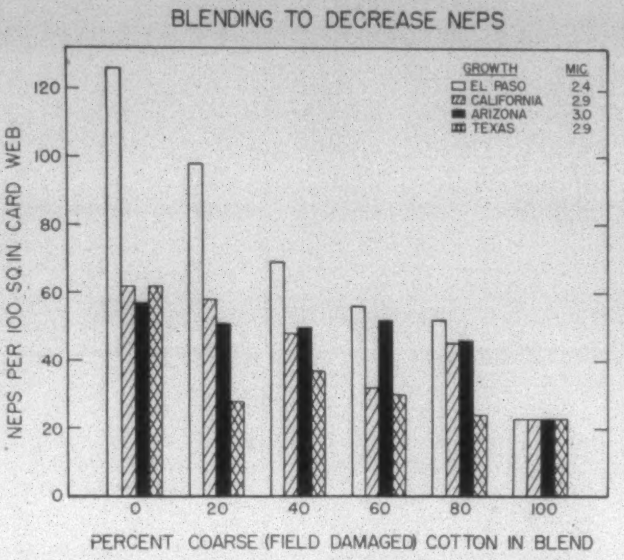

Fig. 3—The micronaire reading of blends of field-damaged cotton with fine, strong cotton shows practically the same relationship to the number of neps in the card web as undamaged cotton. The number of neps decreased as the amount of coarse, field-damaged cotton in each blend was increased.

under present conditions are interested in saving money on raw cotton costs in general. Studies in the ACCO Laboratory and the practical application of the findings of these studies in the mills show that a considerable saving in raw cotton costs may be made by paying careful attention to five factors:

(1) Careful control of blending in the opening room.

(2) Use of cotton having the lowest average Micronaire readings consistent with the quality of yarns being produced.

(3) Use of grades which, because of rough harvesting, contain more leaf trash than the cottons formerly used.

(4) Use of shorter staple lengths compensated with fine strong fiber.

(5) Use of spotted or otherwise off-color cotton.

Regardless of the quality requirements of the yarn being produced, the utmost care should be used in the selection of bales to be blended in each mix. Attention should be given not only to the grade and the staple length of the bales to be blended, but the Micronaire reading of each bale should be known and the bales to be blended should be selected to give about the same average Micronaire readings for each mix from day to day. Opening, cleaning and picking machinery should be maintained in good mechanical condition. It has been found that in feeding cotton to hopper-feeders or blending feeders, cotton having a low Micronaire reading will be delivered by the feeders at a faster rate than that having a higher Micronaire reading if the combing rolls are set at the same distance from the lifting apron. The combing rolls should, therefore, be carefully adjusted so that each feeder will deliver cotton at the same production rate.

Important Processing Advantages

By the careful blending of bales (properly selected to maintain a mix from day to day about the same in average Micronaire reading, grade and staple length), many important advantages in processing are realized. Some of the advantages are:

(1) Cleaning machinery may be set for maximum cleaning efficiency, thereby lowering costs.

(2) Picker laps will be more uniform in weight since the density of the lap is affected by the Micronaire reading of the cotton.

(3) Proper size trumpets may be selected for cards and drawing frames since the diameter of the sliver will remain constant.

(4) Optimum roll settings may be determined and maintained in drawing, roving and spinning, and frequent changes in these settings will be unnecessary.

(5) Optimum lay and tension gears for the roving frames may be selected without the necessity of frequent changes.

(6) Frequent changes in draft gears will be unnecessary, since the cotton to be processed will be essentially the same from day to day.

(7) The diameter of the yarn will remain constant from day to day, since yarn diameter is affected by the Micronaire reading of the cotton even though the yarn number is the same. Cotton with a lower Micronaire reading produces a yarn of the same number which is larger in diameter.[1] By maintaining the same yarn diameter through careful blending, the following advantages accrue: (a) Each spinning bobbin will contain approximately the same yardage of yarn each doff. (b) Automatic spoolers will wind approximately the same yardage. (c) Warping will be more efficient since the creels will contain approximately the same yardage. (d) Weaving contraction will remain more nearly constant since weaving contraction is affected by yarn diameter.[1] (e) Appearance and hand of fabric will be more uniform.

Using Lower Micronaire Readings

If the mill exerts careful control over blending, as outlined above, it may be entirely practical to use cotton having lower Micronaire readings at a considerable saving in the cost of the cotton. Although Micronaire readings of

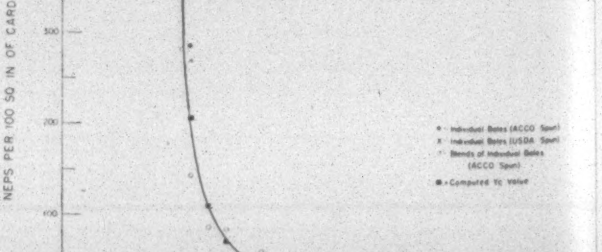

Fig. 4—Blends having micronaire readings averaging 3.0 to 3.5 give excellent manufacturing performance but will have a few more neps in the card web and . . . . . .

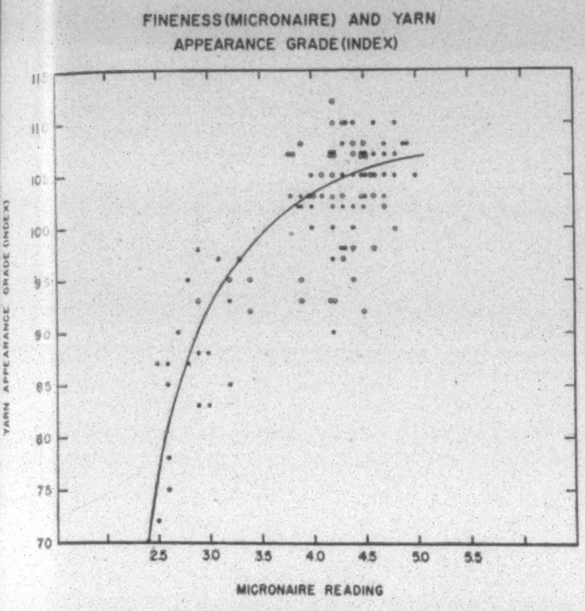

Fig. 5—. . . . . . will be slightly lower in yarn appearance grade than yarns produced from cottons having higher micronaire readings. Since less roving twist is required for lower micronaire blends, production may be increased by operating front rolls at higher speeds.

3.8 and above may be required to produce certain yarns of the highest quality, most staple yarns used in certain classes of sheeting, duck, osnaburg, drill and other basic fabrics may be made from blends of cotton averaging 3.0 to 3.5 in Micronaire reading. Blends having average Micronaire readings in this range will give excellent manufacturing performance The yarns will contain a few more neps (Fig. 4) and will be slightly lower in yarn appearance grade (Fig. 5) than yarns produced from cottons having higher Micronaire readings. The fine fibers having Micronaire readings as low as 3.2 will spin into stronger yarns, however, since yarn spun from cotton having lower Micronaire readings will contain more fibers in the cross section of the yarn, thus offering greater resistance to fiber slippage under tension due to the greater surface contact between the fibers. Below 3.2 fiber breakage in carding and the lack of convolution and crimp may offset the effects of fiber contact in the yarn.

Since less twist is required to obtain optimum strength of roving and yarn from cotton having a lower Micronaire reading, front rolls may be operated at higher speeds, thereby increasing production.

High Leaf Trash Content

Cotton of comparable fiber quality containing slightly more leaf trash may be used by many mills with completely satisfactory results. By using such cotton, the waste through the card will be higher, but not usually greater than one or two per cent. The increase in cost due to the increase in waste will be more than offset by the lower initial cost of the cotton. Fig. 6 shows the relationship between the cost of raw cotton and the cost of clean cotton, after carding at different percentages of waste.

For example, it will be seen that if cotton "A" costs 36 cents per pound and processes with eight per cent waste, while cotton "B" costs 32 cents per pound and processes with ten per cent waste, the cost of cotton "A" after cleaning would be 39.1 cents and the cost of cotton

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HIGH POLISH . . . especially in throat and hollow leg—prevents "eye browing" and insures high quality roving.

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DESIGN OF DROP PRESSER . . . the gentle angle of the roving as it leaves the hollow leg and starts to wind around the presser finger prevents the breaking away of fibers from the roving.

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ACS FINISH . . . special anti-rust and anti-corrosive finish that will withstand corrosive action of synthetic fibers.

Location of Slot in eye of the presser finger makes threading almost automatic.

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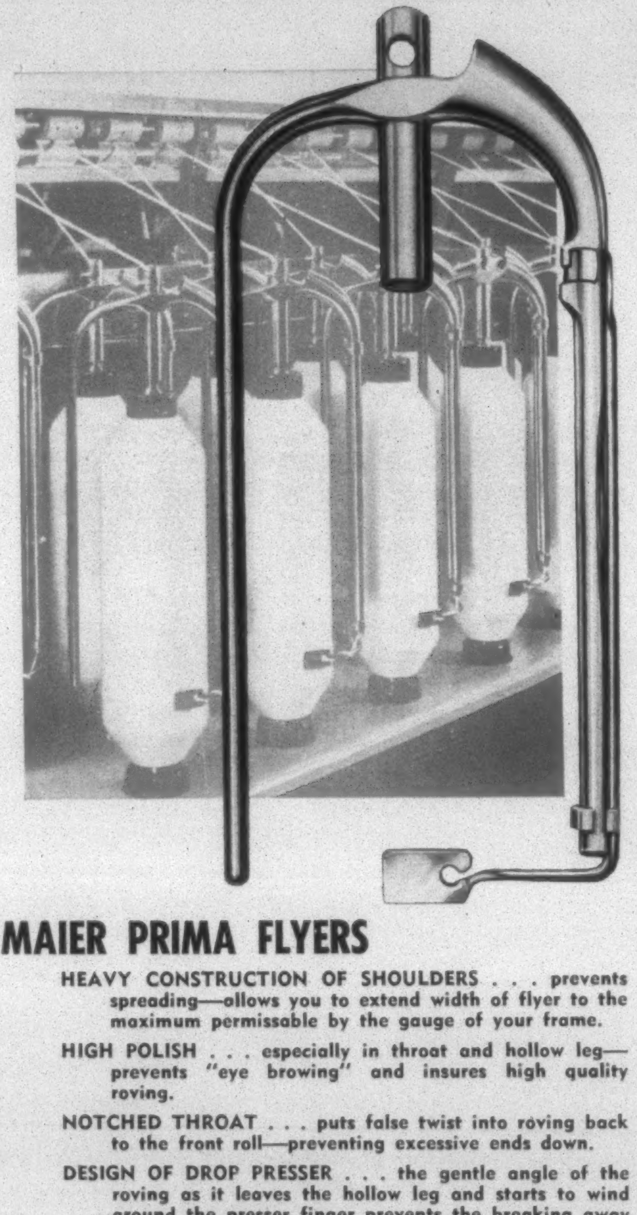

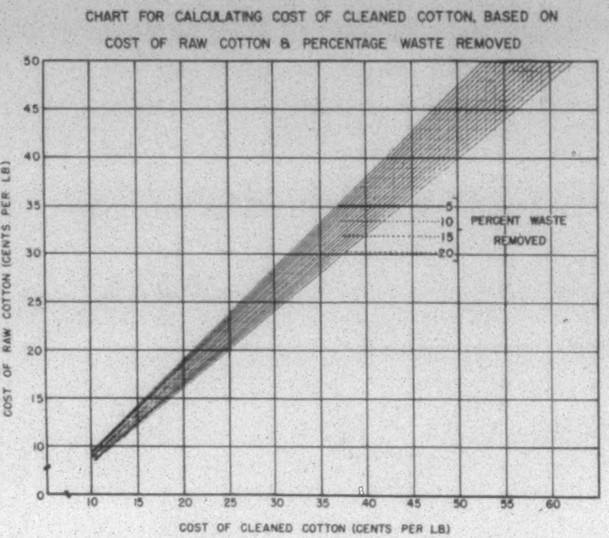

Fig. 6—This chart shows the increase in cost, which may be more than offset by savings, caused by increased card waste when making yarns of comparable quality out of lower grade cotton containing more leaf trash.

"B" would be 35.6 cents after cleaning. Although the difference in the cost of the two cottons after cleaning has narrowed 50 points to a difference of 3.5 cents from the initial difference of 4.0 cents, the saving in cost after cleaning is still considerable. By referring again to Fig. 6, it will be seen that the difference in cost of these cottons after cleaning becomes greater as the total cost of the cotton decreases (same basis but lower base price). If, in the example given above, cotton "A" had cost 26 cents per pound and cotton "B" had cost 22 cents per pound, the difference in the cost of the two cottons after cleaning would have been 3.9 cents instead of 3.5 cents.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reported[2] the following average relationships between the straight grades of cotton and the non-lint content and the picker and card waste:

	Non-Lint Content (Shirley Analyser) Per Cent	Average Picker & Card Waste Per Cent
Good Middling	2.4	6.3
Strict Middling	2.9	7.2
Middling	3.7	8.1
Strict Low Middling	5.1	9.3
Low Middling	7.6	12.5
Strict Good Ordinary	11.0	15.6
Good Ordinary	17.0	18.3

These U.S.D.A. data are qualified by the following statement:

"As the quantity of waste extracted by the picker and card for a particular grade is affected by the characteristics of the fiber, the nature of the extraneous material, and whether the grade designation was lowered because of poor color, there are variations from the average relationship in the results for individual samples. Also, the rate at which the samples are carded affects the picker and card waste values because the more thorough carding action obtained when the card rate is decreased extracts a larger quantity of waste."

Spinning Tests Results

Several hundred samples of cotton from the U. S. crops grown from 1951 through 1956 have been spun in the ACCO Fiber & Spinning Laboratory. The relationships between the cost of the cotton and the picker and card waste and the non-lint content found by testing and spinning these samples are shown in Fig. 7. Although there is in general, a steady increase in the per cent waste as the cost of the cotton decreases, there is considerable overlapping in the per cent waste removed from cottons of the same cost as a result of cleaning. Due to this overlapping and the fact that the amount of waste varies from mill to mill, each mill must determine from its own waste studies the actual per cent waste removed from a given type of cotton.

Artificially High Grades

Modern ginning machinery and practices designed to produce medium to high grade cotton from hand-snapped and machine-picked cotton have created artificially high grades which do not reflect the true spinning value of the cotton. Fig. 8 presents data from spinning tests made on 100 samples of cotton. Duplicate tests were made on cotton ginned using a saw-type lint cleaner, and on samples from the same trailerload in which the lint cleaner had been bypassed. There was a consistent increase in the classer's grade with the use of the saw-type lint cleaners, but there was a consistent decrease in the yarn appearance grade index, reflecting the fiber damage caused by the lint cleaner. This fiber damage also caused the yarns spun to be weaker (Fig. 9).

In the spinning of 1,002 samples from the 1951 crop through the 1956 crop, in which at least 30 tests were spun representing each grade, it was found that the classer's grades had little relationship with yarn appearance grades (Fig. 10). A few more trash particles are present in yarns

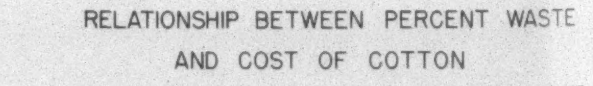

Fig. 7—The relationship between the cost of cotton and the picker and card waste and the non-lint content show a steady increase in the per cent waste as the cost of the cotton decreases. Since there is considerable overlapping in per cent waste removed each mill must determine from its own waste analysis the actual amount from each type of cotton.

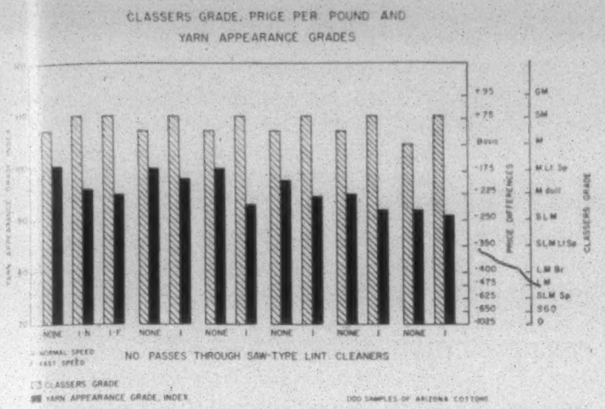

Fig. 8—This chart of grade, price and appearance shows that there is a consistent increase in the classer's grade with the use of the saw-type cleaner. However, there is also a consistent decrease in the yarn appearance. This reflects the fiber damage caused by the lint cleaner.

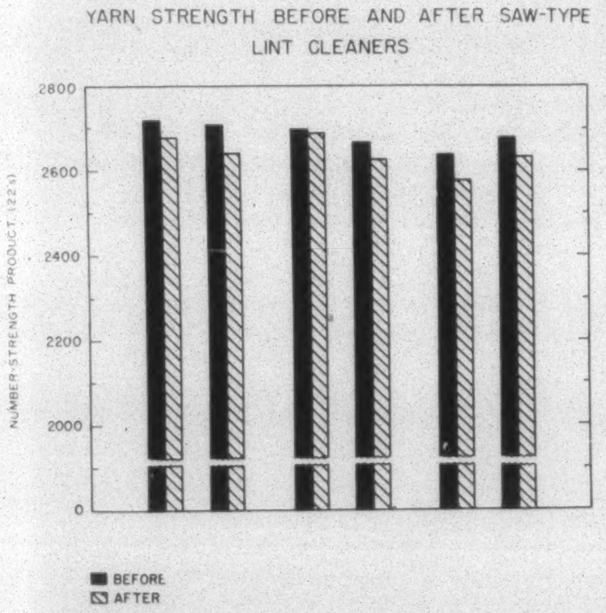

Fig. 9—The use of saw-type lint cleaners is also reflected in lower yarn strengths.

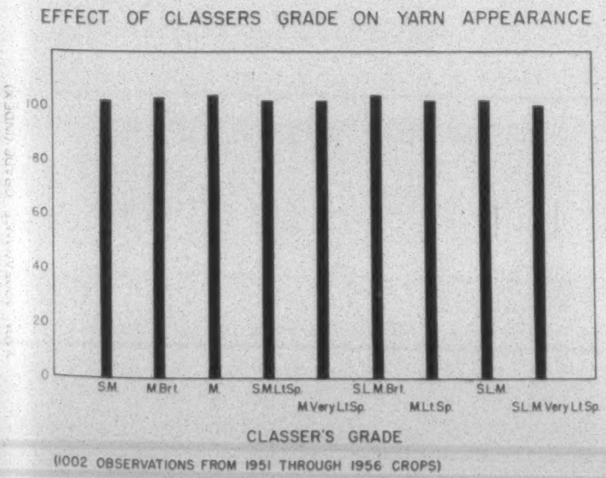

Fig. 10—The tests showed that classer's grades had little relationship with yarn appearance grades. Slight increases in trash are not objectionable for many fabrics and are usually off-set by fewer neps and other imperfections.

and fabrics produced from lower grades of cotton, but this slight increase in trash is not objectionable for many fabrics and it is usually offset by fewer neps and other imperfections.

Cotton with a shorter staple length may be used for certain fabrics without important effects upon production or quality. Although, in general, a cotton of shorter staple length will require more twist in spinning and roving, no changes in twist multipliers used may be necessary when using shorter cotton having lower Micronaire readings, both factors which result in lower raw cotton costs.

Spinning Twist Multipliers

Fig. 11 is a nomograph prepared from the spinning twist multipliers used by the ACCO Fiber & Spinning Laboratory to obtain optimum yarn strengths when spinning cottons with given staple lengths and within a given range of Micronaire readings. The twist multiplier is determined by the use of this chart by placing a straightedge from the staple length scale to the Micronaire range scale. The experimental twist multiplier is read from the middle scale. It will be seen from the dotted lines on this chart that a 15/16-inch staple length cotton having Micronaire readings from 2.9 to 3.4 may be spun with the same twist multiplier as a 1-inch staple length cotton having Micronaire readings from 3.5 to 4.0 or a $1\frac{5}{32}$-inch cotton with a Micronaire reading from 4.7 to 5.2.

It is not to be construed that the twist multipliers shown in this chart are recommended for general mill application since maximum yarn strength is often subordinate to other factors. Each mill should determine the most suitable twist multiplier selected to give the yarn strength at a point along the "plateau" of the curve (Fig. 12). In practice, most mills use a twist multiplier slightly higher than the minimum for optimum yarn strength in order to minimize the effects of small variations in staple length and Micronaire reading, and also to provide additional yarn elongation which, in addition to yarn strength, contributes to the ability of the yarn to withstand weaving stresses.

Cottons of the highest grade contain fibers which are white with varying degrees of luster at the time the cotton

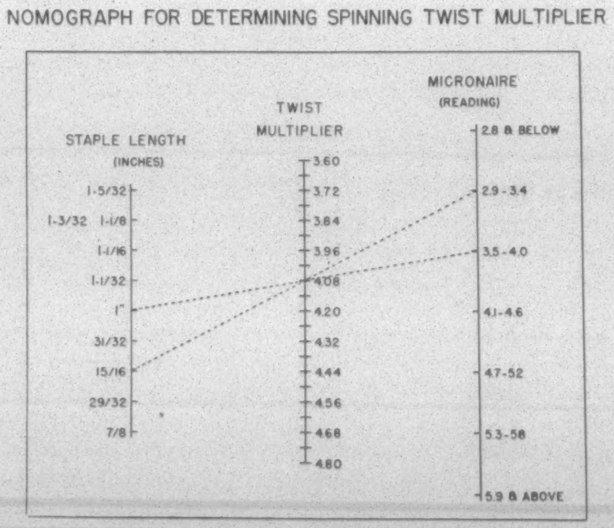

Fig. 11—This spinning twist multiplier nomograph is used by placing a straightedge from the staple length scale to the micronaire scale. The experimental twist multiplier is read from the middle scale.

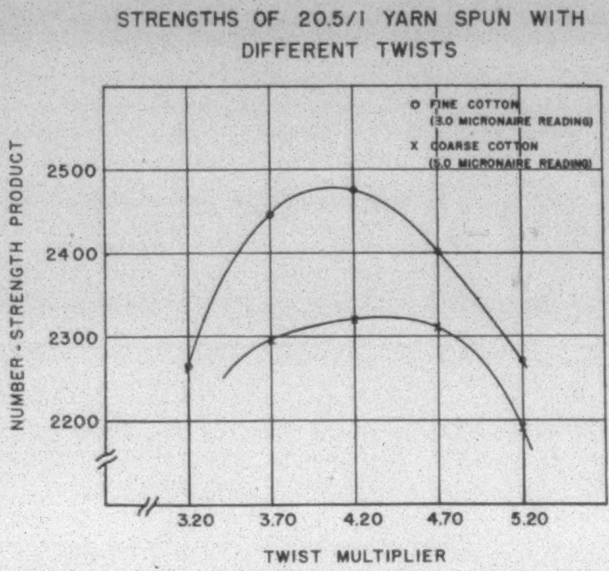

Fig. 12—The chart shows the skein strength of yarns spun from fine-fibered cottons and coarse fibered cottons using different twist multipliers. Some point along the "plateau" of the curve is the most suitable twist multiplier for the mill to use. Most mills use a twist multiplier slightly higher than minimum to minimize variation in staple length and micronaire reading.

is ginned. Upon storage, most cottons will turn creamy. The creaminess is governed by the amount of simple sugars and other non-cellulosic material remaining in the fibers at the time the bolls open, which in turn is governed by soil conditions, environment, and adaptability of seed variety planted. The spinning value of creamy cottons is equal in every respect to white cottons having the same fiber properties, and creamy cottons may be bleached and dyed equally as satisfactorily as white cottons.

Some cottons contain spots. These cottons sell at considerable discounts below white grades having the same leaf content. The appearance of the yarns spun from spotted or light spotted cottons will usually equal those spun from white grades (see Fig. 10.) The manufacturing waste may be slightly higher, but this factor of increased cost is more than offset by the lower cost of the cotton. Spotted cottons may be bleached and dyed satisfactorily with results that usually equal those of white grades.

Some cottons are dull or slightly gray in color. Although these cottons may be dyed in darker shades, they do not bleach as well as white or spotted cottons.

Improved Bale Coverings

Future developments in cotton handling may aid the mills both in preserving quality and in saving costs. For example, the appearance of the American cotton bale has been discussed at every cotton improvement meeting held by the National Cotton Council for the past ten years. It has been a major problem for 75 to 100 years, but no improvement was made until the gin standard density press was developed. These presses are designed for the gin and produce a bale measuring approximately 56x22x31 inches with a density of about 23 pounds per cubic foot, compared with 56x28x45 inches for the flat bale. The bale can be completely covered (Fig. 13). This bale is angular and can be close-packed in a freight car or truck, and can be stacked on head in the warehouse. It occupies about half the space of a low density bale and is easy to keep clean. Most of the gins west of the Pecos now have the standard density presses.

Since ocean freight requires that cotton be pressed to high density for export, a gin high density press has also been developed and a few of these presses have been installed in gins in California. The gin high density bale measures approximately 50x20x28 inches and occupies about one-third the space of flat bales.

Anderson, Clayton & Co. delivered a number of bales pressed on a gin high density press to the Lowenstein Cotton & Storage Corp. in 1956. R. W. Smith, cotton buyer for Lowenstein, reported on these high density bales as follows: "We put this cotton into our opening room and we could not find any objection to this bale over the standard bale. When we cut the ties off of this bale, it sprang up and bloomed as quickly as the other cotton. On the other hand, we greatly favor this bale because it was completely wrapped with burlap and was in very good condition. If it were left for me to choose, I believe I would choose this bale and packaging over any bale that I have run so far. It takes up less room, it is easier to stack in the warehouse and it is completely covered; therefore, we have less damage from warehouse soil."

If all mills spinning American cotton found that they preferred the gin high density bale and these presses were used by all gins, there would be a long term saving in cost of pressing, transporting and storing cotton, and the mills would be assured of receiving their cotton in much better condition. There are, however, many factors which make the rapid adoption and installation of high density gin presses difficult. There is the matter of initial cost to consider. A gin density press costs about $55,000 compared

Fig. 13—This gin standard density bale is completely covered and is angular so that it may be close-packed in a freight car or truck. It occupies half the space of a low density bale, is easy to keep clean and can be stacked on head in the warehouse.

wit a cost of about $38,000 for the gin standard density pres , and $19,000 for the regular flat density press. At the resent time, however, the gin high density bale cannot be ndered against futures contracts and the cost of bale cov s is complicated by the methods of handling cotton. For example, the Anderson, Clayton & Co. office in Califor ia reports: "Our cost this year on flat bale bagging and ties was $2.05 per bale, as compared to $2.41 for the hig density bales. The bagging cost alone was $1.27 on flat bales and $1.33 on the high density. The size of the hig density bagging was approximately 52x82 inches, as compared to approximately 50x105 inches on the flat bales. The extra cost of the high density bagging is due to the fact that heavier bagging must be used to bring the total tare weight up to 21 pounds on the high density bale, as compared to 21 pounds on the flat bales. The additional one pound on the flat bales is made up by a patch added at the compress."[3]

The only real purpose of the cover is to protect the cotton and keep it clean, and any penalty resulting from the method of handling cotton should be studied carefully. This problem is quite complicated, as you can readily see, and will, of course, have to be resolved before the gin high density press will be free to do an economical job. The industry is not yet in a position to handle cotton on a net weight basis and, therefore, will be handicapped in using the high density presses. Each change is dependent not only on mechanical factors, but a combination of economic factors, most of which are politically inspired and cannot be solved by technical methods.

By working together, the cotton industry can and will improve quality and lower costs. This will provide a healthier and more profitable cotton economy.

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1. H. G. Kennamer, S. C. Mayne Jr. and Earl E. Berkley, "The Effects of Fiber Fineness (Micronaire) on the Weaving Contraction in Selected Cotton Fabrics." *Textile Research Journal*, 20 (10), 812-820 (1956).
2. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin AMS No. 16, "Cotton Testing Service," February 1955.
3. Milton P. Smith, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

Textiles Pace North Carolina Production

Textiles continue to be North Carolina's leading industry fo lowed by tobacco processing and furniture construction ac ording to a U. S. Commerce Department report on the st te's 1956 manufacturing. The value added by textile m nufacturing in North Carolina in 1956 amounted to $,074,710,000. Textiles also ranked first in the number o workers with 216,105 and total wages with $579 m llion.

r Conditioning Exposition To Be Held

Announcement has been made that the 14th International ating & Air Conditioning Exposition will be held in nvention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26-29, 1959, der the auspicies of the American Society of Heating Air Conditioning Engineers and in conjunction with their nual meeting. The exposition returns to the Eastern sea- ard with a full array of displays of all types of heating, ntilating and air conditioning equipment. Exhibitors' erest is reflected by the engagement of 350 display spaces fore the end of March, according to E. K. Stevens, the position manager. As heretofore, the management will staffed by the International Exposition Company, with rmanent headquarters at 480 Lexington Ave., New York , N. Y.

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Modern Opening And Cleaning Practices

By J. L. ORR, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

A second paper presented at the Piedmont Division's Spring meeting calls attention to the fact that Whitin's Axi-Feed, Axi-Flo opening and cleaning units are a big help in processing the cotton currently available.

THE increasing amount of dirt and trash in cotton has been a major problem to cotton mills for over 30 years. Also, cotton quality has declined to the extent that cotton that is classed as Strict Middling today would have been called Middling 20 years ago. Now, with an ever increasing percentage of the cotton crop being mechanically harvested, the amount of foreign matter can be expected to increase, and the cleaning of cotton in the mill to become more and more critical.

Ideally, efficient cotton opening and cleaning machinery should do the following: (1) remove all the foreign matter completely—leaf, twigs, grass, bolls, dust, dirt, everything; and (2) remove all undesired elements, such as neps and motes and the shorter fibers. Conversely, the cotton should be manipulated as little as possible in the fewest number of machines, the long fibers left intact, and it should not be curled or affected in character.

Axi-Feed, Axi-Flo

Two new machines developed in the Whitin Research Department were introduced to the industry in mid 1954—the Whitin Axi-Flo cleaner together with the Axi-Feed opening unit, which at that time was a separate accessory applied to the blending feeder. They have now been on the market for four years and have been very successfully installed in mills in the U. S., Canada, South America and in other foreign countries. Many of these mills are processing virtually every grade and type of cotton from low grade mixes of cotton, noils and card strips to the finest long staple for up to 150s count.

Larry Orr of Whitin Machine Works

In each mill in which Axi-Flo and Axi-Feed units were installed, the existing opening, cleaning and picking machinery layouts were examined carefully. The results after the new machines were installed were also explored thoroughly. A unique opportunity was provided to explore the use of many, if not virtually all types of machinery and combinations of cleaning machinery now used. A wide range of practices was analyzed and evaluated. Some were good; many were indifferent; and some were poor. The data and experience provided a fairly broad base for knowing what mills are doing in their opening rooms, what equipment is being used and deficiencies in practice.

Far Short Of Ideal

How close are we to coming to the ideal with our present machinery? The answer is subject to discussion and divided opinion. If we take industry's present practice as our gauge, the performance is far short of the goal. There is substantial evidence that in many mills the cotton leaves the opening room in worse condition in some ways than when it went in. Some of the dirt and undesirable matter has been extracted, to be sure, but too much of the remainder has been pulverized into peppery dust inextricably attached to individual fibers. Many fibers are broken, curled, overbeaten and neppy, reducing their spinnability.

The advantages of good opening and cleaning are clear, but often overlooked in mills where attention is focused on larger operations involving great numbers of more expensive machinery. The better the cotton is opened, the better the mill runs. Pickers produce better laps and the cards and all the machinery in the mill runs cleaner and more efficiently; the yarn is evener and stronger. Proof is available that fabric not only has increased strength, but in some instances is improved in appearance and color.

Accordingly, we would like to discuss some of the common practices now used in opening rooms and the unfavorable results of their use.

Blending And Mixing

Blending feeders are the accepted and suitable machines for blending and mixing the cotton fibers. Opinions differ widely, however, in regard to the optimum number of bales which should be used for satisfactory blending. One practical limiting factor is the capacity of the bin of the blending feeder, and another, the smallest amount of cotton the tender can lift or strip from each bale. Since the smallest pieces of cotton the tender takes off the bale are in the neighborhood of ten pounds and the capacity of the bin of the blending feeder is approximately 60 pounds, it is obvious that about six bales per blending feeder is the optimum practical figure.

The purpose of blending is to average out the differences in quality between bales of cotton so that the blended cotton is uniform during the spinning process. A mixing program should be set up to even out variation btween lots of bales. To maintain an even blend, the Micronaire device is undoubtedly helpful. Its use results in maintaining the reasonable average in fiber fineness which is necessary for stable spinning conditions.

A further move in the right direction is the often neglected practice of opening the bales and allowing the cotton to bloom and become stabilized to the humidity and temperature conditions prevailing. A 24-hour period should be allowed.

Overloading The Blending Feeders

It is quite often found that the number of the blending feeders is insufficient, usually because of inadequate space. They are frequently overloaded and forced to run up to 300 to 350 lbs./hour, instead of the recommended 160 to 200 lbs./hour.

To explore the effect of overloading the blending feeders on cleaning efficiency, we processed S.L.M. $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch cotton through our opening and picking line in our research department. This line consists of the following: blending feeders with Axi-Feed, feed table, followed by the Axi-Flo and downstroke openers and cleaners, and a short 20-foot duct feeding to a two-beater picker. The result of this overloading test is shown below:

Production Rate	Line Cleaning Efficiency
Blending Feeders 300 lbs./hour	60.5%
Blending Feeders 180 lbs./hour	65.5%

Good preparation helps the cleaning and the evenness too, hence, we always recommend the use of two blending feeders per picker.

Long Ducts

In a modern spinning mill layout, the warehouse, the room for the conditioning of the bales, the rooms for the blending, opening and picking machinery should be adjacent. This means reduction in transportation costs and short ducting between the various machines. Mills having this

Orr, Sills, Little, Brackett

Speakers at the Piedmont Division's Spring meeting included Larry Orr, Whitin Machine Works; Harvey Sills, Saco-Lowell Shops; and Jim Little, Anderson, Clayton & Co. Luke Brackett of Highland Park Mfg. Co., chairman of the division, presided at the meeting.

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John M. Reed has long since succeeded Mr. Bigelow and we now have a factory in Greenville, S. C. and a service shop in Atlanta, as well as in Charlotte. But in other respects, the situation is unchanged. We are still "with" the Southern Textile Association and eager to further its objectives in any way we can.

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type of layout benefit in cleaning, lap evenness and low nep count.

Some mills are not so fortunate. Often, the mixing or the mixing and opening room is some distance from the picking machinery. Experiments have shown that long ducts with the dust trunks produce an increase in tuft weight, counteracting what was achieved in the opening line. Sometimes the distances are so great that the cotton has to be drawn through a fan. This is, of course, an even worse situation and detrimental to the nep count.

A specific test was conducted in our research department with S.L.M. cotton where, in one instance, the shortest possible ducting was used between the opening and picking machines and a paddle type separator was used to avoid any rolling of the stock. In the other test, a long duct was used and the cotton was drawn through a fan. The difference of 7.4 per cent in nep count was shown.

Compressing The Cotton

Repeated tests showed that maximum opening can be obtained when the cotton is loosened gradually during the opening process. Also, compression by feed rolls or by other means, as often happens on conventional machinery, should be avoided. On the present Whitin opening and picking line the stock is always kept in a loose, floating state from the blending feeder through the Axi-Feed, mixing feed table and Axi-Flo.

Insufficent Opening And Cleaning

Looking over the opening rooms of the different spinning mills, a wide variety of machines are found in use. Not only does the type of machinery vary markedly, but the number of different opening machines varies also within wide limits. There are mills where the opening line is short or even non-existent, leaving the cleaning to the picker and the card room. These installations might work when using high grade, clean cotton, but it is by no means an efficient procedure. For best over-all results, cleaning should be done in the opening room prior to the picking.

To demonstrate the effect of good opening and cleaning on nep count, card waste and yarn properties, a number of interesting tests were made using three different machine organizations. In organization "A," no opening machinery was used and the cotton was fed from the blending feeders to the two-beater picker. With additional machinery to show the effects of overmachining in organization "B," we used: blending feeders, three porcupine type downstroke cleaners, followed by the same two-beater picker. Organization "C" included the present Whitin line consisting of blending feeders, Axi-Feed, feed table, Axi-Flo and downstroke openers followed by the two-beater picker.

Strict Low Middling $1\frac{1}{16}$-inch staple cotton was used and a nep count was made on the card web. Of course, the same card, roving and spinning organization and settings were used during the entire test. We found that when the opening machines are eliminated the nep count increased by 10 to 13 per cent; the amount of flat strip increased [illegible].8 per cent; and lickerin wastes increased 36 per cent.

By eliminating the opening machines, the major portion of the motes remained in the stock, being opened on the card and causing an increase in the nep count. In that instance, since all cleaning is being performed by the picker and card, it is obvious that the amount of lickerin waste and flat strip must increase.

In every instance, the yarn prepared on organization "C" was better, including appearance of the yarn on the blackboards.

Overbeating

It is well known that machine picked cotton creates serious problems in opening rooms. Conventional or older type machinery simply cannot do really effective cleaning. In an attempt to solve the problem, it has been common practice for mills to add cleaning machines to their lines. Quite frequently opening machines were used in tandem.

Concerning the tandem use of opening machines, tests done by the Shirley Institute in 1935 showed that this practice was relatively ineffective. Our own tests confirm these results; hence we do not recommend the use of machines in tandem. If for any reason two identical opening machines must be used in the opening line, the best procedure is to insert a different type of machine between them. If only a hopper feeder is used as the intermediate machine, it will secure a rearrangement and redistribution of the cotton tufts, a factor helpful in the cleaning process.

In exploration of this subject and to determine the effect of the use of more than sufficient machinery and its relationship to nep count and yarn characteristic, further tests were made with Strict Middling Cotton.

In test No. 2, the cotton was processed on organization "B" through the blending feeders, then passed through a downstroke opener three times and thence to a two-beater picker. This test reveals very clearly and underscores the widely held opinion that overmachining increases the nep count. The results of this test were:

Test No. 2, S.M. Cotton

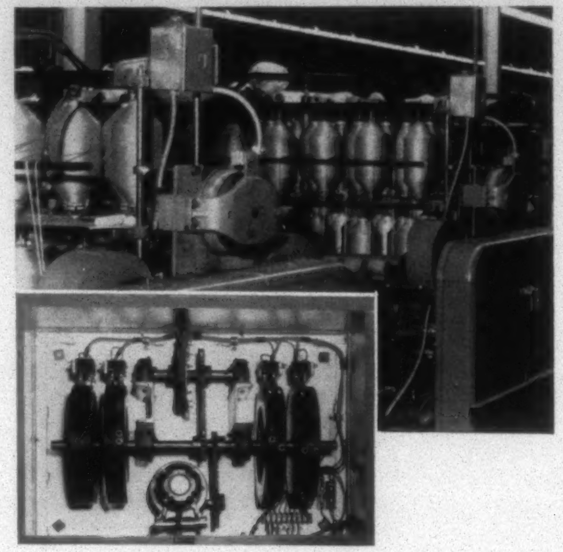
MACHINE ORG.	NEP COUNT PER 10 GRS.	LICKERIN WASTE	FLAT STRIP
"B" Overmachining	355 to 360		Incr. 3%
"C" Present Line	310 to 315		

The effects of overmachining on the spun yarn are shown on the table below Here again a comparison is made by processing S.M. cotton on the machinery organizations "B" and "C."

Effects of Overmachining on Yarn
Test No. 2, S.M. Cotton

YARN PROPERTIES	ORG. "B"	ORG. "C"
Ave. Unevenness	108.1	103.1
Variation %	18.7	15.2
Size Variation %	3.7	1.7
Break Factor	2225	2285
Grain Break	304.8	307.2

From test data, it appears clear that the use of a minimum number of effective opening and cleaning machines give better results. The importance of all of these tests does not lie so much in the actual figures shown, because of wide variation in cotton quality and the types and arrangements of machinery used in mill practice. The distinctive and outstanding fact to be noted is the definite indication



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that nep count increases and the quality of the yarn decreases whenever the opening is insufficient, or when too many machines are used or identical machines used in tandem.

In other words, the minimum nep count and the best yarn quality are secured when opening and cleaning is done in a properly equipped opening room and where good practices are followed.

Better Blends From Poorer Quality Cotton

By HARVEY SILLS, Saco-Lowell Shops, Charlotte, N. C.

What is Saco-Lowell doing to help mills get quality yarn out of the poorer grades of cotton? The author of the following paper presented the answer to this question at the Spring meeting of the Piedmont Division of the S.T.A.

A GOOD many of the mills today have pretty fair, up-to-date opening and picking machinery, and Saco-Lowell realizes the importance of handling the cotton fibers which the mills are more or less forced to use in trying to produce quality yarn. There are a few changes which the mills can make in their present machinery at very low cost which would help considerably in the blending, cleaning and up-grading of cotton available on the market today.

The days are past where a mill could get a good blend from, say, 20 to 26 bales. Today it is necessary to lay down at least twice this amount and feed from each bale a very thin layer in order to get as many layers from different bales into one feeder hopper as possible. The production of each blending hopper should not be over 150 pounds maximum per hour.

There are cases today where mills have set up extra blending feeders to pre-blend their stock before feeding their regular or present blending feeders. We know in some cases this will require extra help to get the extra blending that will be required to maintain their breaking strength of yarn and quality.

Harvey Sills of Saco-Lowell Shops

As to what Saco-Lowell is recommending at this time to try and overcome today's poor quality cotton, we believe that until research can come up with some entirely new concept in cleaning machinery which will definitely solve the mills' present problem, we would recommend that they do the following in order to improve their cleaning.

High Speed Combs

We have found that it is necessary and a must to apply high speed combs to all feeders where cotton is processed. These combs will replace the old style Sargent combs, combing rolls and old style leather stripping apron. We have gone still further with the cleaning in a blending feeder by adding adjustable grid bars under the doffer rolls, replacing the fine type rib bars or screen. The cost of making this application or changes on the feeders is very small taking into consideration the amount of extra cleaning which you will realize.

We also have a small type Buckley beater which is 16 inches in diameter and surrounded by 47 adjustable grid bars. This is known as our No. 15 Opener. This opener is attached to the blending feeder and removes the heavy motes and fine particles. We also know we get additional blending of the stock at this point.

The No. 15 Opener delivers the stock into an air stream which allows the fibers to be further blended and delivered to the following machine in a fluffy condition. This is known as our Pneumatic Conveyor. It replaces the old style feed table.

The cotton fibers are removed from this pneumatic conveyor by a high speed No. 11 cleaning condenser. There have been further improvements made in this condenser by replacing the old perforated screen with a screen having a larger perforation, which by actual mill tests has proven to be one of the best machines for taking out the fine, broken-up specks of leaf and dust from the mechanically picked cotton of today.

In the past when good cotton (hand-picked cotton) was available, production through a cleaning line didn't mean too much. Today it is different with the machine-picked and low grade cotton. We strongly recommend that not more than 900 to 1,000 pounds production be put through any one cleaning line. It would be more ideal if not more than 600 to 700 pounds were put through one line.

The speed of beaters in opening and cleaning lines have a bearing on the quality and amount of cleaning. Beater speeds will vary with the amount of production being put

Some 100 mill men and suppliers attended the Spring meeting of the Piedmont Division.

through each line; also the setting of grid bars to the beaters has a bearing on the quality of cleaning and the nep count.

To improve the cleaning on our opener—which is known as our No. 12 Lattice Opener with a condenser feed—our standard opener was equipped with four sets of adjustable cheeks, each cheek containing 20 bars each. Today we have four sets of cheeks in our opener, one set of 20 bars and three sets of 16 bars. By increasing the space between the bars at certain points, we were able to get much more droppings without losing good spinnable fibers.

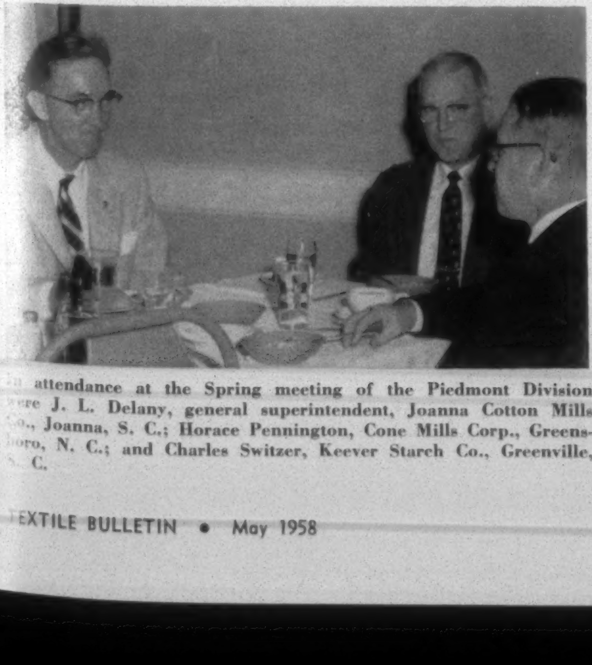
A new style air-intake has been designed which should be applied to our old No. 12 opener. This new air-intake draws air from the outside and does not disturb the droppings passing out through the grid bars.

Most mills are nep conscious. Excessively high nep count can be eliminated by keeping a close check on the condition of picks on a Buckley beater, blades on blade beater, also pins on a Kirschner or carding beater. If these are worn or bent they should be replaced.

The grid bars under each of the above beaters will become nicked, scored and bent. All of these have a tendency of nepping the fibers and penalizing the cleaning on pickers.

When pickers are being fed by a feeder, a high speed comb should be added, the same as on the blending feeder. Further improvement has been made on blending reserves to help remove fine pepper trash. We have designed a set of 12-bar adjustable grids which is applied under the doffer roll.

Up to this time, you will have noted we are getting this



In attendance at the Spring meeting of the Piedmont Division were J. L. Delany, general superintendent, Joanna Cotton Mills Co., Joanna, S. C.; Horace Pennington, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.; and Charles Switzer, Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C.

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additional cleaning but have not increased the beating of the fibers. If your present machinery is sufficient to clean today's cotton with the above improvements, we would recommend to you that your beater speeds in your picker be lowered in order to reduce your beats per inch.

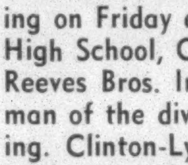
Until a more efficient cleaning machine becomes available to the trade, all of the above recommendations where possible should be carried out.

SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION

Synthetic Drafting Aprons

By E. M. ROTHERMEL, Dayton Rubber Co., Waynesville, N. C.

The South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Spring 1958 meeting on Friday evening, March 28, at Clinton High School, Clinton, S. C. W. B. Etters of Reeves Bros. Inc., Spartanburg, S. C., chairman of the division, presided over the meeting. Clinton-Lydia Cotton Mills acted as host to the more than 300 members who attended. Highlighting the meeting were the presentations of the following technical papers. In the first paper, Mr. Rothermel tells of the evolution of synthetic rubber aprons and why Buna-N is such an ideal material for making draft-aprons. Resistance to oils, atmospheric moisture and sinking in the traverse area are noted as being requirements for apron material as well as uniform thickness, flexibility and controlled coefficient of friction.



A FIFTH GRADER was proudly showing his report card to one of his neighbors who asked how he made such good grades. "Oh, that's easy. I pay attention to the teacher and don't turn around and look at the pretty girls like some of the other boys do. When I get to school in the morning, I take one good look at the girls and that's enough to last me all day."

This is in somewhat of a contrast to drafting aprons for I am sure that the textile industry has been "looking at" and discussing drafting aprons many times each day during the past 25 to 30 years. With this in mind, I would like to take a few minutes to "look at" drafting aprons with you, and to review the development and progress of synthetic aprons.

The manufacture of a satisfactory synthetic drafting apron was an impossibility before the advent of the proper synthetic rubber. Only Buna-N synthetic, brought into commercial production in the '30s, supplies the right combination of oil resistance, abrasion resistance and surface characteristics. To complete a synthetic drafting apron, this particular rubber had to be combined with a neutral axis cord—an old, old principle which had been used for years in V-belts. This combination of a new man-made chemical rubber, combined with an old engineering principle, has, for all intents and purposes, replaced its predecessor—an apron made from natural products. This is another of the many typical examples of man's ingenuity improving on what nature has provided him.

Little time need be taken in reviewing the shortcomings of drafting aprons manufactured from different types of skins and hides. Leather is subject to shrinkage; leather varies from skin to skin as well as within the same skin. Leather changes its properties with variations in humidity and is definitely affected by lubricants, processing aids and materials in or on the fibers. With the necessity of seams and laps added to all the above factors, it is little wonder that a better drafting apron simply had to be developed.

In the early days of synthetic aprons many ideas were evaluated. It was soon discovered that a non-reinforced apron—we might say a wide rubber band—definitely would not fill the bill. This attempt was followed by aprons reinforced by means of impregnated fibers and still later by woven fabric liners. All of these constructions have fallen by the way. Until some better method of reinforcement may be devised, all manufacturers of synthetic rubber aprons will continue to employ the neutral axis principle. No better method has yet been found to eliminate potential areas of non-uniform tensile strength combined with uniform flexibility and uniform thickness.

Just why is Buna-N synthetic rubber such an ideal material for drafting aprons? First, Buna-N is what we call a specialty rubber and will never find the widespread, large-scale application given other synthetic rubbers. Buna-N is one of the more expensive rubbers to produce and, consequently, it has to have unusual and unique properties to justify its very existence. The chemical structure of this rubber is such that it is compatible with many other materials. By compatability we mean not just a mixture or a blend of two or more components, but an actual chemical

P. Silas Bailey, president and treasurer of Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., welcomed the South Carolina Division of the S.T.A. to Clinton for its Spring 1958 meeting.

combination. Such a combination results in an entirely new chemical product. It is this chemical bonding together of the proper materials and modifying agents that has produced the modern drafting apron.

Important Properties

Without going into lengthy details, let us list the more important properties required of an apron and see just why synthetic aprons are so successful.

(1) Resistance To Oils Buna-N inherently resists swelling and attack by vegetable oils, mineral oils and most common solvents. This resistance is so great that it is next to impossible to reduce or destroy this property by the addition of the necessary compounding materials. As a consequence, no normal lubricants, processing aids or natural waxes will ever destroy an apron, regardless of the time of contact.

(2) Resistance To Asmospheric Moisture Synthetic drafting aprons are non-porous and properly compounded rubber will absorb little or no moisture. The cords of the neutral axis are saturated with the same rubber compound, hence there can be no wicking into the apron itself. Repeated tests, in which aprons are submerged in water at one extreme and in hot air ovens at the other, reconfirm this fact.

(3) Controlled Coefficient Of Friction It is doubtful if any one synthetic rubber, other than Buna-N, could possibly supply the two entirely different frictional properties required of the inside and the outside surfaces of an apron. This one rubber effectively supplies the traction and positive grip required on the outer surface for controlled drafting. With some modification, this same raw material furnishes the type of interior surface so necessary for long and efficient operation. Truly, this again demonstrates the wonderful basic material used in present-day synthetic aprons. Added to this, no changes in temperature from freezing to well above a hundred degrees will ever alter these properties. In some instances, specific friction ratios can be designed for specific jobs. No other material or combination of materials could be so versatile for this application. Modern methods of quality control assure us that these desired friction properties can be maintained in day after day production. These mill-proven facts assure and supply you a tremendous assist in maintaining uniform yarn quality.

(4) Resistance To Sinking In Traverse Area

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Synthetic drafting aprons might be compared to a championship prize fighter in their ability to absorb punishment and come back for more. The resilience built into properly compounded Buna-N has shown by test after test both in the laboratory and in the mill that sinking in traverse areas is almost unknown. Properly vulcanized rubber is perhaps the only material known to possess this property and still exhibit all the other required characteristics necessary to design a satisfactory apron. In over 50 years, rubber has never been replaced in automobile tires. This may not be the best comparison; there are, however, some similar properties manifested in these two rubber products.

(5) Control Of Thickness To the best of my knowledge, rubber drafting aprons are fabricated and ground to closer tolerances than any other rubber article so highly engineered and widely used. The mere fact that this is possible again demonstrates the tremendous advantages of synthetic rubber over competitive materials. The modern higher drafting rates with narrower traverse areas, increased weights and tighter pins probably would not have been possible without this degree of dimensional uniformity. With the increased popularity of double apron systems, the bottom apron demands more uniform thickness than any material, other than synthetic rubber, can furnish.

(6) Flexibility The desired flexibility required of aprons in present-day drafting systems could only be obtained from rubber. Buna-N can be plasticized to that proper degree; and, here again this is not a mere mixture of two dissimilar materials. Instead, proper plasticizers are covulcanized with Buna-N and are chemically held within the apron for its entire service life. They are essentially non-extractable, non-migrating and non-volatile.

Shortcomings

In closing, I must admit that synthetic drafting aprons have had some shortcomings in the past. This is not too different from any other new product. Even the best laboratories and technicians cannot always foresee and predict all service possibilities. We apron manufacturers did not then, nor will we in the future, slacken our efforts to continually improve our products. At the same time, we have practical mill operators to thank for uncovering some of these weaknesses. With continued co-operation between the same two groups, I can assure you that you have every right to expect better yarn quality, longer apron life, cleaner running aprons, reduced labor costs and more trouble-free operation in the years ahead.

Some Details Of Drafting

By CARL BRANDT, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

This article traces the progress of spinning apparatus since the time of the discovery of drafting rolls some 200 years ago. The importance and amount of break draft are discussed in addition to the effect of twist on drafting resistance and the effect of roll runout on yarn uniformity. Mr. Brandt explains why run-out rolls could be tolerated in the days of drafts of four and five but are not satisfactory in high draft spinning.

About 200 years ago, Lewis Paul made the great discovery that if he had two pairs of rolls and he made one pair turn faster than the other he could feed cotton in and draw it out, thus reducing it in size. That was the beginning of drafting. When he found out that it is possible by means of a difference in speed to reduce the heavy part entering the drafting zone in order to produce yarn he had, indeed, made a great discovery.

Now, of course, there were a number of limits to the possibilities that he had. One was the character of the rolls, their make-up and their covering. Leather, at that time, was the only covering he had. He found that a draft of four plus or minus was about the best he could do and keep the evenness or regularity necessary in the stock itself.

Well, that was the beginning of spinning. Later on, some other person, I don't know who it was, found that by putting another pair of rolls farther back he could step up this range of draft. We now call it the break draft. From that, let's see what the present version of the break draft is.

Factors Affecting Drafting

By the time the stock is at the spinning frame, it has been reduced into a strand the size of a pencil or smaller and drawing begins. Now this strand has various limits. It has length, it has fineness of the individual fibers and it has twist. All of these factors affect the amount of drafting which can be done.

If the stock is fed through pairs of rolls, it makes no difference what they are, any drafting elements, the amount of effort that it takes to separate those fibers will depend on a number of things: (1) the length of the staple; (2) the twist in the roving or backstock; and (3) the spacing of the rolls.

It is surprising what happens if the distance between the rolls is varied. If we start with a setting of staple plus $\frac{1}{16}$-inch, it is surprising how much effort it takes to get the fibers to start drafting. When the rolls are set just slightly beyond the staple length, it takes an awful lot of pull to get the stock moving. As soon as the rolls are spread out the amount of effort to move the stock decreases. If the rolls are set out far enough apart very little pull is required to get the stock in motion. In addition, the lower the amount of twist in the roving, the lower the amount of effort is required to get the stock in motion in drafting.

Pennington, Bailey

Horace Pennington, president of the S.T.A., and P. Silas Bailey, president and treasurer of Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., exchange greetings at the Spring 1958 meeting of the association's South Carolina Division at Clinton. Clinton and Lydia Cotton Mills acted as host for the meeting.

This condition continues until the break draft is completed. The amount of effort required, whether it is a hard twist roving or a soft twist roving, tends to become equal or constant after the break draft is accomplished. The sad part is that when this point is reached the roll setting is so far beyond the staple length that fiber control is lost and the stock does not draft evenly.

Now, let us see why we are able to do things today that these earlier fellows could not do. In order to draft with a close roll setting the rolls must be covered with the correct type of material. The material must be made to stand up under pressure. It must wear well, also. Leather served the purpose very well for a long time but with our present standard of drafting, leather just will not fill the bill. It wasn't until synthetic roll coverings became available that many of these drafting situations could be accomplished because of the amount of weight that was necessary to give the required amount of pull to the fibers.

Effect Of Twist

It is true that leather is still used today, and in its place it serves very well. However, for the real difficult jobs something durable has to be used. Now, just what is the effect of twist in roving? We are still thinking about the break section of our spinning frame since it is the background of the entire thing.

Assuming that 2.10 twist is the standard, we will call it 100 per cent. What happens if that standard is varied? If it is reduced, naturally, the amount of effort is reduced. In other words, the percentage of the amount of effort that is required to draft the different rovings as the standard twist is reduced will go down. As the standard twist is increased, the amount of effort to start drafting will increase. The roving becomes harder and it becomes more difficult to draft out.

The ratio is roughly so that by taking out a half of one turn of twist in the roving the amount of effort required to get separation of the fibers is reduced approximately one-quarter. If the twist in roving is increased from standard by one turn, the amount of drafting effort required is increased by approximately two.

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Now I think that this is a very important thing when thinking about spinning and break draft sections. It is difficult to give a formula or standard to use. However, by individual mill experimentation the best range of twists can be found. The range is a function of the length of staple, fineness and twist in the roving.

Amount Of Break Draft

The amount of break draft is an open argument. The old standard used to be about 1.15. When long draft came in there was a step-up to about 1.28-1.30 in the break draft. Now, with some of the real high draft that some mills use, the break draft has been stepped up to 1.60. And this high break draft gives them good running work. The amount of break draft depends on the individual mill's equipment and type of stock. It is a fact which must be determined by each mill.

Another improvement that has been added in recent years is an adjustable setting of the rolls in the break drafting zone. In old frames of 20 or 25 years ago the back section was in a fixed block and there was, naturally, no adjustment. The rolls were set at roughly 1¾ to 1⅞ inches and it was assumed that all stock would run equally well with this setting. The point is debatable, but the setting represented an average condition where most of the stock might function fairly well.

Now let us think about the front section. Here again are located two pairs of rolls. They might have aprons on them but in effect they are still a pair of rolls. In the old days when two pairs of rolls were used there was no control of the short fibers over the distance between the bite of the rolls. The bite distance had to be at least the length of the staple. When you made that distance equal to the staple, the bulk of the fiber was in between the rolls and was controlled only by contact with other stock in the maze and by the small amount of twist which remained.

With the use of aprons the drafting field has been improved so that the short fibers are held positively while drafting is accomplished. With the introduction of apron controlled drafting it was made possible to draft three or four times the amount that was previously used.

Mechanical Features

What does this do to the mechanical features of the front drafting section? The increased drafts mean that the parts and rolls in this section have to be much more perfect mechanically than before. With these high drafts, if a bottom roll has a run-out the amount of stock that is carried forward depends upon the distance from the center to the rim of the element doing the drafting. This is true if the roll turns at a constant speed. If the roll is 0.003 to 0.005 inches out of round, the speed of the delivery when the high place comes around is somewhat faster than normal. Defective yarn results from this condition.

Run-Out Limits

In the old days of low draft, say four or five, quite a bit of run-out could be located in the front section without apparent damage to the stock. As the draft was stepped up the limits of allowable run-out became closer and closer. The measure of the run-out limit varies just about with the square of the draft. If the draft is doubled, the roll run-out becomes almost four times as critical.

What happens when the stock comes out? The run-out roll causes thin places. Since the twist in yarn runs to the thin places, a degree of unevenness is the result. If the yarn has a fairly hard twist the volume can be varied quite a bit before it begins to show up in the strength of the yarn. However, the yarn's irregularity can be seen if it is put on one of those tapered, yarn-viewing boards. The irregularity will make a sort of chevron effect and will appear at two points on the tapered board. If these distances are measured it will be found that both are multiples of the circumference of the front roll.

Critical Viewing

It is surprising how critical the viewing of this tapered board can be. A roll run-out of 0.002 inch on a yarn which is drafted 30 will not show up in the skein strength and will not materially affect the single-end strength. When the roll run-out gets to 0.004 inch it begins to show up in the skein and single-end strength. Unevenness is visible on the tapered board before lowered breaking strength is noticed. The exact point at which unevenness becomes visible is difficult to establish. It actually depends on individual mill conditions and must be studied on that basis.

The effect of a run-out top roll is not as great as a run-out bottom roll. This is because the irregularity in yarn is due to the switch of the bite. The switch is equal to one-half of the roll run-out. In either case, top or bottom roll run-out will show a definite pattern.

By measurement it is easy to determine exactly where the pattern is coming from. In any strand there are fibers that are not exactly straight. Some of them may have kinks in them that are folded. Some are bent or out of parallel. The ideal condition would be to have all fibers parallel, as the amount of unstraightness, if it can be called that, also affects the spinning of the yarn. It is evident that when carpet yarn is spun this unstraightness is quite high in respect to combed yarn in which most of the fibers are in what may be assumed to be parallel order.

Another factor which enters into the drafting element is the alignment of the rolls. If the top roll is not in alignment with the bottom roll, the bite across the roll will vary. This condition gives an effect in the yarn similar to a run-out roll. The effect is not as evident as roll run-out. As the stock moves across the roll, the bite tends to move slightly forward and backward. The condition is found in most any mill. When walking down the spinning alleys and looking at the top rolls some will be seen cocked one way and another. The alignment of the top roll is something that must be watched closely.

Forgotten Cotton Increases In Value

A bale of cotton which was picked and ginned in 1933 was recently sold for $132.50—more than twice what the cotton would have sold for at the time it was baled. Mrs. J. S. Rich of the Belfast, N. C., area found the bale of cotton in a storage building on her farm shortly after the death of her husband. W. B. Oliver & Sons of Pine Level bought the cotton for only 25 cents a pound because of the short staple. In 1933 cotton was selling for ten cents a pound.

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Aprons For The Bottom Position Of Roth and Duo-Roth Type Frames

By R. S. OLCOTT, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.

This paper outlines the major requirements for aprons used in Roth and Duo Roth spinning frames including such things as resistance to premature ozone cracking, flex crack resistance, dimensional stability, and uniformity of thickness to insure proper tracking and fiber control. Mr. Olcott also described aprons which had been designed to meet these and other exacting requirements.

IT WAS recognized early in the long draft development that a manufactured apron would be necessary to overcome the disadvantages of the natural products used originally. These disadvantages were of special significance on the drafting systems employing an apron in the bottom position, such as Roth. Here the aprons were considerably thinner than the Casablanca type and any tendencies toward excessive wear or dimensional change usually appeared first on these aprons.

Some attempts were made to produce aprons from natural rubber but the material did not have sufficient oil resistance for satisfactory performance in this service. The commercial availability of the newly developed oil resistant synthetic rubbers in the middle 1930's brought renewed interest in an elastomeric apron.

Brandt, Rothermel, Olcott, Etters

Speakers at the Spring meeting of the South Carolina Division were Carl Brandt, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; R. S. Olcott, Armstrong Cork Co., Lancaster, Pa.; and E. M. Rothermel, Dayton Rubber Co., Waynesville, N. C. They are pictured here with W. B. Etters of Reeves Bros. Inc., Spartanburg, S. C., chairman of the South Carolina Division.

Intensive laboratory and field evaluation disclosed that elastomers which were copolymers of butadiene and acrylonitrile, offered sufficient oil resistance to permit the manufacture of a satisfactory drafting apron. These synthetic rubbers are commonly called Buna N or NBR. By 1939 a commercially acceptable Buna N type apron was offered for sale. This early apron contained a seamless cotton inner liner and an outer layer of compounded synthetic rubber. While it overcame many of the disadvantages of the natural product it was evident that further improvement was necessary in order to accomplish adoption of the synthetic rubber apron by the mills on a wider scale.

Period Of Refinement

The next few years saw a period of refinement and an ever increasing change to these new type aprons. Probably the most important textile draft apron development during this period was the use of spirally wrapped cord reinforcement situated between two layers of Buna N rubber. This development by the Armstrong Cork Co. now permitted the use of a synthetic rubber inner layer in place of the fabric which tended to abrade prematurely on contact with the knurled apron drive rolls. Now we had all of the advantages of dimensional stability, strength, and uniformity afforded by the cord reinforcement as well as the advantage of being able to "tailor-make" synthetic rubber compounds for specific use as an inner liner and as a fiber contacting outer liner.

I have just outlined briefly the steps leading to the textile apron as we know it today. Some of the properties required for bottom aprons are inherent in the properly constructed cord reinforced apron. Other properties, both general and specific in nature, must be considered in designing a satisfactory apron. The development of a cord reinforced apron for use on the bottom position of Roth and Duo Roth type frames requires careful consideration of the job this apron must perform and involves specific properties as well as general ones which must be incorporated into all textile aprons.

The thickness of these bottom aprons is below that used on the Casablanca system and therefore, gauge for gauge, they will be more flexible than the Casablanca aprons. This flexibility is important in order to permit close roll settings without encountering apron tucking caused by contact with the front steel roll. Conformity to the nose bar insures a uniform fiber control area and reduces the tendencies for lint accumulation which would seriously affect apron performance and yarn quality. Dimensional stability and unformity of thickness and of inside diameter are important in order to insure proper tracking and uniform fiber control.

Two Essential Compounds

In analyzing apron performance it becomes apparent that two compounds, differing significantly in physical properties, are required—one designed for use as an outer layer and one designed specifically for use as an inner layer. The outer layer or fiber drafting surface of a textile apron must have the obvious and sometimes overlooked property of maintaining optimum control of the fibers, and by this I mean neither too little control nor too much. In addition, it must have sufficiently high coefficient of friction to insure uniform driving of the top apron or cot. Add to these two the additional property of being non-attractive to the fibers and you can readily see that operating characteristics and fiber handling ability of the apron outer layer requires some very special compounding.

Premature Ozone Cracking

To provide a long life at peak performance some additional properties must also be considered. During the past few years there has been an increasing trend in the mills towards the use of individual motor drives, air type broken end collectors, overhead cleaners, underframe cleaners and air conditioning or forced air circulation. These changes have resulted in premature ozone cracking of elastomeric parts formerly used by the mills for years without difficulty.

This increased tendency towards ozone cracking is due mainly to two reasons. One is that the individual motor drives on the frames, end collectors and cleaners are all, due to the slight arcing present, generating minute quantities of ozone. Electrical discharge through air is an effective way of generating ozone. The clean smell in the air after a severe lightning storm is due to the abnormally high ozone concentration. The other reason is that in today's modern mill, the air is, in general, drier and moves faster over the rubber parts due to the end collectors, fan cleaners and air conditioning. Simply the rapid movement of air at normal ozone concentrations over a stressed elastomeric part has been shown to increase the cracking due to ozone to many times that over exposure to air of normal velocity and concentration. Add this to the first reason and it is readily seen that textile draft aprons used in mills today must have superior ozone resistance.

Flex Crack Resistance

Flex crack resistance, in addition to ozone resistance and abrasion resistance, must be incorporated into today's apron outer layer compounds to insure long life. The design of a satisfactory apron inner layer compound has special significance with aprons used for the bottom position of Roth and Duo Roth type frames. Since the over-all thickness of these aprons is considerably less than Casablanca aprons, the inner layer will naturally be less also. This plus the increasing use of higher drafts which results in a heavier bulk of roving fed to the apron and the increase in weighting on the middle line places severe demands on an inner layer compound. In operation the distortion of this layer due to passage over the knurled roll is quite severe under the traverse area where very high pressures are obtained.

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Therefore a satisfactory inner layer compound must be capable of high degrees of deformation and resistant to gouging or abrading by the knurls.

The coefficient of friction of this inner layer must be held within narrow limits to insure proper power transfer to the apron drafting assembly and smooth, chatter-free travel of the apron over the nose bar. In addition, the inner layer must prevent the accumulation of lint at the nose bar to insure the production of high quality yarn.

The Accotex NO-7876

I have outlined the major requirements for aprons for the bottom position of Roth and Duo Roth type frames. I am especially familiar with these problems because these and many others were taken into consideration in the development of our new apron Accotex NO-7876. I would like to comment briefly on this development as it concerns the properties I have just mentioned.

The outer layer of this new apron is designated NO-780. In this compound, we have incorporated special ingredients for superior ozone resistance. By further compounding and the use of a special chemical reaction, optimum fiber handling characteristics were obtained. This treatment chemically reacts with the rubber at the surface to give a new compound of controlled friction.

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Three added attractions at the Spring meeting of the South Carolina Division was this trio from Greenwood Mills known as "Two Dots and a Long Dash." They are *(left to right)* Misses Jenelle Long, Dot Fortner and Dot Howard. Accompanied by Norma Dickert on the piano, the trio sang a number of popular songs.

The inner layer of the NO-7876 apron is designated NO-769. In it we have incorporated the latest advances in rubber reinforcing in order to obtain a high strength, abrasion-resistant compound which would resist the abrading and distorting forces during passage over the knurled apron drive roll. During the development of this apron, we experimented with many types of designs for the inside surface in order to find the best method of reducing lint contamination at the nose bar. After many mill and laboratory tests we obtained results which indicated that the lint handling characteristics of an inner layer in order to be permanent in nature and last the life of the apron, must be incorporated into the compound itself. The inner layer compound of the NO-7876 apron has been compounded for reduced lint accumulation.

Essential Properties

As I stated previously in outlining the basic properties of bottom aprons for the Roth and Duo Roth type frames, the inner layer of the apron must be high enough in friction to provide positive power transfer to the top apron or cot yet low enough to travel smoothly over the nose bar. While these two requirements seem to contradict each other it is possible to satisfy both cases. The inner liner of the NO-7876 apron is abrasion resistant yet highly extensible. By chemically treating the surface a low friction, abrasion resistant and long wearing surface is created. This layer, although low in friction, easily flexes in passage over the knurls to give a larger contact area and consequently more driving area than other type compounds. As a result a positive drive, tuck-free operation results.

In this presentation I have attempted to outline some of the requirements for a suitable bottom apron for Roth and Duo Roth type frames and explain how we at the Armstrong Research and Development Center considered these properties in the design of our new apron Accotex NO-7876. On behalf of the Armstrong Cork Co. I would like to thank the officers and members of the Southern Textile Association for according me the privilege of speaking to you today.

NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION

Some 250 mill men and suppliers attended the Spring 1958 meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the S.T.A. The group met Saturday morning, April 12, at Mineral Springs High School, Winston-Salem, N. C. H. W. Buchanan, superintendent of Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., chairman of the division, presided at the meeting.

The principal speaker at the meeting was S. C. Mayne Jr. of Anderson, Clayton & Co. Inc., Houston, Tex. Mr. Mayne, one of the authors of the paper, "Cotton Fiber Quality and Current Domestic Mill Requirements," presented the same paper reviewed elsewhere in this issue under the report of the Piedmont Division's Spring meeting.

Aside from Mr. Mayne's address, the N.N.C.-Va. meeting featured group discussions on opening and picking; carding and drawing; spinning; spooling and warping; slashing; plain weaving; box weaving; and quality control. The following are abstracts of the transcripts on the plain and box weaving discussions. James Chandler, secretary of Arista Mills Co., Winston-Salem, served as leader of the plain weaving discussion. A. L. Joslin, technical superintendent, Division No. 2, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., served as leader of the box weaving group.

THE plain weaving discussion group at the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division of the Southern xtile Association was led by James Chandler, Arista ills, Winston-Salem, N. C. The discussion began with question concerning the methods currently being used to ndardize settings of Stafford thread cutters. One mill ported that it used a set of three gauges in making this ting. These gauges are used by loomfixers in routine ing. When questioned about the frequency of checking e Stafford settings, the mill responded with the fact that e operation was a continuous one. The loomfixers get kets from the cloth room on cloth which has jerked-in ling within a short period after the loom is doffed. ese thread cutters are inspected and repaired or reset ortly thereafter.

Another mill reported that thread cutter adjustment was regulated in a similar manner but not with the use of gauges. The time lag between cloth doffing and reports from the cloth room of jerked-in filling, or other defects varied from mill to mill from two hours to 24 hours. The use of a light to inspect the cloth for various defects including jerked-in filling was reported by several mills.

Keep Binders Supple

White Vaseline was reported as a lubricant which would help box binder leather keep its natural suppleness after long use. Other answers indicated that the prolonged use of various types of shuttle dressings tended to make the leather harden and form cakes of old dressing. One opinion was that plain tallow did the best job in this respect.

A mill reported that by "shopping" for loom parts, that is checking the prices from various manufacturers, it is able to save considerable amounts of money. The mill stressed the idea of not merely finding the cheaper priced parts but of finding cheaper priced parts of equal quality. The mill reported a savings of 54 cents each for cam hubs. Another mill reported that it could save 11 cents each by selective purchasing of pickers. It was pointed out also that repair parts prices were discounted in quantity purchases.

Specialized Loomfixing

A highly provocative question concerning any success or failure in trials with specialized loomfixing was asked

Buchanan, Mayne

The principal speaker at the Spring meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division was Sam C. Mayne Jr. of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Texas. He is shown here with H. W. Buchanan of Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., chairman of the division.

by the discussion leader. This system of fixing is designed for preventative maintenance and involves the use of a different man for each of the loom motions. One fixer would work on boxing shuttles only. Another fixer would work on the shedding motion, another would work on the filling motion only, etc.

One mill answering the question said that it had broken down loomfixing into 13 separate motions. It has specialists to perform these fixing jobs with scheduled frequency. These specialists are in addition to the regular section man who takes care of the routine flags. The mill reported that the system worked well and that it has experienced fewer breakdowns and has lower repair parts costs. These improvements were attributed to preventative maintenance.

Another advantage the mill reported was that training of fully qualified section men, or flag fixers, was made easier and quicker using the specialized fixing method. The specialists, who are actually learner fixers, are put on different motions after each is mastered. Training time averages about 18 months. During this training period the learner performs highly valuable work as a specialist. The job load of regular flag fixers has been slightly less than doubled since the system was installed. The mill answering this question has Draper XL looms.

Another interesting question brought before the group had to do with current practices being used in regard to inefficient workers. The answers included: (1) loomfixer's school; (2) quality bonus; and (3) congratulate efficient workers and reprimand inefficient workers as needed. Generally, everyone bemoaned the lack of new young people coming to work in the mills.

Page Check Strap

The discussion group was asked about experience with the Page check strap. One mill reported having some 200 looms equipped with the check strap with real good results. The mill said that the strap lasts longer than conventional or endless straps and the shuttles are easier to box and keep boxed. The mill is changing all looms to the new strap as fast as the old ones can be replaced. This experience was on Draper X-2 looms running at 180 picks per minute. The check strap installation was reported to cost $12 per loom.

When asked about the use of Teflon coating on filling fork grates one mill reported sad experience and another said its experience was good. The reason given for the sad experience was that the coating wears off in about six weeks. The metal under the coating was said to be rougher and collect greater amounts of lint after the coating wore off. The mill with good experience said the coating lasts well and that it helps stop thin places. This mill cleans the coated grates twice per shift.

Other questions discussed but without definite answers were: (1) systematic loom inspection by supervisors; (2) loom cleaning methods; and (3) the use of plastic shuttles.

Box Weaving Discussion

The box weaving discussion was led by A. L. Joslin, Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

Mr. Joslin: Gentlemen, as box loom weavers we are all interested in and faced with problems concerning jerked-in filling. Principally, there are two different kinds of jerked-in filling. One type occurs generally on filling transfers. The other type, which is particularly prevalent on box looms, are called box-end jerk-ins. Let's discuss magazine-end jerk-ins first.

Statement: If you use a good thread holder you won't have magazine-end jerk-ins.

Question: What type holder do you use?

Answer: We use the regular gear type filling holder. It is standard on our C & K looms.

Question: You believe that jerk-ins come mainly from the box lever and the shuttle, is that right?

Answer: Yes, that is correct.

Answer: I think the main cause of the thread-end jerk-ins is the long tail which is left when you cut the filling in front of the shuttle. When you do that, the tail has to come all the way through between the shuttle and the binder.

Question: Do you have that condition more on certain

A view of one of the discussion groups at the Spring meeting of the S.T.A.'s Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division.

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types of filling or is it just about the same on all yarn counts?

Answer: I think that the coarser the yarn count, the worse it is about jerking-in for two reasons. One reason is that the coarser the yarn, the more frequently changes will be made and the more obvious the jerk-ins will be. The other reason is that coarse yarns are more likely to snag or hang. Rough yarns are much worse about jerking-in than smooth ones. Knobby yarns are particularly bad about jerking-in.

Answer: A lot of trouble is caused just simply from frequency. If the bobbin is only transferred once a day, even if it jerks in filling every time, it would not bother you very much.

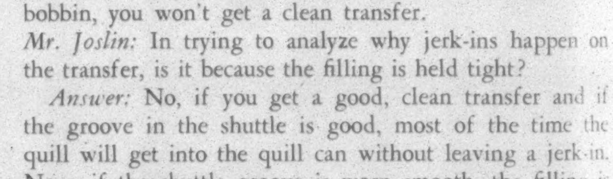
Question: Have any of you noticed that one loom will jerk-in worse than others?

Answer: Yes, that is true. You may have some looms that do it occasionally and others that jerk-in filling continuously. The setting of the transfer hammer is one thing that affects jerk-backs. They can be controlled to an extent by setting what they call the spoon end of the transfer hammer all the way down. Some mills allow the hammer to be set three-quarters of the way down while others set the hammer flush with the bottom all the way across. I have found that you must set the hammer so that it gets out of the way in a hurry. That way, it cannot snag or hang filling.

Statement: I think that the setting of the transfer hammer depends on the speed of the loom. If you have a high speed loom with the transfer hammer set down low, it will knock the bobbins off. On moderate and low speeds, if you don't bring the hammer right down to the top of the bobbin, you won't get a clean transfer.

Mr. Joslin: In trying to analyze why jerk-ins happen on the transfer, is it because the filling is held tight?

Answer: No, if you get a good, clean transfer and if the groove in the shuttle is good, most of the time the quill will get into the quill can without leaving a jerk-in. Now, if the shuttle groove is worn smooth, the filling is gripped between the shuttle and the binder and when the quill drops into the can it leaves a tail in the box. When the thread cutter cuts the filling, you're likely to get a jerk-in. I feel that keeping good grooves in the shuttle will help eliminate jerk-ins as much as anything else.



Four members of the official S.T.A. family attended the Spring meeting of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division at Winston-Salem, N. C. Shown in a pre-meeting confab are Walter Vincent of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., first vice-president of the S.T.A.; Horace Pennington of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, president; W. B. Etters, Reeves Bros. Inc., chairman of the South Carolina Division; and J. F. Chalmers of Greenwood Mills, Greenwood, S. C., member of the board of governors.

Answer: I agree with that all the way. You have to have the tail free. The filling will jerk-in if the tail is not free to fall out of the way after a transfer. There are a lot of things that you can do to keep the tail free.

Question: Have any of you tried using a square groove in the shuttle?

Answer: Theoretically the square groove sounds good, but actually it's probably no better than a good conventional groove. The yarn could get caught just as easily on the little rounded edges of the square groove as on the flatter surfaces of a regular groove.

Answer: I believe that all shuttles have a tendency to rebound to a certain extent. This may be a rebound of only 1/8 inch but, nevertheless, a filament yarn is easily pinched and this may be done by a rebounding shuttle. The instant the shuttle rebounds, the filling gets slack and is pinched between the shuttle and the box binder.

Mr. Joslin: I'd summarize our discussion by saying that jerk-ins can be controlled by a combination of : (1) a good, clean transfer of the bobbin and a smooth course for the quill to get into the can; (2) the yarn must be free to come through the slot; and (3) the filling must be cut properly by the thread cutter.

Question: How about box-end jerk-ins? Do any of you have trouble with them?

Answer: They are certainly a problem with us. We run C-5 looms on cotton and have full boxes.

Question: Does one particular box jerk-in worse than others?

Answer: I think it depends on the pattern you're running. A lot of times a box will stand for a long time without being used. When this happens the filling may tend to get slack and tangle with other ends of filling.

Question: How have you overcome that?

Answer: We put what we call separators on them.

Question: Do you work the separator from the dobby head?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Have you ever tried working the separator from the box motion?

Answer: Yes, I've tried them. In fact, we had several different kinds but we have never been successful in getting one that works. It usually takes the fixer too long to fix it.

Answer: The only one that I know of was made by the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. They're pretty expensive and require a lot of work to keep in order, but they work very well.

Question: Does anyone else have another method of controlling box-end jerk-ins?

Answer: We run some cord from the whip roll to the breast beam. The cord is in the up position when a certain box is down. This holds tension on the filling and keeps it from becoming tangled. We use a pretty coarse fishing cord for this.

Answer: We have used the cord also. We let it run around the sand roll and go back to the back of the loom.

Question: You mean that it's endless?

Answer: Yes.

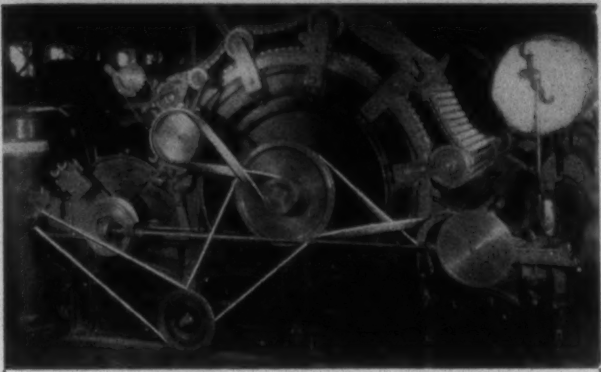
Question: How long will the cord last when it's stationary?

Answer: For two or three warps.

Question: How long do the warps run?

Answer: From four to six weeks.

Statement: We run plain blankets with from one to four



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colors on four-box looms and it is most difficult on jerk-ins. This cord is the best thing I've ever tried for controlling them. Without the cord attachment, a fixer could work for days and still not get the jerk-ins stopped. We tried putting flannel over the boxes and little wires which worked with the box motion, but we found the cord was the simplest and best way to eliminate jerk-ins.

Mr. Joslin: I agree that it's the most foolproof method you can have. If you can get one that will last for four to six weeks, that's good. Now, let me ask if you attach the cords to springs on the front or back of the loom?

Answer: We attach the cord to springs at the back near the drop wires.

Question: Do you find that the filling from any one particular box kinks worse than others?

Answer: We've found that filling in the top box tends to be kinkier. If we have some hard twisted filling yarn, we try to keep it in the bottom box. One of our problems is getting filling off the quiller right. We stay caught up with the quiller all the time and the yarn doesn't have time to set before it's put in the loom.

Question: Is this yarn dyed?

Answer: Yes.

Question: How about white yarns, do you take them straight from the spinning frame?

Answer: No, our white yarn is bleached and quilled before we get it.

Mr. Joslin: We found that white yarn is worse than dyed yarn about being kinky. This is true even though it has less twist. If possible we put the yarn which is worst about being kinky in the bottom box. It seems to be less troublesome there. When you build a box chain there are a lot of things that you have to consider and you can't always put a certain color in the bottom box.

Question: Have you tried wrapping flannel around the box mouth?

Answer: Yes, we've used flannel and wool and some kinds of fur. Fur usually does real good if you get some stiff kind. Fur wears down rather quickly though and it loses its effectiveness.

Answer: We can stop kinky filling sometimes with a piece of leather with a small patch of fur on it that works as the lay goes up against the box. The filling has a tendency to lay on the fur as it goes back.

Question: Don't you find that having the shuttle boxed properly helps keep down kinky filling?

Answer: Yes, if the shuttle rebounds, the filling will get slack and twist up.

Question: Won't the cloth take-up keep the slack out?

Answer: In some cases it will and in others it won't.

Question: I don't think that anyone has completely eliminated jerk-ins so I want to ask what you do with the cloth after it's made.

Answer: The cloth room inspectors pull it out.

Question: Do they just pull it out by hand?

Answer: Yes, it's hard to get out sometimes and it's a costly operation.

Question: Is this cost charged back to the weave room?

Answer: No, not ordinarily. If it's real bad, it's charged back to the loomfixers.

Question: Isn't it worse in a lot of cloth to pull out the jerk-ins?

Answer: Yes, especially in filament weaving. Generally speaking, you pull out jerk-ins in fabrics which are going to be bleached since this operation tends to close up the fabric.

Mr. Joslin: I'd like to raise the question of how to keep checks uniform?

Answer: We keep checks uniform by keeping equal tension on the warps. We check warp tension on looms every day.

Question: How do you check the tension?

Answer: We have a tensionmeter.

Question: What do you do when you find one off?

Answer: We correct the tension by adding or taking off weights.

Statement: We use our pattern chain men to do that job.

Question: How much does the tension vary?

Answer: Normally it won't vary too much in 24 hours but if the cloth is tight enough to slip on the sand roll, it will vary a lot.

Question: How much would the tension have to vary on a two-inch check to make a bad check?

Answer: That would depend on the count of the filling.

Mr. Joslin: Do you think that the cloth actually ever slips on the sand roll?

Answer: Some of ours does. We have some of our sand rolls covered with a rubber covering. Our new ones are covered with emery cloth.

Mr. Joslin: We've found that the rubber coverings tend to wear smooth. They work fine until they become worn.

Statement: We have a lot of trouble with off-checks. We use a master swatch to check each roll of cloth after it's taken from the loom. We don't have any regular check between doffing.

Mr. Joslin: How do you measure the length of your towels?

Answer: I think about an inch length in variation would be all right.

Question: How long a towel are you talking about?

Answer: We run towels which are 22 by 44 and 24 by 48 inches. A 48-inch towel is a good average. In the greige, we can't let these towels be over one-quarter to three-eights of an inch off standard length.

Question: How do you control these lengths?

Answer: The cloth is measured daily in the cloth room. We doff the looms at the end of each shift. Anything that measures too long or too short is checked at the loom. These could be caused by having wrong tension on the warp, wrong diameter sand rolls or loss of a multiplier.

Question: What do you do when you find a sand roll with the wrong diameter?

Answer: We have to replace it with a new roller. The old one is taken to the machine shop and gauged. Then it's recovered and finished to the right diameter. The sand roll may then be put back in another loom.

Statement: We find that we have to hold our toweling to very close tolerance because it's printed. If the multiplier, pattern chain and box chain are all found to be correct and the sand roll is of the right diameter, we have to change the pick gear.

Statement: We had that problem once and found that somebody had replaced an idle gear in the take-up train with a gear with the wrong number of teeth. There was only a one-tooth difference, but we couldn't get our proper towel lengths.

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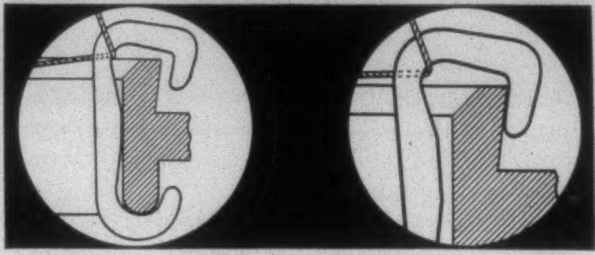

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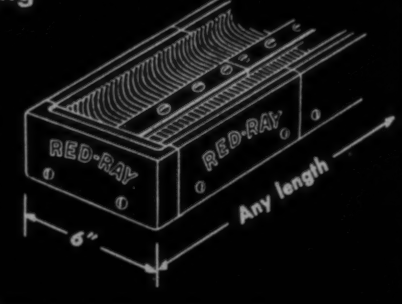

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EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION

The Eastern Carolina Division of the S.T.A. held its Spring 1958 meeting on Friday evening, April 18, at Turnage's Restaurant in Durham, N. C. One of the features of the meeting was a group discussion on weaving led by Malcolm L. Blackman of Erwin Mills, Durham. The following is an abstract of the transcript of that discussion.

Chairman Blackman: We would like to start with a discussion of broken picks. We run all our looms on corduroy with 22s filling, 28s warp, 86x140. One of our problems is that finding broken picks is difficult because it takes so long to run a roll of cloth. It takes about a week to run a 180-yard roll. We are charged with one jerk-in as a major defect. A broken pick is also a major defect. If we have ten major defects in 100 yards, the cloth is classed as a second.

Statement: We run corduroy on X-2, 1930 K models and some XT looms.

Question: What speed is your X-2 running?

Answer: Our 50-inch X-2 with center filling forks run at 175 picks per minute. Our seconds are very low. We are running 45 and 50-inch cloth.

Question: Does your center filling fork cut out your mispicks?

Answer: Yes, most of them. It does a good job.

Question: What kind of tension do you run in the shuttle?

Answer: We are running mostly all nylon now. We have five loops of nylon monofilament in our shuttles.

Question: What weight nylon do you use?

Answer: We are using 20 and 25-pound test line. We found if you put in more loops per shuttle you are better off. If you run a real heavy nylon and don't put in many loops you get a sort of flutter and the filling will break. If you use a lighter nylon and put in more loops a cushioning effect is given to the yarn.

Question: How do you arrange those loops up and down the shuttle?

Answer: We put three loops on the back wall and two on the front wall on all shuttles running eight-inch quills.

Question: How far down to the front of the quills do you put your loop?

Answer: About three to four inches.

Chairman Blackman: We are running into the same question. We set the loops about two-thirds of the way down the shuttle.

Question: Do you have the same friction on your quills that you do when the quills get empty?

Answer: I think that we have more friction on the filling the further down on the quill the yarn goes.

Question: Do you have any trouble with the loop wearing in two and being sort of frazzled?

Answer: No.

Worth Kirkman, retiring chairman of the Eastern Carolina Division, presided at the group's Spring meeting in Durham on Friday evening, April 18. At that time with Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, Mr. Kirkman is now with the Dow Chemical Co.

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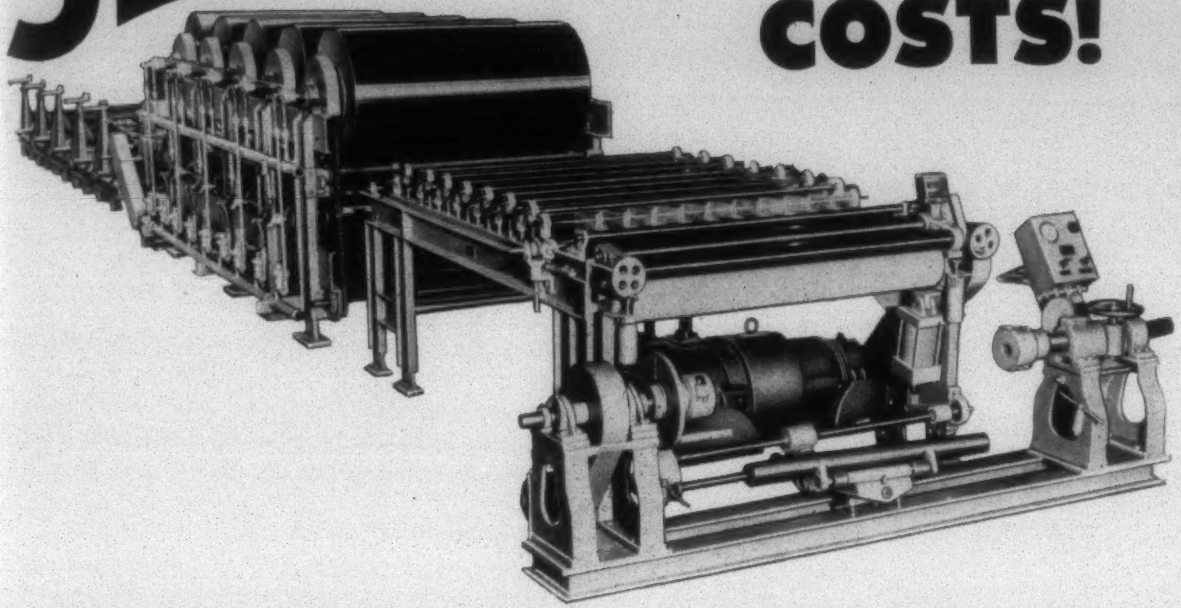

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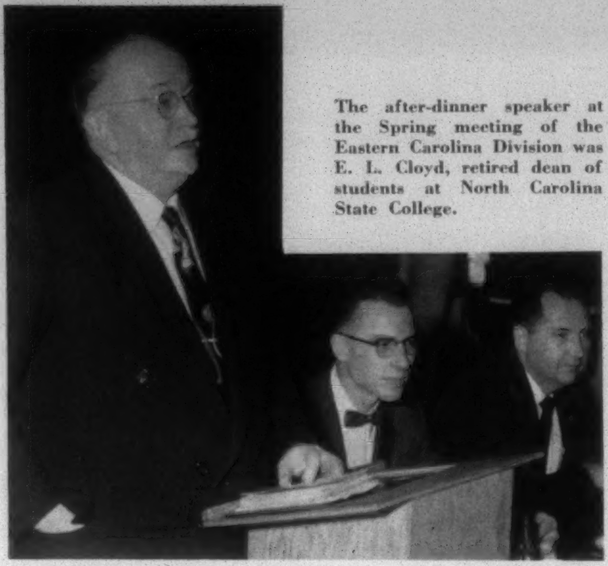

The after-dinner speaker at the Spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division was E. L. Cloyd, retired dean of students at North Carolina State College.

Question: What angle do you use when you insert nylon in the shuttle?

Answer: I would say that we set the loop in at about a 45-degree angle.

Question: Does your loop touch an empty bobbin in the shuttle?

Answer: Our loops just barely touch an empty bobbin in the shuttle. We have the loop near the tip of the bobbin. It will last for about two weeks.

Question: What weight nylon do you use?

Answer: We use 20-pound test line.

Answer: We are using a 30 and a 40-pound test line. We have some trouble with the nylon burning, but it is not bad. The loops last for quite a long time.

Answer: I tried running a 30-pound test line and found that my broken picks increased. I then put in 20-pound test line loops and my broken picks went away down.

Question: Has anyone tried a 40-pound test loop on the end of the quill and a 20-pound test loop up above?

Answer: I haven't tried it but it sounds like a good idea.

Chairman Blackman: I believe the angle of the nylon in the shuttle has more to do with burning than the heat from friction. We have changed the position of the loop several times.

Statement: The reason I ask about it is that I have been using nylon but had to take it off and go back to bristles. We were getting too many broken picks. We were getting the broken picks on the change just before the filling runs out.

Answer: Your trouble may be caused by high or low quills. You should get a quill position gauge from your shuttle supplier. This gauge will keep you from having so much trouble at the transfer.

Question: Who puts your nylon in your shuttles?

Answer: Our loomfixers do.

Answer: We have the shuttle company put the loops in the shuttles. They can cut the loop better. I don't think any of our fixers put the nylon loop in unless they get caught when the binder man is not there. If we have to put any in at the mill we get the binder shop to do it. The nylon loop has got to be put in the shuttle right. It will ruin you if you don't put it in just right, but it is a wonderful thing if it is in correctly.

Question: When the loops burn and break, the fixer replaces them doesn't he?

Answer: We have very little of that; and the fixer will replace it if he has to.

Quesiton: I believe it's just like Mr. Blackman said a few minutes ago, the angle of the nylon loop has more to do with burning than anything else. Did you say yours were inserted at a 45-degree angle?

Answer: Yes.

Answer: We found out that when you put the nylon in, just before you anchor it down, you must take care not to have a twist in the nylon. The twist will throw the loop against the bobbin wrong.

Answer: We found something else in replacing the loop. If when we position it we use a toothpick for a peg, when

A feature of the Spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division was the election of officers for the coming year. Marion Allison of Cone Mills Corp., Hillsboro, N. C., was named chairman; T. B. Stevens, Erwin Mills, Erwin, N. C., was named vice-chairman; and W. E. Smith, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College, was named secretary. Carl Frye, Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, was elected to a 30-month term on the division's executive committee.

Marion Allison, Cone Mills Corp., Hillsboro, N. C., led the weaving discussion at the Spring meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division.

the toothpick is cut off the nylon is sometimes cut a little bit. The filling will hang and break on that cut place in the nylon.

Question: Do you mean you use a round toothpick as a peg?

Answer: Yes, when you get the nylon and the toothpick started together, you have more control in keeping the nylon in place. There's a little trick to it.

Question: Do you run endless check straps or conventional?

Answer: We use conventional check straps but we have some Page check straps on trial.

Question: How do you like the Page check strap?

Answer: We like them very well.

Question: Do you have any trouble boxing your shuttles with endless check straps?

Answer: No.

Question: What do you think you save using the endless strap?

Answer: I think that we save on our parallel and on our shuttles because they box better. The endless strap is less sensitive to humidity changes. Our fixers are always playing with their check straps. That's one thing the fixers do continuously and they soon learn that they don't have to play with the endless strap. It stays the way you set it.

Question: What kind of temple do you use on corduroy?

Answer: I had corduroy temples for a while and was not satisfied with them. They have come up with this new temple that is a little ram sitting behind a roll. It does a better job. Bad temples are one thing that I have to fight all the time on corduroy. Broken picks were found to be caused by temple cutters picking up the filling. If the temple is set too far up, and fixers have a habit of setting them that way, the temple will cut the filling.

Question: Is that caused by your temple not holding your cloth to the reed?

Answer: The temple is usually set a quarter to a half-inch inside the reed. It's not the cutter that hits the filling, it's the temple that picks it up.

Question: You fellows that run 190 to 192 picks per minute, is that on a 40 or 46-inch loom?

Answer: 40-inch.

Question: Is anyone using rewound filling?

Answer: We do and I think we're better off for it. We get a heavier and tighter package. Also the tension is more uniform all the way through the bobbin.

Question: Is the center fork hard to keep set?

Answer: No, we haven't had any trouble with them and we're running 196 picks per minute.

Question: How many looms do you run to a weaver on corduroy?

Answer: We're running 58 looms to the weaver.

Answer: We're running 80 looms to the weaver. The looms are running 156 picks per minute.

Club Gives $1,700 For Teacher Of Blind

A check for $1,700 was recently presented to the Charlotte city schools by the Charlotte Textile Club to be used to pay the salary of a teacher for blind students in the city school system. The check was presented to Dr. Elmer H. Garinger, superintendent of the city schools, by Don Hamilton, president of the textile club.

Lowenstein Lists '57 Remunerations

Aggregate remuneration paid to nine officers and/or directors by M. Lowenstein & Sons Inc. in 1957 has been disclosed in a proxy statement sent to stockholders of the company. Leon Lowenstein, chairman of the board, received $75,000, while Donald B. Tansil, president, was paid $145,000. Philip Feibusch, vice-president in charge of merchandising, received $75,000. Edward Goldberger, treasurer and secretary, and William H. Grier, executive vice-president of subsidiary printing and finishing companies, each were paid $70,000. J. J. Lyons, executive vice-president of subsidiary greige goods companies, was paid $65,000. Robert Bendheim, vice-president, received $55,000. Archie O. Joslin, consulant, was paid $50,000 and John M. Bendheim, vice-president, $42,000.

Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Harry R. Kennedy, formerly manager of Unifil technical services section, has been promoted to sales engineer by Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. He is assigned to the Southern district with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C. Russell M. Canning has been promoted to fill the position vacated by Mr. Kennedy. Holding a degree from Clemson College, Mr. Kennedy joined the company in 1956 when it took over the distributorship of Brush Electronics' textile instruments. Prior to that time he had been with Brush as an instrument salesman. Mr. Kennedy had formerly been supervisor of central training for J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc. Mr. Canning attended Bradford Durfee Technical Institute and has been associated with the company since 1941. He has been a development engineer working with the Unifil loom winder since its inception.

Harry R. Kennedy

Russell M. Canning

Malcolm D. Shaffner, president and chairman of the board, Saco-Lowell Shops, has resigned as president but will continue as chairman. Thomas J. Ault, president, Long Mfg. Division of Borg-Warner Corp., will succeed Mr. Shaffner. The changes will probably become effective in July.

W. C. Ariail Jr., superintendent, Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff, S. C., has been named campaign chairman for the United Community Chest's textile division. During the 1953-54 U.C.C. campaign he served as chairman for Saxon Mills and for the past three years has been plant chairman at Mills Mill No. 2 of Reeves Brothers Inc.

A. E. Staley Jr. has been elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. E. K. Scheiter, who had been executive vice-president of the company since 1946 has been elected president. Donald E. Norlund, who has headed the company's legal division since 1956 has been elected a vice-president, a director of the company and a member of the executive committee. Mr. Staley has been with the company for 33 years and had been president since 1932. Mr. Scheiter started with the company in 1919, became general sales manager in 1924 and vice-president, assistant general manager, a director and a member of the executive committee in the following year. He served as acting president in 1942 when Mr. Staley was called to Washington to organize a corn products section for the War Production Board and again in 1948 when Mr. Staley was named E.C.A. Administrator to Norway.

Roscoe L. Null Jr. has been appointed sales engineer in the Richmond, Va., sales office of the International Salt Co. He will specialize in rock salt sales to the textile industry. Mr. Null joined the company in 1957 and was assigned to the New Orleans, La., office as general representative. He graduated from the University of Alabama in 1956 with a bachelor's degree is Geology.

Alex W. Spears Jr.

Alex W. Spears Jr. has been named new sales and service representative for Mount Hope Machinery Co. in Alabama, western Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. He is a graduate engineer and veteran in the field of industrial control instrumentation. His headquarters will be Mobile, Ala.

Fletcher Jordan Jr. has been given overall supervision of purchasing at Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., and Carlisle (S. C.) Finishing Co., divisions of Cone Mills Corp. Mr. Jordan has been purchasing agent for Union Bleachery since 1948 . . . William B. Davis will head the local purchasing department at Carlisle.

W. J. Hamburger

Dr. Walter J. Hamburger, director, Fabric Research Laboratories, Dedham, Mass., has been elected a vice-president of The Textile Institute of Manchester, England. He is the first American to hold office in the institute. Dr. Hamburger was an original member of the U. S. panel of the institute which was the first panel to be established outside the United Kingdom. He has delivered three papers before the institute's annual meeting, being the first American afforded this opportunity. The latest paper was delivered May 13 of this year and concerned "An Index of Blend Irregularity and Its Practical Use."

James R. Kallaher

James R. Kallaher has been appointed to the newly-created post of general sales manager of National Vulcanized Fibre Co. and assumes responsibility for sales in all of the company's product lines. He was formerly the company's Chicago, Ill., district sales manager and has been with the company since 1936. Succeeding Mr. Kallaher as Chicago manager is Donald W. Stewart, who previously held the same position in Boston, Mass.

William F. Zunker has been appointed sales manager, industrial boiler division, Cleaver-Brooks Co., Milwaukee, Wisc. He has been with the company for the past nine years and for the past three years has been assistant to the sales manager. He was also in charge of special assignments in the application of boilers for use with various gases.

Donald D. Pascal

Donald D. Pascal has been appointed president and chief administrative officer of National Starch Products Inc., New York City. Formerly executive vice-president, Mr. Pascal succeeds Frank Greenwall, who has been elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the company. Elected directors were James Dillon, senior vice-president; Dr. Robert Merritt, vice-president of National; and Forrest Teel, executive vice-president of Eli Lily.

W. A. Meddick, 22-year veteran with The Elwell-Parker Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been named its president and general manager. He succeeds the late Sheldon K. Towson. Sheldon K. Towson Jr. has been named vice-president and assistant general manager of the company. Mr. Meddick joined the company in 19[illegible] and was subsequently named sales manager and vice-president in 1939. He has held both positions since that time. Mr. Towson has been with the company since 1956 as assistant to the president. Prior to that he was associated with the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.

U. C. Crenshaw

Ulysses C. Crenshaw has been added to the sales staff of The Harry Miller Corp., Philadelphia, Pa. He will be handling the company's line of textile specialty chemicals throughout the State of North Carolina and southern parts of Virginia. Before joining the company Mr. Crenshaw was technical superintendent, quality control, the Lockhart (S. C.) Plant of Monarch Mills.

John L. Nisbet has become executive vice-president and general manager of Carolina Narrow Fabric Co. and Carolina Insulating Yarn Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. He succeeds William H. Ellis, who resigned to become executive vice-president and general manager of the Tryon (N. C.) Processing Co. Mr. Nisbet has been plant engineer and production manager at the fabric and yarn companies since 1947. He has been a director for the past five years. Mr. Ellis, who had been with the company for 16 years, was vice-president and general manager of Parker Hosiery Mills and Dye Works, Portsmouth, Va., before joining the Winston-Salem companies.

Worth G. Kirkman has joined The Dow Chemical Co.'s textile research staff at Williamsburg, Va., as a research engineer. He was formerly a superintendent with Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C. Mr. Kirkman holds both a bachelors and masters degree in textile manufacturing and textile management from North Carolina State College. He is a member of the Textile Quality Control Association and is a past chairman of the Eastern Division of the Southern Textile Association.

Frank D. McKay Jr.

Frank D. McKay Jr. is being transferred from the Winston-Salem, N. C., office of the Duplan Corp. to the firm's sales office in New York City. Mr. McKay will work with Frank Collins in servicing the territories in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England. Until two years ago he was in charge of the company office in Philadelphia. Mr. Collins has been in the New York office for many years.

Fieldcrest Mills Inc., Spray, N. C., has announced that two of its Blanket Mill employees, Jessee W. Griggs and Willie Ben Curry, have been honored for outstanding records of continuous service. Mr. Griggs, an assistant foreman in the weave room, has completed 40 years with the company. Mr. Curry has completed 45 years service and is a fixer in the spinning room. Both men were presented the company's diamond and gold service emblem, a gift and a letter of commendation from the president.

James W. Stuart

James W. Stuart, vice-president, Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte, N. C., has acquired a financial interest in Southern Loom Development Co., Greenville, S. C., and joined the company as vice-president and general manager. Mr. Stuart has been associated with Pneumafil since it began its manufacturing operations 11 years ago. He has been in charge of sales for the past eight years. Prior to his work with Pneumafil he was with Indianapolis Bleaching Co., division of Bemis Bro. Bag Co.; and before that he was with Whitney Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

In announcing the realignment of its operations into the cotton division, synthetics division, woolen and worsted division, and the finishing division, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C., made known the following appointments: George P. McClenaghan, vice-president and director, has been placed in charge of the cotton division. W. J. Carter, executive vice-president and director, will continue in charge of the synthetics division which has been expanded to include three spun synthetic plants in Greenville, Rock Hill and Greer.

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S. C. John P. Baum, vice-president and director, and James Harrell, vice-president, will continue in charge of the woolen and worsted, and finishing divisions, respectively. In the cotton division it was announced that J. W. Wood, vice-president, would continue to be responsible for five mills in the Rock Hill, S. C., area and has been made responsible for the six cotton plants in the Greenville area.

Thomas L. Benson Jr. has been appointed general manager of Container Corp. of America's folding carton plants at Chattanooga, Tenn., and Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Benson was formerly general manager of the Greensboro plant. His new duties follow incorporation of the Chattanooga unit into the company's Eastern Boxboard and Carton Division.

Buck Mickel

Buck Mickel has been made vice-president and assistant general manager of Daniel Construction Co., Greenville, S. C. Mr. Mickel joined the company in 1948 as a field engineer and was later named to the post of project manager and estimator. In this capacity he handled projects in which the company created new manufacturing facilities for Clemson College, Coats & Clark Inc., Kendall Mills, Amerotron Corp., Carlisle Finishing Co., and Mohasco Industries.

J. P. DeLoach has been awarded a 25-year service emblem and an engraved watch by Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga. He began his employment at the company's Elm City plant. He has worked at Valway and is presently head supply clerk at Hillcrest Maintenance.

R. W. Hargrove

Raymond W. Hargrove has been appointed sales manager, textile resins, Central Atlantic Division, Reichold Chemicals Inc. Headquartered in Charlotte, N C., Mr. Hargrove will service the company's textile customers in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. He will also work with other company territorial divisions in connection with textile resin and emulsion sales.

R. W. Angstadt has been appointed Southern manager of the dyes department, and Q. M. Rhodes, Southern manager of the textile chemicals department, organic chemicals division, American Cyanamid Co. Both will make their headquarters at the company's sales office in Charlotte. A graduate of Bucknell University in Lewisburg, Pa., Mr. Angstadt joined Cyanamid in 1945. He has served as sales manager of the textile resin department in Charlotte since 1947. He is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists and the American Association of Textile Technologists. Mr. Rhodes, a native of Darlington, S. C., is a graduate of Furman University. He has been associated with the company's Charlotte sales office since 1940. He, too, is a member of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists.

W. Kirk Wyatt

W. Kirk Wyatt has been named a vice-president of Turbo Machine Co., Lansdale, Pa., manufacturer of textile machinery. Mr. Wyatt has been with the company since 1940. His most recent post was that of chief engineer.

A. James Mill has been promoted from senior vice-president to executive vice-president of Mill Factors Corp. Mr. Mill joined the firm in 1922 and worked his way up through the credit department. . . . Jerome Harber, formerly a vice-president, has been named senior vice-president succeeding Mr. Mill. Mr. Harber joined Mill Factors in 1939.

Robert S. Small, president, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C., has been elected a director of Iselin-Jefferson Co. at the company's annual stockholders' meeting.

Russell A. Wells, manager, Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Bemiston, Ala., has retired after 46 years service with the company. He has been succeeded by Calvin P. Elred. Mr. Wells first joined the company as a clerk in its Boston, Mass., office. He worked in the company's offices in San Francisco, Calif., and St. Louis, Mo., before joining the then newly-established cotton mill in Bemiston in 1929.

Claude F. Hughes, overseer of spinning and cotton preparation, Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been named superintendent of Pacolet (S. C.) Yarns Inc. A graduate of Roanoke College and holder of a master's degree from the Institute of Textile Technology, Mr. Hughes has been connected with the company since 1950. Paul Pruett, assistant overseer of spinning, has been named to succeed Mr. Hughes.

Frank B. Ward has been appointed superintendent of Laurens (S. C.) Mills. He succeeds M. G. Wallace, who resigned to accept a position with the Deering Milliken Service Corp. Mr. Wallace had been associated with the company since 1949. Mr. Ward was formerly superintendent of Pacolet (S. C.) Yarns Inc.

Wilton F. May, formerly vice-president and general manager, has been elected president and general manager of Southern Worsted Mills Inc., Minter, S. C. Mr. May succeeds Walter S. Vanderbilt, New York City, who has been named vice-president of the company.

George A. Lear has been elected an assistant vice-president of C.I.T. Corp. and will be in charge of the company's Chicago division. C.I.T. Corp. is the nation's largest industrial financing firm and a subsidiary of C.I.T. Financial Corp. Mr. Lear joined the company in 1946 at the Chicago office as a sales correspondent and later was named new business manager. Recently he has represented the company in metropolitan Chicago. He succeeds Donald E. Kidd, who will open the company's new division office in Boston.

James R. Stevenson has been named assistant production manager of Roanoke (Va.) Mills Inc. He has been associated with the company since Octotber 19[illegible]6 when he was employed as a management trainee in the production department.

Robert J. Saunders has resigned as president of Oak River Mills and Dixiana Mills, with headquarters at Bennettsville, S. C., to join Ludlow Mfg. & Sales Co., Needham Heights, Mass., as vice-president and assistant to the president. Oak River, at Bennettsville, and Dixiana, at Dillon, S. C., are subsidiaries of Mohasco Industries, Amsterdam, N. Y. Mr. Saunders was in charge of determining the location of these two plants in the South for Mohasco.

L. J. Castile

L. J. (Luke) Castile has been retired by The Keever Starch Co., Greenville, S. C. On the day of his retirement, Mr. Castile celebrated the completion of 34 years service with the company. Although he has given up his active responsibilities he has been retained in a limited advisory capacity by the company.

Elmer Roth has been named controller of the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. At the time of his appointment Mr. Roth was the head of his own Management Consulting Service which was established in 1953. He graduated from M.I.T. in 1935 and for 15 years was associated with the Ernst & Ernst organization. He also served as controller for the Consolidated Machine Tool Corp.

Dewey H. Nelson

Dewey H. Nelson has been promoted to division manager of The Becco Chemical Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Buffalo, N. Y. He succeeds Frederick A. Gilbert, who has recently been appointed general manager of the company's new inorganic chemicals department. Mr. Nelson, who has been assistant division manager, joined the company in 1947 and worked in the special projects and research departments before going into the sales department in 1951.

John Land, vice-president, treasurer and general manager of Threads Inc., has been named vice-president of Textiles Incorporated, both of Gastonia, N. C. Don Maddox, vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Textiles, in turn, has been named a director and put on the executive committee of Threads Inc. Threads is a wholly owned subsidiary of Textiles. The move was taken to promote closer liaison and co-operation, according to the company.

Richard B. Stevens

Richard B. Stevens has been appointed district manager of the Greensboro, N. C., sales office of the Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., and Greenville, S. C. He has been with the company since 1952 and has had wide experience in textile mill operations. Mr. Stevens is a graduate of N. C. State College.

Warren F. (Bud) Decker has been appointed Midwest manager and J. Warren Mitchell has been named Southern manager by J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Wilmington, Del. Mr. Decker will headquarter in Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Mitchell will make his headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Reginald Campbell has been named assistant purchasing agent of Lyman (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co. He succeeds W. C. Erwin in that position.

William Bryan Davis has been named head of the local purchasing department of The Carlisle Finishing Co., Carlisle, S. C., a division of Cone Mills Corp. Mr. Davis has been head of Carlisle's supply department since the plant began operations.

Dr. Herman Sokol has been named executive vice-president by the Heyden Newport Chemical Corp. He is a research chemist and has been in charge of all Heyden research and development since 1954.

Edward D. Hanagan has been named to the post of controller of Oakite Products Inc. He has been with the company since 1929 and has served for the past several years as manager of financial analysis.

William F. Brommelsiek has been appointed dyehouse manager and group leader in the dyeing and finishing department of the Chemstrand Corp.'s research and development division, Decatur, Ala. Prior to joining the company this year he was assistant director of research for Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J.

C. C. Dawson

C. C. Dawson, secretary of the Combed Yarn Spinners Association, has been named recipient of the 1958 Meritorius Service Award by the North Carolina State College Alumni Association. Mr. Dawson, who has served as secretary of the combed yarn spinners group since his retirement from Cramerton Mills in 1951, has been active in the textile industry since 1908. In that year he began his career with Cramerton as a machine operator. He was named overseer in 1912, superintendent in 1917, general superintendent in 1923, and vice-president and director in 1937. He is a former president of the Combed Yarn Spinners Association, a former director of the North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, a past trustee for the North Carolina Vocational Textile School, and former chairman of the advisory committee of the Gaston Technical Institute. Mr. Dawson graduated from North Carolina State College in 1908 with a B.S. degree in textile engineering.

Louis S. Booth has been elected a director of Lockwood Greene Engineers Inc. He is a graduate of the University of Richmond and Mass. Institute of Technology and has been active as an architect for the past 24 years. He has been with the company for the past 12 years.

Gerrit J. Popma has been elected president of Textile Banking Co. Inc. He succeeds Timothy R. Stearns, who has retired but will continue to serve as a company director. Mr. Popma joined the company in 1942. He was named vice-president in 1946 and executive vice-president in 1953.

Gen. James M. Gavin has been named vice-president and director of Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass. General Gavin will assume his new duties with the company on June 1.

Glenn Henderson has been named a sales representative for the textile division of Clinton Corn Processing Co. A graduate of Georgia Tech, Mr. Henderson operated a

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cotton brokerage business for eight years and was formerly employed by the Texas Co.

Richard D. Seed has been named to succeed John A. Simmons as general manager of Lanett (Ala.) Bleachery, a division of the West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. He was formerly superintendent of the finishing division of Millville (N. J.) Mfg. Co. Mr. Simmons retired after 40 years service with the company.

Robert W. Philip, vice-president, Callaway Mills Co., LaGrange, Ga., has been named president of the LaGrange Rotary Club.

Ernest T. Boger, vice-president, Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill, Lincolnton, N. C., has been named to the board of the Lincoln County Life Saving and First Aid Crew.

J. Harold Lineberger, president of Perfection Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C., has been elected chairman of the executive committee of the North Carolina Orthopaedic Hospital at Gastonia, N. C.

William B. Davis of Carlisle Finishing Co. near Union, S. C., has been promoted to department head of purchasing at the plant. Mr. Davis was previously connected with the plant's supply department.

OBITUARIES

Charles H. Haynes, former president and chairman of the board of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, died April 26. He began his career with the company as a bookkeeper and cashier in 1901. He became president in 1917 and served in that capacity until 1945 when he was elected chairman of the board. He continued in that position until 1951 when the mill was consolidated with Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. He is survived by his widow and a sister.

Herbert Hughes, 58, chairman of the board, Cotswold Fiber Mills, Columbus, Ga., died recently after a brief illness. A Georgia Tech graduate, Mr. Hughes was superintendent of Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, for 20 years before becoming associated with Cotswold. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and a sister.

W. A, Kennedy

Woodford A. Kennedy, 63, president of W. A. Kennedy Co. and WAK Industries Inc., Charlotte, N. C., died May 11. Mr. Kennedy was a former president of the Charlotte Engineers Club and was the first president of the Dilworth Rotary Club in Charlotte. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and a sister.

Lindsay Kester, 61, a vice-president of Carolina Narrow Fabrics Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., died at his home April 30 after two years of declining health. He was a co-founder, with two brothers, of the textile company and was also a vice-president of Kester Machine Co.

Robert King McCuen, 80, retired textile plant superintendent died last month in a nursing home after a long illness. He had been superintendent of Pendleton and Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C., and Riverside and Toxaway Mills, Anderson, S. C. When he retired 17 years ago, Mr. McCuen was superintendent of Grendel Mill, Greenwood. He is survived by his widow, six daughters and a son.

John H. Sadler, 71, vice-president, Jefferson Woolen Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., died April 29 after a two-year illness and a month in the hospital. Mr. Sadler was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Knoxville some years ago. He is survived by his widow and two brothers.

George William Smith, assistant general manager, crafts division, Pacific Mills Division, Burlington Industries, died last month in a Durham, N. C., hospital. A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Smith moved to Halifax, N. C., as resident manager of the Pacific Mills plant in 1953. He was transferred in 1955 and became resident manager of the Pacific Mills plant in Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Smith returned to Halifax with the crafts division of the company in 1957. He is survived by his widow, a son and two daughters.

Claude F. Williams, 72, purchasing agent of Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., died in Durham April 22 after suffering a heart attack. He was connected with the company from 1916 until his retirement in 1952. Mr. Williams is survived by a daughter and a sister.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION, NEW EQUIPMENT, FINANCIAL REPORTS, CHARTERS, AWARDS, VILLAGE ACTIVITY, SALES AND PURCHASES

PACOLET, S. C.—Pacolet Yarns Inc., a new industry here with an employment of 112 persons, is steadily moving into full production. Operations began last November and the plant is now producing about 40,000 pounds of yarn per week. Currently in production are 96 cards, 11 combers and about 18,000 spindles. The plant is expected to reach its full complement of 20,000 spindles in a few weeks.

WINCHESTER, VA.—The Virginia Woolen Co., owned by United Merchants & Manufacturers, here will be closed in June for an indefinite period. The plant, which employs about 290 persons, will remain closed until business conditions warrant reopening.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Army has awarded a $1,415,285 contract to the J. P. Stevens Co., here, for 1,888,334 square yards of cloth to be produced in some of the company's plants in South Carolina. The newly won contracts will mean a resumption of a five-day schedule at the plants, which are currently on four-day work weeks, and cancellation of plans for serious curtailments at the company's Delta Finishing Co., Wallace, S. C. The contract, which was won through competitive bidding, is for special cotton wind-resistant sateen cloth which will be woven at the Appleton Plant, Anderson; Republic Plant, Great Falls; and Whitmire Plant, Whitmire.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The White Horse Mill here, a division of Maverick Mills, Boston, Mass., will add 12,000 spindles and 300 looms in a $1 million expansion program. About 100 additional persons will be employed by the company. The project does not involve an addition to the building but will complete a partially developed basement level and will involve interior construction work. The mill now has 54,476 spindles and 1,032 looms.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Kendall Co., manufacturer of textile specialties and surgical dressings, reported net earnings of $673,000 on sales of $23,674,000 for the 12 weeks ended March 22, 1958. For the corresponding 1957 period, earnings were $867,000 on sales of $24,674,000. After preferred dividends, net earnings for the first 12 weeks of 1958 amounted to 63 cents per common share, compared to 82 cents in the same period last year. Richard R. Higgins, president, said this reduction in earnings was due primarily to the lower volume of shipments, off four per cent from a year ago. In the company's consumer product lines, new order writings from retailers held up well, but orders from wholesalers were adversely affected by inventory liquidations. Textile operations of the company continued on a hand-to-mouth basis, with profit margins under pressure from rising raw material prices. Concerted efforts are being made to improve all operating cost and expense factors.

EASLEY, S. C.—Alice Mfg. Co., here, has announced plans to construct a new and modern plant on a 200-acre plot near this city. The plant, which is still in the planning stages will be a one-story, brick building with somewhere near 250,000-sq.-ft. of floor space. Estimates for length of time of construction are approximately two to three years. The plant will have about 40,000 spindles and an undetermined number of looms.

CHESTER, S. C.—The Springsteen Plant of the Springs Cotton Mills, here, has placed an order with Roberts & Co. for additional spinning frames totaling 22,000 spindles. The total cost of the new spinning frames will be in excess of $1 million. The frames are to be built to specifications of the Springs research department which pioneered the design in 1948. The spindle speed of the new frames will be 12,800 r.p.m. and they will have a ten-inch traverse.

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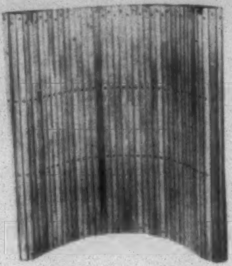

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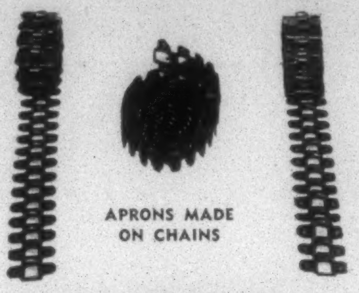

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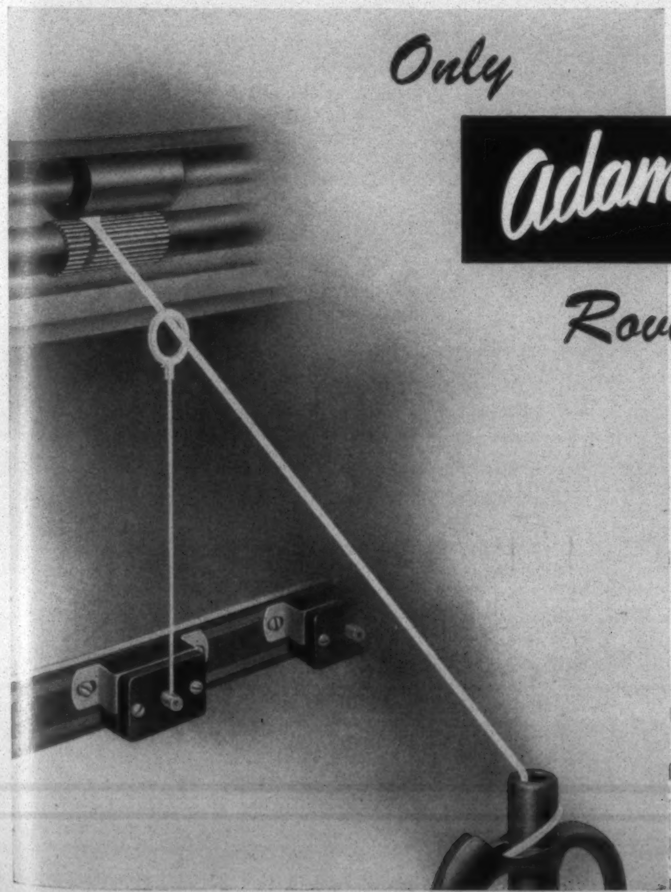

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Draft on the frames is said to be greater than 50. Other features of the new equipment will be suction under cleaners, overhead blowers and anti-friction bearings throughout.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Gastonia Weaving Co., here, and the Empire State Woven Label Co., Staten Island, N. Y., have merged into a single company. The Empire operation will be moved to Gastonia's present location.

CLOVER, S. C.—Plans for the construction of a new 20,000-sq.-ft. warehouse and preblending room at American Thread Co.'s plants here have been announced. The improvements are estimated to represent an investment of $120,000 and will increase the annual payroll of the plants by $30,000.

MAIDEN, N. C.—Maiden Spinning Mills here will be expanded to include a finishing operation according to an announcement from the company. A new dye plant has been completed in a 20,000-sq.-ft. building adjoining the present mill. The building in which the new operation is housed was purchased from Gastonia Yarns which operated Botany Mills here.

ELKIN, N. C.—The Army has awarded a $170,414 contract to Chatham Mfg. Co., here, for woolen blankets. The contract calls for 26,380 blankets which are 84 inches long and 66 inches wide. Cost per blanket is $6.46.

WEST POINT, GA.—The Army has awarded a $222,270 contract to the West Point Mfg. Co., here, for the purchase of 481,000 linear yards of 8.5 oz. sateen. The fabric is to be 40 inches wide, mercerized and shrunk.

DANVILLE, VA.—Dan River Mills here, under a policy of disposing of virtually all of its residence holdings, has announced that 42 homes on four streets bordering the Schoolfield plant have been sold. The price range of the homes is from $2,578 to $8,825. The company announced some time ago that the homes were being offered primarily to employees desiring them.

LANCASTER, S. C.—Springs Cotton Mills, here, has reported a net income of $12,651,988 on net sales of $153,000,397 for the year ended Dec. 28, 1957. The 1957 figures compare with 1956 results of $9,885,220 profit on net sales of $142,005,578. Production during 1957 was increased by about six per cent and net income increased about seven per cent.

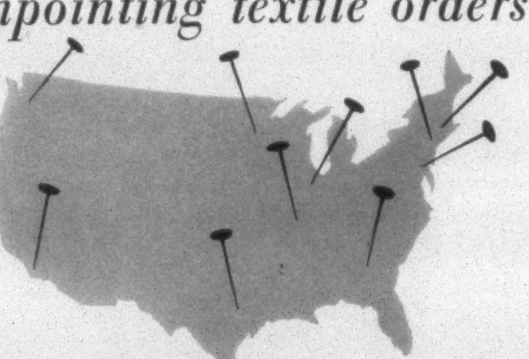
MACON, GA.—The Bibb Mfg. Co., here, has leased space for a new sales office at 111 W. 40th St., New York City. The company's New York office has been located at 2 Park Ave., since 1940. Reasons for the move were noted as being dictated by the need for more space and the desire to be centrally located in the new primary textile market and closer to the company's customers in the garment center.

GREENVILLE, MISS.—Mohasco Industries Inc., Amsterdam, N. Y., with a subsidiary, Greenville Mills Inc., here, have announced profitable operations during the first quarter of this year. Net sales totaled $22,211,411 compared with $28,780,406 in the similar period last year. Net earnings totaled $785,590, or 22 cents per common share, compared with $1,230,002, or 37 cents per share in the first quarter of 1957.

NEW YORK CITY—For the quarter ended March 31, Reeves Bros. Inc., here, reported a net income of $160,555 or 14 cents per share. This compares with a net income of $496,533 or 44 cents per share in a like period last year which included a net profit of $153,311 or 13 cents per share from the sale of village property. Sales in the quarter declined to $14,529,126 from $15,920,310.

EASLEY, S. C.—Work is scheduled to begin this Summer on a new 250,000-square-foot plant of Alice Mfg. Co. here. The plant will house approximately 40,000 spindles and other equipment. The company now has three plants in this area producing print cloths. The new plant will be on a 200-acre site adjoining the firm's Elljean plant. It will be a one-story brick building of modern design.

Pinpointing textile orders



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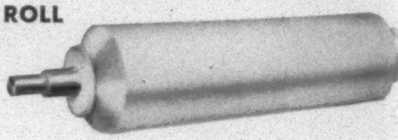

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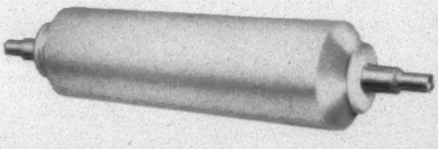

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A.A.T.C.C. To Hold Summer Outing

The Summer outing of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists will be held June 6-8 at the Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. In addition to dances and a cook-out the association has planned contests in horseshoes, shuffleboard, cards and a golf tournament. Winning scores in the golf tournament will be determined by the Callaway handicapping system for both men and women. There will also be a blind bogey.

Georgia Cotton Manufacturers Meet—Elect

What management in textiles must determine is the difference between rugged individualism and foolhardiness, George H. Hightower, vice-president, Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills, told the April 23-25 annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia, held in Boca Raton, Fla., in his presidential report. He said that there is no criticism of rugged individualism as this country was made great by rugged individualists. He added, however, that the difference between rugged individualism and foolhardiness was the crux in analyzing the industry situation.

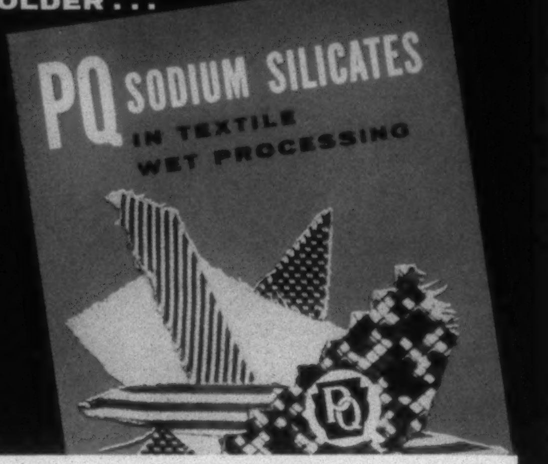
Mr. Hightower said that during the past year the textile situation has been made more difficult by a poor cotton crop, a shortage of high-grade cotton and a high price for cotton, making it less competitive with man-made fibers. Gross and net earnings have been low and the market price of textile securities has, in general, declined. "While these figures sound discouraging," he said, "we, personally, have always felt, and still feel, optimistic about the affairs of our industry." He said that in one form or another, the textile industry is essential and has, without question, a future as a growth industry.

Halbert M. Jones, president, Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, warned the Georgia manufacturers not to depend upon the natural population growth of the country as the answer to its problems. He said "if we can't get the responsible people in Washington to understand our position and to understand the harm of the things they are doing to us, we can take the present spindleage curve on the chart and we can prove conclusively that by 1990 there won't be a textile industry in the U. S."

In his fighting speech, Mr. Jones said that one of the textile industry's great problems is that of communication: getting its problems and programs understood, first by the people in the industry itself and then by those outside the industry who are in a position to influence action. He said our public relations must be more vigorous than ever and this doesn't mean just a program—it means you and me building understanding and good will for our industry wherever and whenever we can."

Prosperity, he said, does not result from economic projections or mass propaganda. It comes from concentrated effort of many individuals. Prosperity can come "only from the ion, hard work, productivity, ingenuity and creativeness of individual men and women. We have the incentive, the commitment, the daring and the capital to make our economic system function."

Mr. Jones struck out at government policies along several lines. He termed concentration of power in Washington objectionable from almost every viewpoint. It is more expensive, infinitely more wasteful, less sensitive and re-



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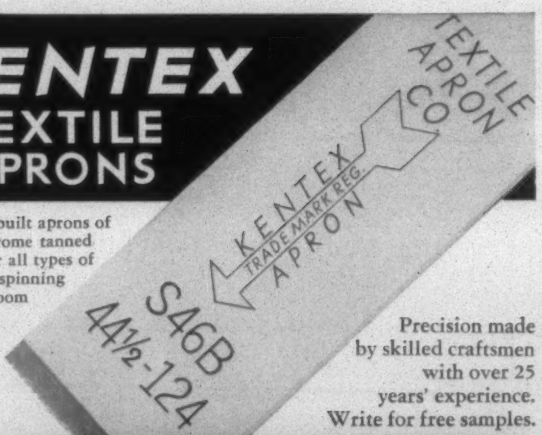

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sponsive to local needs and conditions and, most dangerou of all, more subject to control and influence by pressu groups who prefer one capital rather than 48 in which apply their pressures." He asserted that no industry h been more sensitive to nor had suffered more from feder policies and programs than the textile industry.

W. C. (Bud) Vereen Jr., president, Moultrie (Ga. Cotton Mills, was elected president of the association at i final business session. He succeeds Mr. Hightower to th position, which his father, the late W. J. Vereen, held i 1916-1917.

L. L. Jones Jr., president, Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mill was elected to succeed Mr. Vereen as vice-president of th association. He has been associated with the company sinc 1934 and is a graduate of Georgia Tech. Mr. Jones' father L. L. Jones Sr., was president of the association in 193 1934.

N.A.W.M. Holds 93rd Annual Meeting

Defeat of the Administration's bill to extend the trade agreements act for five years was urged in a resolution passed at the business session of the 93rd annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, May 8. The resolution said passage of the bill could mean still lower tariffs and further injury to the American wool textile industry and its employees. It added that rapidly rising imports of low-wage foreign wool textiles already have contributed to the 50 per cent contraction of the industry since 1946 with consequent loss of jobs to American workers.

Edwin Wilkinson, executive vice-president, N.A.W.M., told the group's business session that the wool textile industry is on the threshold of a brighter future but should rely on its own skills, not on Federal paternalism, to overcome present depressed conditions. He said that, "we must attract more dollars. The place to seek them is in the market place, not in the tax collector's office." He added that the dollar in the tax collector's office might be our own and that we only get back a discounted part of it. "The service charge is high," he said.

Mr. Wilkinson listed as factors favorable to wool industry growth:. (1) while the 50 per cent contraction of the industry in the past decade is tragic to those forced out of business, it leaves "those surviving in a better strategic position;" (2) industry contraction has changed the cloth supply situation and there is growing pressure for quick delivery of goods to cutters; (3) the over a score of new fibers introduced will increase rather than reduce the demand for goods made on the woolen and worsted systems and thus lead to the greater use of wool; (4) in exploiting new advantages it is possible to raise all-wool fabrics to still higher degrees of perfection; (5) progress in the current attack on outmoded U. S. tax depreciation may soon make acquisition of new equipment possible; (6) new textile finishes have to be developed which "impart added desirable characteristics to woolen products making them more useful and competitive;" and (7) our growing population is another favorable factor but "we should not rely on this factor automatically to take care of our textile demand;" this calls for more intensive use of and support for promotional agencies.

In other meeting action, the association elected William I. Kent, president, Kent Mfg. Co., Clifton Heights, Pa., to cceed Mr. Stevens as president. At 41, Mr. Kent is the ungest president in N.A.W.M. history.

Speaking after his election, Mr. Kent said, "I firmly lieve that we cannot and should not look beyond our own sources as an industry for aid and assistance unless and til we have exhausted every means available within and nong ourselves." He urged support for various promo-onal agencies, textile schools, basic research projects and commended collective action through the N.A.W.M. on any problems, including Government relations. He said that continued co-ordination of efforts of N.A.W.M. and other national and area textile associations on textile problems is essential.

Cotton Council Meeting At New Time, Place

The National Cotton Council has selected Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., as the location for next year's Cotton Research Clinic, May 12-14, 1959. This marks a change from the past practice of holding the clinic in February at Pinehurst, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Leonard Smith, council utilization director, says the new location will provide large meeting rooms and have easy access by rail and air. Attendance at the ninth annual clinic held at Pinehurst, N. C., in February of this year, was near 300. And even larger attendance is expected for next year.

Phi Psi Honors Textile Leaders

Phi Psi, professional textile fraternity, recognized the accomplishments of five textile industry leaders by investing them with honorary membership at its 55th annual convention in Philadelphia, Pa., April 24-26. The five textile men honored were: Victor B. Holland, technical director of research and laboratories, Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.; Lloyd O. Koons, president, Scholler Bros. Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. George E. Linton, dean, textile department, Fashion Institute of Technology, New York City; Ernest E. Rettberg Jr., vice-president, Scholler Bros.; and Prentice M. Thomas, editor and publisher, *Textile World*, New York City.

California Seeks Large Cloth Mill

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight has declared that California is desirous of obtaining a large weaving plant. He said hat even though his state was the second largest retail inustry in the U. S., "we are not stopping there." He added hat it was his belief that a large cloth manufacturing lant "should be installed in California, next to our great otton producing area." Although there are no active plans or such a plant at the present time he said that it was is hope that the day such an industry would settle in alifornia would soon come.

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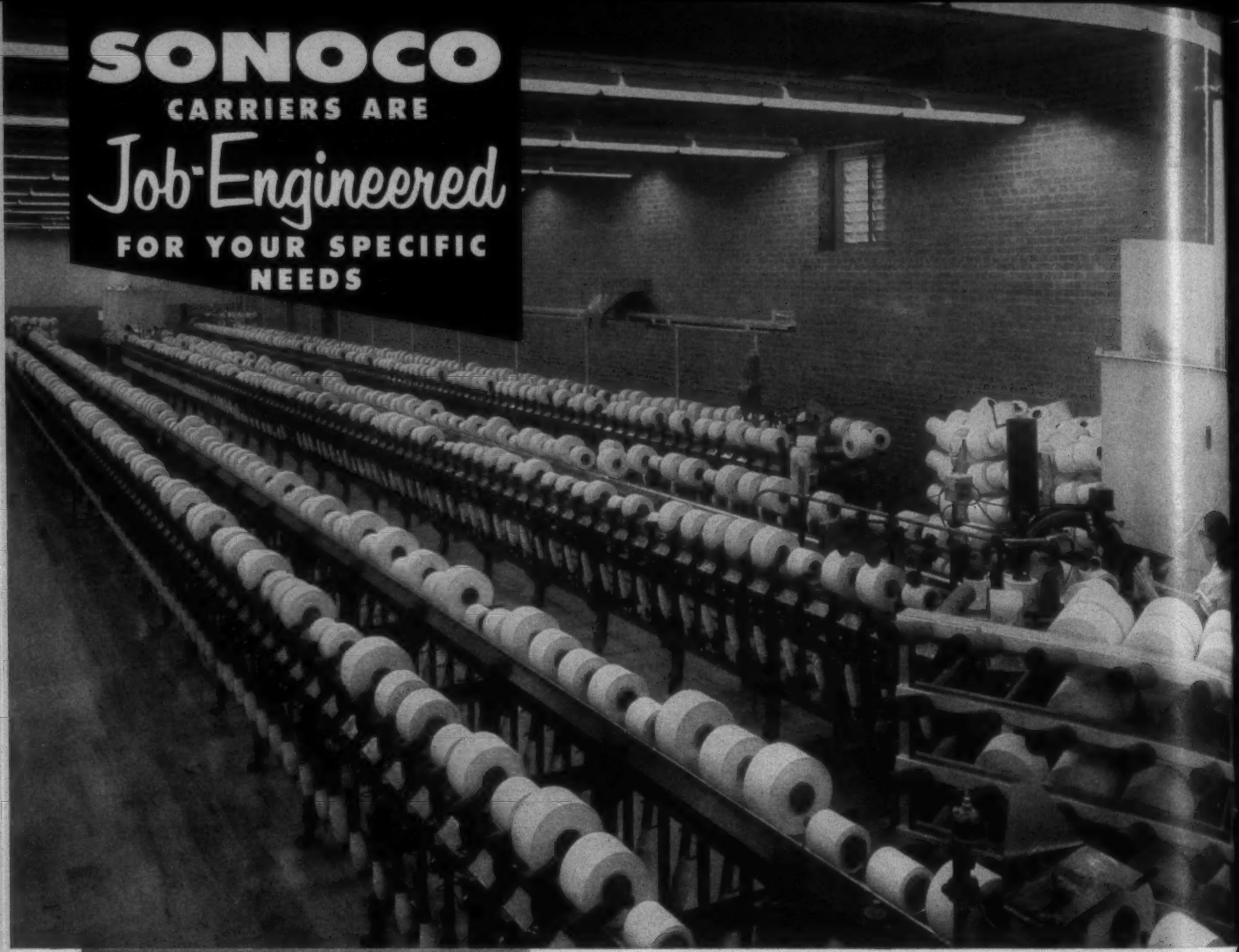

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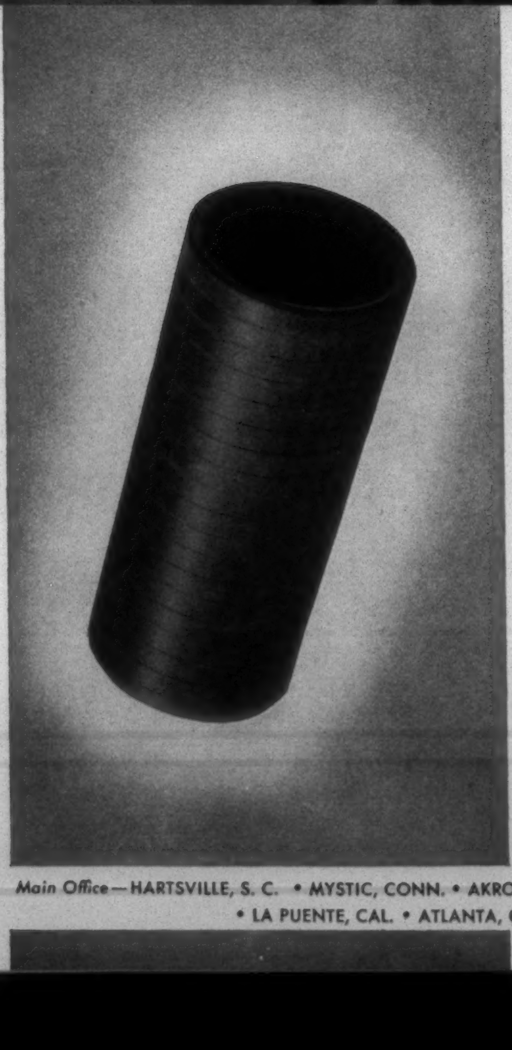

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TEXTILE BULLETIN is devoted to the dissemination of information and the exchange of opinion relative to the spinning and weaving phases of the textile industry, as well as the dyeing and finishing of yarns and woven fabrics. Appropriate material, technical and otherwise, is solicited and paid for at regular rates. Opinions expressed by contributors are theirs and not necessarily those of the editors and publishers. ¶ Circulation rates are: one year payable in advance, $1.50; two years payable in advance, $2.00; one year, Canada, $3.00; one year, other countries in Postal Union, $5.00; single copies, 25 cents. ¶ A companion monthly journal, THE KNITTER, is published by Clark Publishing Co. and devoted to the interests of the knitgoods manufacturing industry.

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About This Issue

WITH all due trepidation, your editors in this issue of the BULLETIN, have stepped somewhat out of character in an attempt to pass themselves off as historians. Burning deep of the midnight oil and drinking deeper of the coffee black, they have given birth to a historical review of the Southern Textile Association, which next month will celebrate its Golden Anniversary. The task involved a careful sifting of largely inadequate but highly interesting association records, and a searching review of time yellowed trade manuscripts. While the fruits of this labor will not be entered in Pulitzer competition, it is hoped with the fullest measure of anxiety that your perusal and enjoyment of the final product will not be dampened by any disappointments stemming from omissions noted. As for any inaccuracies, we'd like for you to be the first to call them to our attention. Your comments are invited.

A Monument To The South

IT'S TIME to remind those with crowded calendars that the 20th Southern Textile Exposition is now but a Summer away. In about five months, at just about the time the New York Yankees play host to another World Series, Greenville, S. C., will again assume its role as hub of the textile wheel, graciously playing host in its downtown Textile Hall to thousands of mill management and personnel. All is now being readied for the pilgrimage—suppliers are poring over exhibit details; machinery manufacturers are adjusting their development schedules; publications are oiling their presses; and Textile Hall is propping up another annex.

All for you.

Started back in 1915, the Southern Textile Exposition, or the Greenville Show as it is more commonly called since it rolls easier off the tongue, has grown bigger with each performance. And according to all indications, this Fall's offering will be no exception. Held continuously over a longer period of time than any similar show, the exposition has grown to where it can now offer in one visit more for your inspection than you could see in a year's time calling on suppliers in their own dug-outs. Multiply what it can do for you by 37,000—the estimated number attending the 1956 show—and the enormity of the project must surely impress you.

Sometimes it's hard to realize the full significance behind the fact that this show is held in the South, and has been held in one city of the South over such a relatively long period of time. There is currently, and there has been for nearly three-quarters of a century now, a great deal spoken and written about what is rather vaguely referred to as "The New South." In respect to the Greenville exposition, there is certainly nothing vague or nebulous. There is nothing of a similar nature that so symbolizes what is called the "New South" or which epitomizes not merely the "resurgence" of a region, but actually its rise to a position of dominant leadership of a major basic industry.

Of course, as the South began to rise from the ruin of war, the city of Atlanta, virtually alone, came to symbolize what was referred to as the spirit of the "New South." A main reason for this was the series of expositions held there. Biggest of them all, of course, was the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895, which had exhibits from 37 states and 13 foreign countries. A highlight was the appearance of John Philip Sousa with his band—a wonderful success because the composer of "The Stars and Stripes Forever" also knew how to play "Dixie," the only martial air as stirring as his own.

The other major Atlanta expositions in the reconstruction days were the International Cotton Exposition of 1881 and the Piedmont Exposition of 1887. In this series of displays of the South's productivity, Atlanta contributed much to the morale of the region, popularizing the idea of a "New

South" so eloquently preached by its orator Henry Grady. A lot was said about the emergence of the "New South," but the kingpin and theme at all these expositions was cotton, and the fact or truth of the matter is that the New South of the last two decades of the 19th century was basically little more than a pattern of the rebirth of the old or antebellum South.

There was, though, some indication even back then of the shape of things to come. During the International Cotton Exposition of 1881, which ran from October 5 until December 31 of that year, the relatively few Southern textile mills of the time bought some $2,000,000 worth of textile machinery. That isn't so much, by the standards we know; but in those days it was a huge amount.

These expositions in Atlanta did much to stir the imagination of a region still in the throes of reconstruction and recovery. And they, to a considerable measure, inspired the thinking of a group of Southern leaders and industrialists which led ultimately to the idea of a regularly held textile machinery show in the South. The advent of World War I in 1914 tended to dispel some of the enthusiasm which had been slowly accumulating, but nevertheless the first Southern Textile Exposition was held the following year, in 1915, in the warehouse of the Piedmont & Northern Railroad at Greenville.

That was the beginning literally "from scratch" of the biennial Southern Textile Exposition, and in 1916 construction was started on Textile Hall, where the show has been held ever since. There were vicissitudes aplenty in those early days of the machinery show, but they were overcome, with the result that the Southern Textile Exposition has grown into the remarkable institution that it is today. It stands as a monument which is symbolic of a modern South and a monument, too, which is symbolic of the vision, spirit and perseverance of a small group of men who nurtured an idea until it finally blossomed into fruition.

The idea for such a textile show was put forward and discussed at length by the late David Clark before a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Southern Textile Association in 1914. The idea was that the Southern exposition should be modeled somewhat along the line of the Textile Machinery Exhibition which at that time was being held annually in Mechanics Hall in Boston. On Mr. Clark's motion put before the S.T.A. board, a committee was appointed to explore the idea of a permanent textile machinery show at some location in the textile South.

Both Charlotte and Atlanta "cottoned" to the idea for a while, but their initial reaction began to wane when the cost involved in building a structure to house such an exhibition was considered. But a group of far-sighted Greenville citizens hit upon the expedient of renting the P. & N. warehouse for the textile exposition in 1915, and then at the 17th semi-annual meeting of S.T.A., these same citizens presented a plan for a permanent building to house the Greenville show. Thus evolved the first plans for the building of Textile Hall. From then on the Southern Textile Exposition was started upon a course that ultimately was to grow and develop into the biggest biennial attraction of an entire region, and the unequivocal symbol of a new and industrialized Dixie on the march.

Cotton is a virtually imperishable commodity. A bale of cotton picked by slaves during the Civil War is still in good condition. The bale, harvested in 1862, has been stored at the Federal Compress and Warehouse Co., at West Point, Miss., since 1890. The cotton in the bale was raised in Clay County, Mississippi, and the lint was separated from the seed by hand. The fiber shows no signs of deterioration. The bale is one of the oldest in existence.

To what do women owe their great freedom today, their great education, their political rights, their leisure, their attainment in so many worthwhile fields of endeavor? What has removed them from 18th Century servitude? The great suffrage movement of a few decades ago? To an extent, yes; but Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1794 and the tremendous textile progress it fostered did more to raise the status of women than all the suffrage agitation in the world, for a woman chained to a spinning wheel had little time for feminist movements or anything else. Before Whitney invented the gin, it took one person two years to remove all the seed from a bale of cotton.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1958 —

May 26-29 (M-Th)—**NATIONAL PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION** (sponsored by American Management Assn.), New York Coliseum, New York City.

May 29-31 (Th-Sa)—Annual meeting, **SOUTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.

May 30-31 (F-Sa)—Annual meeting, Cotton Buyers and Classers Division, **NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

June 4 (W)—**A.A.T.T.**, Della Robbia Room, Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City.

June 6-7 (F-Sa)—Annual outing, **SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C.**, Radium Springs, Ga.

June 19-21 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSN.**, The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

June 22-27 (Su-F)—61st annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

Sept. 9-10 (Tu-W)—Fall meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY**, Montreal, Canada.

Sept. 11-12 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.

Sept. 25-26 (Th-F)—Fall meeting, **TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION**, The Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

Oct. 1-2 (W-Th)—Seventh annual **CHEMICAL FINISHING CONFERENCE** (sponsored by the National Cotton Council), Washington, D. C.

Oct. 6-10 (M-F)—**SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION**, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Oct. 9-10 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 14-17 (Tu-F)—Fall meeting, **A.S.T.M. COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILES**, Sheraton-McAlpin Hotel, New York City.

Oct. 23-24 (Th-F)—Fall meeting, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE METHODS AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATION**, The Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.

Oct. 25 (Sa)—Fall meeting, **ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES**, Thach Auditorium, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.

Oct. 30-Nov. 1 (Th-Sa)—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 7-8 (F-Sa)—**TEXTILE SEMINAR** (sponsored by the University of Georgia Division of Clothing and Textiles in Extension, Teaching, Research), Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Athens, Ga.

(M) Monday; (Tu) Tuesday; (W) Wednesday; (Th) Thursday; (F) Friday; (Sa) Saturday